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Writer Responds to Auyelbekov Congress Remarks
PM191436 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered 7 February by O.O Suleymenov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Writers Union Board, at 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress in V.I. Lenin Palace, Alma-ata]

[Text] When I was preparing for the congress, I must admit that I wrote my speech in advance. It was a specific speech, containing examples from the life of the writers' organization and other creative unions. But I have had to jettison my prepared text. Yesterday's report and the debate on it stirred me and aroused different associations, and I thought how remote our literature still is from the upheavals of contemporary social life. The Central Committee report and certain speeches have left no one indifferent. As a poet, I have been particularly moved by the enthusiasm and the solemn, confessional notes that have been heard in this serious official document and in the speeches.

A difficult wartime childhood, the half-starving period of restoration, the Virgin Lands epic, and the exploration of space fell to the lot of my generation. My native Kazakhstan, which has become a second motherland for millions of contemporaries from other parts of the country, has risen up before my very eyes. Its prestige and its importance have grown. And we have risen up with it.

But sometimes in the daily routine, in the fuss and bustle, we have not noticed how revolutionary, romantic realism is giving way to the everyday. These changes are more tangible in the moral sphere, in the sphere of consciousness. They are seen as losses. For ideals require a solemn attitude, an incisive consciousness, and categorical honesty.

We were reminded of this once again by the April Plenum, with which began a new leap forward in the development of socialism and a new stage of our revolution. The party called on us to look and see how incompletely we are utilizing our system's potential and what is preventing us from tapping the full power of its economic and ideological mechanisms.

The party, in advancing the process of the activation of scientific and technical progress, is imparting a clear ideological character to it, recalling that the brilliant ideas of Marxism-Leninism can be fully implemented only in an economically and spiritually highly developed society. To use a comparison from the sphere of culture, the theory of socialism can be likened to the score of a great symphony written for a full orchestra. But in order for it to be heard powerfully and in all its scope, as it was remarks intended to be heard, competent players capable of reading the work and being permeated by its ideas are needed.

My generation saw the score of the symphony called "Socialism" fall into the hands of ignorant conductors who tried in various countries to perform it with a pitiful collection of instruments. The world heard the beating of drums from the orchestras of Mao and Pol Pot. The conductors called this bellicose and bloody cacophony the symphony of socialism, thereby profaning, discrediting, and shaming the age-old dream and hope of mankind in the eyes of the working people of the whole world. And what tremendous efforts must be made to clean the filth of slander from the sacred banners!

This can be done only by vanquishing the prejudices we have inherited from the past, overcoming our own passiveness and ignorance, and becoming creatively active specialists and performers in a cause that will be a pure note in the general symphony of socialist labor. The situation requires not promises, but serious, solemn work from each one of us: to complete what our fathers began.

This is essentially what was said by Communists at the recent conferences when discussing the drafts of the CPSU Program and Statutes. Even in the process of discussion, these most important party documents force us to view reality from the angle of the ideals of socialism.

This kind of vision determined the constructive thrust of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee report, which Dimash Akhmedovich Kunayev delivered yesterday.

...I am taking part in my third congress as a delegate and I can compare my impressions. Congresses are always both the Communists' supreme working meeting and a moving party festival. As you prepare for the congress and enter this hall, you cannot help but feel a sense of occasion. The republic is summing up the results of labor and outlining tasks for the future. The 11th 5-Year Plan added notable lines to the economic and cultural image of the republic, as the report said.

There is a lot of talk of shortcomings. It has now become indecent, so to speak, to mention successes. But much was done during the 5-year plan. And we have no right to belittle the achievements of our powerful multinational republic, achievements which embody the great labor of millions of people. There were victories, and it is right for us not to forget them. This will not be a display of immodesty. But no one has abolished or will abolish a sense of fairness and worth.

The base that has been created in the republic makes it possible to switch all industry and all agriculture to the tracks of intensification. To this end the party is calling for the activation of the human factor, without which it is impossible to resolve the strategic tasks that have been set, that is, primarily the activation of socialist consciousness. And literature and all artistic culture have by no means the least important role in this.

On the face of it, we writers cannot be held responsible for a failure to fulfill the state plan. Great works are awaited, but not planned. They are prepared by the entire course of the development of society, which raises outstanding individuals capable of thinking on a grand scale about a great time. Thanks to them the people express themselves, their own destiny, and their spiritual flights. Such individuals develop in any profession. The republic has a wealth of them. We see many of them here in this hall, heroes of our time worthy of becoming the heroes of great literature.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to greet you with the most heartfelt sincerity on behalf of the republic's writers and all

its cultural figures.

The year 1985 is an innovative year in our biography. The wind of change has affected all aspects of social life.

Some people believe that the new signifies the abolition and repudiation of everything that existed before. But the Leninist concept of innovation as the development of the best traditions is being established in our life. Knowledge, collective experience, and a healthy sense of proportion are helping in this.

Some people have taken a narrow view of the report and election campaign under way in the country, seeing it as a virtually total replacement of leading cadres. But the continuity of generations and the combination of experience, knowledge, and enthusiasm will always be topical. It is precisely in these difficult conditions that the greatest political tact and circumspection must be shown in deciding cadre questions. We are in favor of humanity in deciding human questions. We are against displays of local voluntarism, even in the struggle against this same voluntarism. We are against a formalistic and callous attitude toward people, even in the heat of the struggle against formalism and callousness.

The civic consciousness and honesty of its members plays a special role in the fate of any progressive movement, ensuring that malicious sniping is not mixed in with fair criticism. After all, we judge the essence and moral value of changes also by whom those changes gladden. Clause "B" of paragraph 3 of the draft CPSU Statutes with proposed changes says: "Strict party proceedings, up to and including expulsion from the CPSU's ranks, must be taken against persons guilty of suppressing criticism or persecuting people over criticism."

I propose adding the following clause to this paragraph: "Strict party proceedings, up to and including expulsion from the CPSU's ranks, must also be taken against persons guilty of writing and circulating slanderous letters and rumors defaming Communists."

The party goes to the defense both of anyone who suffers because of making fair criticism and of anyone who is the target of slander and calumny. This form of fairness will help to improve the moral atmosphere in society. Proposals regarding measures conducive to the selection and admission to the party of people who do not expect material advantages to accrue from their party card will probably be examined in the process of the discussion of the drafts of the statutes and program. To this end, it is clearly not essential to keep many economic posts on party organs' vetting list [nomenklatura].

The very ritual of admission to the party should probably also be reviewed. We have all heard the standard statements: "I ask to be admitted to the party. I agree with the statutes and program." The feeble wording reeks of formalism, indifference, and routine, which are all incompatible with the aims and tasks of a revolutionary party. We should certainly not fear rousing words; we should not shrink from using words that will sear the heart that is being dedicated to the great cause. "As I, a citizen of the Soviet Union, enter the ranks of the Communist Party, I swear..." And let the party anthem be played at the party meeting or raykom Bureau during the admission ceremony.

I will come back to the report. The impression it made is still fresh. Never before have such tough assessments been heard from this rostrum. Critical and, in their most party-minded essence, self-critical assessments. We realize that the Central Committee and its first secretary, in sternly analyzing the activity of the republic's party organs, are thereby also criticizing their own deficiencies. I cannot remember a report criticizing Central Committee secretaries so impartially.

This approach is an expression of the great exactingness that the party is now showing toward all members of the CPSU, from rank-and-file Communists to members of the Politburo. Everyone is equal before the party. This Leninist thesis is ringing out loudly at our congress. The most important thing is to ensure that in the future too it is consistently implemented in the practice of party life, develops party democracy at all levels, and enhances the sense of responsibility felt by each one of us.

After Comrade Auyelbekov's speech I believe that now in Kzyl-Orda a raykom secretary can stand up at any plenum and openly argue with the obkom first secretary about vitally important questions, without fearing that his criticism will be misunderstood. Such working relationships, if they are established, are healthy [normalnyy]; and when we applauded Comrade Auyelbekov we perhaps were actually expressing approval not for the content of his speech but were approving the very principle, the very right of a Communist to criticize people irrespective of who they are.

What is happening today is important not only for us. The resolute improvement of all the institutions of socialism in our country is taking place openly, in the eyes of the whole world. Friends and enemies are watching us. And each new step by the party arouses widespread comment and gains us friends. We are once again seeing for ourselves the correctness of the aphorism: The best foreign policy is a sensible domestic policy. The year 1986 has been declared Peace Year. It began symbolically — with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. Our immediate and strategic plans are geared to the meaning of the word "peace." "Joy," "happiness," and "hope" — the rigorous economic documents that will be adopted at the 27th congress do not contain such words, but those concepts are certainly implied in the processes and results of the country's progress into the future. The future looks to us with hope.

National Discussion of Party, State Rules Concludes

LD181320 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 18 TASS — TASS observer Petr Lidin writes:

The nationwide discussion of the major party and state documents which will be submitted for consideration of the 27th CPSU Congress has come to a close. For about four months the Soviet people discussed the draft new edition of the program of the CPSU, the party rules and the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period to the year 2000.

This is the tradition: Millions, tens of millions of Soviet people take part in the discussion of major draft laws. They make suggestions which could improve the documents. For example, about two years ago when the draft law on labour collectives was published which substantially expanded their rights, it was discussed at meetings of factory and office workers. A total of 110 million people took part in them. 130,000 observations and suggestions were made. As a result of it, in the final version of the text of the law, 21 articles out of 23 were amended and specified.

Tens of millions of people took part in the discussion of the draft law on the school reform which is being implemented today in the USSR, of the draft fundamentals of the housing legislation, of the draft laws on environmental protection.

The all-time record number of people — about 80 per cent of the adult population — took part in the discussion of the draft constitution of the USSR in 1977. On the basis of the results of the discussion the Constitution Commission changed and amended 110 articles of the Constitution out of 174, and one article was added as a whole.

Final results of the discussion of all the documents to be submitted for the consideration of the 27th CPSU Congress have not been summed up yet. However, it is known that in the course of report and election meetings in the party Communists made some 3.5 million various critical observations and suggestions many of which are connected with the documents discussed. Tens of thousands of suggestions making definitions in the pre-congress documents more precise were made during the discussion in the press, the radio and the television.

All the observations and suggestions made in the course of the nationwide discussion will be analyzed and taken into consideration during the working out of the final version of the documents.

Correction to Shcherbitskiy Ukrainian CP Speech

This correction pertains to the item headlined "Shcherbitskiy Report to Ukrainian CP Congress," published on pages O 1 through O 19 in the 18 February Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement:

Page O 13, left column, last paragraph, lines 2 and 3 should read: "...Secretary Comrade A.M. Kulikovich, Director Comrade A.A. Pokusa) has managed..." (providing correct spelling of "Kulikovich" and adding "Comrade");

Page O 14, right column, paragraph 6, lines 5 and 6 should read: "...on citizens' letters. Proper attention has been..." (substituting "proper" for "poor");

Page O 15, left column, paragraph 3, last two lines should read: "...life are being provided...." (substituting "provided" for "improved");

Same page, right column, paragraph 5, lines 5 and 6 should read: "...important to take fuller account of the..." (correcting typoed word "fuller");

Page O 17, left column, paragraph 4, lines 4 and 5 should read: "...In particular, not always is effective used made..." (providing dropped word "is");

Page O 18, right column, first paragraph, lines 9 and 10 should read: "...the diversity of stylistic forms and methods...." (substituting "stylistic" for "stylish").

18 Feb Central Committee Plenum, People's Tasks Viewed

PRAVDA 20 Feb Editorial

PM201027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russia 20 Feb 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Unity of Party and People"]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held on 18 February. It discussed questions connected with convening and holding the 27th party congress. Reports from M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov were heard on these questions. The plenum approved the reports submitted to the congress and the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the altered party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and decided to submit these documents for examination by the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

In these days prior to the congress, the *PRAVDA* editorial office is receiving a particularly large number of letters about the party. The voice of workers and kolkhoz members, scientists and students, engineers and servicemen — in brief, the voice of the people — can be heard in the sincere, emotional lines coming from all corners of the country. Here there are thoughts about the precongress documents which have been discussed by the entire party and people, warm support for the policy of the party which has steered a course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and the readiness to expend the maximum effort and energy to fulfill the projected plans.

"These plans accord with the working person's most sacred thoughts and dreams," G. Gerasev, a smelter at the "Gomselmash" production association, writes from Gomel, for instance. "Life persuades us that everything the party does is aimed at the people's welfare. We wholeheartedly approve this policy and support it with our labor."

The strength of our society lies in the unity of the party and people. This unity has stood the test of time and has been tempered during the building of socialism. And today, at the new stage of the historical path initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the party and people are united in their thoughts, desires, and deeds. This is bequeathed to us by Lenin. And we are loyal in everything to Lenin's behests.

"The party exists for the people and sees the point of its activity in serving the people," the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program states. "The aims and tasks which it sets itself express the aspirations and fundamental interests of Soviet people. The party will continue to act in the spirit of high responsibility toward the people, constantly to expand and deepen its ties with the masses, and to live by their needs and concerns."

Soviet people know that the party's word does not diverge from its deeds. A number of measures have been taken recently to enhance the real incomes of various categories of working people and to improve their living and working conditions. The line toward accelerating scientific-technical progress helps to reduce manual labor. The position of mothers has been improved and allowances for labor and war veterans have been increased. The reform of the general educational and vocational school which is being implemented in the country is aimed at raising the standard of young people's education and instruction still further. Discipline and order in our society are strengthening. The offensive unleashed against drunkenness and alcoholism is asserting a healthy daily life.

The party considers it its duty constantly to consult with working people on the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy and considers their opinion attentively. A convincing example is the discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Party Statutes with the proposed changes and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. Millions of people have taken part in this discussion, imparting their thoughts, comments, and proposals.

Enormous importance attaches to the personal communication between leading party, soviet, and economic workers and working people. The Central Committee and its Politburo set an example in this respect. Party and state leaders regularly travel to various regions of the country and meet with workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of the intelligentsia. Such is Lenin's tradition, which is being further developed today. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program contains the demand that leaders at all levels should constantly meet with people, study their feelings, and know their requests and wishes.

The party demands that great attention be paid to working people's letters and oral statements. They are regarded not only as graphic evidence of Soviet people's political activeness and awareness but also as one means of the masses' direct participation in the management of society's affairs, as a form of direct democracy inherent in our system.

The firmness of the party's ties with the masses depends largely on how fully the Communists' vanguard role is revealed. Each of them must set an example in labor and conduct in public and private life. The CPSU is stepping up and will continue to step up the demands it makes on party members for their attitude toward their duty and for the honest and pure nature of the party member. Measures are also being taken to further improve the primary party organizations' work. As the political nucleus of the labor collectives, they are called on to do everything to promote the union of the party's policy with the masses' living creation.

Under the party's leadership all other echelons of our society's political system — soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and cooperative and other organizations — are operating, reflecting the unity and uniqueness of the interests of all strata of the population and all the country's nations and ethnic groups. The all-around improvement of Soviet democracy and the increasingly full implementation of the people's socialist self-management are linked with the further enhancement of these organizations' role and activeness.

Our party's foreign policy is a policy of peace and international security. The new wide-scale peace initiatives of the Land of the Soviets sounded as a tocsin calling for the conservation of life itself on earth. The Soviet people are unanimous in their support for these proposals. We and our children need peace. All people

of good will on the planet need it.

The Communists and working people of our country look to the future with optimism. We are sure of our strength, firmly convinced that under the leadership of Lenin's party new heights of communist creation will be scaled through the Soviet peoples' labor.

IZVESTIYA 20 Feb Editorial

PM201150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Scale of Historic Action"]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee Plenum has been held. It discussed questions linked with the convening and holding of the 27th CPSU Congress. Reports from Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov were heard on these questions. The plenum approved the reports which were presented and the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the amended party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines, and adopted a decision to submit these documents for examination by the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

The results of this immense work, in which millions of people — Communists and nonparty people — took part, were summed up. The precongress documents have been discussed at party meetings, rayon, city, oblast, and kray party conferences, and union republic Communist Party congresses. They have been the subject of lively discussions at labor collectives, educational establishments, military units, and social organizations. Soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol have had their say. The mass media have been a nationwide forum for the discussion.

In submitting for discussion the draft new edition of its program, the amended CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines, the party has reaffirmed its fidelity to a tested Leninist principle. "The greater the scale and breadth of historic actions," V.I. Lenin taught, "the greater the number of people who participate in these actions; and, on the contrary, the deeper the transformation that we want to produce, the greater interest and conscious attitude there must be toward it, with more and more millions and tens of millions of people having to be convinced of the need for it."

Under current domestic and international conditions the comprehensive progress of Soviet society and its onward movement toward communism can and must be ensured only on the path of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This is the party's strategic course aimed at ensuring the qualitative transformation of all aspects of society's life: the radical renovation of its material and technical base on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution; the improvement of social relations and, primarily, economic relations; profound changes in the content and nature of work and people's material and spiritual living conditions; and the galvanization of the entire system of political, social, and ideological institutions.

This concept — the core of all three precongress documents — has the people's universal and unanimous support. The course of the nationwide discussion showed that Soviet people are well aware that this path alone provides the possibility of providing all of us with a materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life under conditions of peace and of revealing even more clearly the possibilities and advantages of socialism.

In allocating the decisive role in the development of society to the economy and in seeing social policy as a powerful means of ensuring economic development and boosting the masses' labor and sociopolitical activeness and as an important factor in ensuring society's political stability, molding the new man, and asserting the socialist way of life, the party attaches principled importance to the development of Soviet society's political system and the increasingly full implementation of the people's socialist self-management. Socialist society cannot function effectively without finding new ways of developing the masses' creative activity in all spheres of social life.

In formulating these principled program goals in the precongress documents, the party was the first to set an example of their practical implementation. It asked the working masses themselves to judge the key questions of its general line, economic strategy, social policy, and ideological work among the masses.

IZVESTIYA has received approximately 4,000 letters linked with the discussion of the precongress documents. Many letters contained specific proposals for honing certain provisions and formulations in the party's most important political document — the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

Our readers' letters bear eloquent testimony to the Soviet people's political maturity and their profound interest in the country's destiny and the cause of communist building. They are a real mine of the people's wisdom and experience. Many of them start with words of profound gratitude to the party for its humanist policy, whose supreme goal is the good of Soviet man and lasting peace.

The letter from engineer V.N. Palishin of Moscow is typical in this respect. "The draft new edition of the party program," he writes, "is a document of great historical value. Each line of the draft reflects our reality. Our plans are real, as real as everything that we have created."

Workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, teachers, literary and artistic figures, and Soviet Army servicemen confidentially shared their thoughts on ways of intensifying the economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the work of the state apparatus, improving distributive relations, and asserting the principles of social justice.

Ye. Yesipenyuk of Gorkiy Oblast pondered on labor collectives' responsibility for output quality; Ye. Maksimov of Smolensk, on improving land use and increasing its fertility; Z. Yenikeyev of Ufa, on strengthening law and order; and Ch. Ionov of Stavropol, on the highly efficient utilization of the workday. There is no room to list them all.

And there were more words of gratitude. S. Khabarov of Arkhangelsk Oblast: "I was particularly touched by the questions

raised in the section 'The Party's Social Policy.' Thank you to the party and its Central Committee."

The results of this immense work have been summed up. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolved to present precise drafts enriched with the people's experience for examination by the 27th party congress. The course of their discussion created an atmosphere of active spiritual and labor creativity among the millions of people in the country. That must be retained. For however inspiring the outlined plans may be, the planned heights can only be scaled through intensive and highly productive labor by the entire people. That is the most important thing today.

Envoy to Japan Arrested on Return for Congress

OW200011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO — Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov may soon be sacked, Japanese Government sources said Thursday. The sources, however, would not confirm West German reports that Abrasimov had been arrested after he returned home for a Communist Party congress.

Abrasimov, 73, a party Central Committee member, assumed the Tokyo post in March 1985, succeeding Vladimir Pavlov. He was ambassador to East Germany between 1975 and 1983.

The West German newspaper *BILD AM SONNTAG* said in its February 16 issue that Abrasimov was arrested at Moscow airport trying to smuggle in 29 electronic products, including an electronic calculator and a videtape recorder. The paper neither cited sources for the story nor said when Abrasimov was taken into custody.

The Japanese sources said Abrasimov was very close to the late Soviet leader Leonid Nrezhnev and former Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, now president. But he is distant from current party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, they said.

PRAVDA's Afanasyev on Changes Under Gorbachev

AU201425 Vienna Television Service in German 2030 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Interview given by Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of Moscow *PRAVDA*, in his office in the *PRAVDA* Building in Moscow, to Austrian Television Service reporter Paul Lendvai — date not given; videotaped]

[Text] [Lendvai] Politics is a question of power. There were, and still are, powerful forces and strong personalities who are opposed to Gorbachev's policy. How strong exactly are these forces?

[Afanasyev, in Russian with superimposed German translation] Well, I think that it is perhaps not quite correct to speak of power in connection with our policy. We have a collective leadership: the Central Committee, the Politburo. There is continuity. We do not change our policy. Politics is not a theater with a comedy on the program today, a tragedy tomorrow, and a concet the day after tomorrow. However, notwithstanding this continuity, there do exist various stages. The masses support the new direction. But there are also a number of leading personalities who mark time. I do not have any statistical data with me, but some people think that this may be just a campaign, and there are also people who slow down the development. But I do not think that these forces represent a serious menace.

There have been substantial changes: a greater openness, more realism, more critical attitudes. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said, today we call a success a success, and shortcomings and mistakes are called shortcomings and mistakes. The number of our readers' letters has increased enormously, and it happened quite suddenly. In January, for example, we received 60,000 letters. The 80 employees who do nothing but answer readers' letters are unable to keep up. We used to get about 40,000 letters. Those who do not understand the new tasks, who cannot keep abreast of the party and the people, they will have to go. I have been with *PRAVDA* for 18 years, but in all these years I have not seen such concern for what the press writes, such openness with regard to problems. I think that the role of the press will continue to rise; it is a highly powerful instrument in the hands of the party and for the policy of our state.

Yeltsin Talks With Residents on Moscow Tour

PM200958 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Strive for Breakthrough More Rapidly"]

[Text] The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are a crucial period in the life of party organizations and the capital's labor collectives. Now, in the days before the congress, we must report on how we are striving for a breakthrough in the pace of social and economic development, what we have managed to accomplish, how we are working in practice to implement the concept of acceleration put forward by the party, and how we are implementing the human factor necessary for this activation. The everyday problems behind these provisions and ways of resolving them were the subject of discussion at meetings with the collectives of two subunits of the "GPZ-1" production association during a visit by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

At the association's subsidiary at Medvedkovo and at the GPZ-2 plant there was a keen conversation about the problems of developing the enterprises, where there has long been a need for a modernization of equipment and techniques. Measures were defined on these questions with B.N. Polyakov, USSR minister of the automotive industry.

The plant's workers expressed a great deal of criticism about the organization of the social sphere at the enterprise. Serious complaints (and criticism leveled at the party raykom and rayispolkom) was provoked by the work of passenger transport, which makes it harder to get to and from the plant. All these questions must be tackled more diligently than before by the party and trade union organization, investigating people's needs in a specific and interested way. The resolution of social problems will have an enormous impact on purely production matters — there

will be a positive influence on the stabilization of the collective, discipline will be strengthened, and labor productivity and standards will be improved. It is also necessary to resolutely improve the organization of production and labor in order to more rapidly remove the enterprise from the ranks of laggards.

In Gagarinskiy Rayon B.N. Yeltsin visited rayon food trade organization retail outlets and familiarized himself with the organization of their work. The inhabitants of the rayon have made a number of criticisms and have specifically spoken about holdups in supplies of certain products in the mandatory range and the low quality of bread supplied by the No 5 bakery. Shortly afterward the bakery was visited by leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom and representatives of the city People's Control Committee. Measures were defined to restore order at the plant.

Serious shortcomings in work with cadres were noted at a number of public catering enterprises in the same rayon. At the same time attention was drawn to the poor transport services available to these enterprises.

While visiting a newly created DEZ [expansion unknown] B.N. Yeltsin expressed serious concern at the unsatisfactory safekeeping of equipment at apartment blocks during the period between their commissioning and their inhabitation. The cohesion between the organizations participating in this process is poor and the responsibility of individuals is low. Furthermore, the low standard of work organization at DEZes, in particular, the reception of the population, was pointed out.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom together with the Moscow party obkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, and the Moscow Oblispolkom discussed the questions of increasing deliveries of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, and foodstuffs from farms in Moscow Oblast in the 12th 5-Year Plan. A resolution stipulating the relevant measures was adopted.

Marchuk Delivers Report to Leningrad Gathering

LD202208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Leninist readings devoted to the 27th party congress were held in Leningrad today. Present at the readings were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress from the Leningrad party organization, as well as veteran Communists, veterans of labor, winners of the precongress competition, the party and soviet aktiv, and art and culture workers. Opening the Leninist readings, Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of the obkom, spoke about the labor and political enthusiasm with which Leningraders are ushering in the 27th CPSU Congress. All socialist pledges adopted in honor of the congress have been fulfilled. A confident start has been made to the new 5-year period. The January targets have been outstripped; the volume of industrial output and labor productivity has increased in comparison with the first month of the last year. Much has been done for realizing the territorial-industrial program: "Intensification-90." A report on the scientific and technical progress in the USSR was made by Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Hero of Socialist Labor. Participants at the readings have acquainted themselves with Lenin's memorial in Smolnyy.

Moscow Law Enforcement Work Scrutinized

PM191639 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At Moscow City Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Moscow City Prosecutor's Office Collegium summed up the results of last year's work a few days ago. It noted that law and order in the city has been reinforced. Fewer crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol, the number of burglaries has dropped, as has the number of trespasses against citizens' life and health.

This is the result of the stepped-up work of state and public organizations, labor collectives, and law enforcement organs in combatting crime and strengthening state discipline, G.I. Skaredov, state legal adviser, class III, said.

Comprehensive checks carried out in the city's economic sectors jointly with the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement and supervisory organs have become the practice in the work of the prosecutor's office, and their results are reported to labor collectives, rayispolkom sessions, and adminsitration and main administration collegiums.

Special attention was focused on the implementation of the anti-alcohol legislation.

However, the rapporteur emphasized, the quality of our work is judged not just according to the number of checks we carry out, the number of law infringements we expose, and the number of criminal proceedings we institute, but according to the actual situation prevailing in safeguarding national assets, socialist labor discipline and public law and order, and in upholding Muscovites' constitutional rights and freedoms. And this situation is far from ideal: The losses caused by the production of substandard goods are great, overreporting takes place on a substantial scale, and the volume of construction work is exaggerated. The situation in safeguarding socialist property at enterprises of the Moscow City Trade Organization for Household Goods and Construction Materials, and the meat and fish and dietetic foods divisions of a number of rayon food trade organizations has deteriorated.

Certain rayon prosecutor's offices are inadequately informed about the law observance situation at national economic projects and have failed to subject it to an in-depth analysis. As a result, their checks do not always aim at the complete exposure and actual elimination of the causes and conditions which lead to embezzlement and abuses.

At the Sevastopolskiy Rayon prosecutor's office, for instance, the standard of the investigation of the causes of law infringements was poor, proper persistence in eridicating cases where offenders go unpunished was sometimes lacking, and a purposeful struggle to prevent crime was not organized in cooperation with other law enforcement organs. The work to strengthen links with labor

collectives and provide legal assistance in establishing order in production was also of a low standard.

Monitoring of the observance of laws relating to safeguarding socialist property and the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism was inadequate in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon.

It is not fortuitous that economic offenses and offenses connected with the abuse of official position are widespread in these rayons and that a number of trespasses against the person have not been exposed.

V.Ya. Bogachev, Sevastopolskiy Rayon prosecutor, and Yu.Ye. Chernyakov, Kuybyshevskiy Rayon deputy prosecutor, have been relieved of their posts because of their poor organizational work.

The prosecutor's office Collegium also noted that there are serious shortcomings in the work of law enforcement organs, including prosecutor's offices, in Sokolnicheskiy, Perovskiy, Leningradskiy, and a number of other rayons in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The Collegium instructed leaders of the rayon prosecutor's office to intensify supervision of the observance of laws in the work of commissions and inspectorates dealing with minors, to ensure a wider application of individual forms of crime prevention work among juveniles, and to make parents and staff at schools and vocational technical schools more responsible for shortcomings in children's upbringing.

The work of the apparatus of the city prosecutor's office does not fully match the demands made on it. Certain Collegium members and section leaders and prosecutors did not give enough practical assistance to rayon-level staff last year; they rarely visited workers at the local level and did not sufficiently supervise their work.

The resolution of the Moscow city prosecutor's office outlines specific measures to comprehensively enhance the effectiveness of prosecution supervision, above all in the economic sphere, and to ensure greater publicity in the work and the enhancement of the personal responsibility of every legal worker for the work entrusted to him, ensuring that strict socialist legality is observed in the work of law enforcement organs.

The session of the Moscow city prosecutor's office Collegium was addressed by RSFSR prosecutor S.A. Yemelyanov.

'Millions' Participate in 15 Feb Subbotnik

LD151627 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 15 TASS — Millions of Soviet people are volunteering a day's work today on a communist subbotnik of 27th CPSU Congress. In the new five-year plan period (1986-1990), the subbotnik, a holiday of voluntary labour, is held at the initiative of front-ranking work collectives of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and other industrial centres and villages of the country. The motto of the initiators of the event and their followers is not only to give a day of free work but also attain the maximum return.

PRAVDA Examines Role of Labor Collectives

PM171227 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 14 February in its First Edition publishes on page 1 a 900-word editorial entitled "The Potential of the Labor Collective." The article extolls the "truly inexhaustible" potential of the labor collective, calls for the mobilization of the human factor, and emphasizes the importance of the organizational and educational work of party committees and economic leaders. It notes that there are still cases where production collectives exercise "timidly and inconsistently" the broad rights which they have been given.

"Better-quality goods and the scientific and technical renewal of production depend not just on the state of its material base — that is, machinery and equipment. They also require a new attitude to work; they require that both workers and leaders give up the old way of thinking and discard sluggish mental attitudes. Take the production intensification process, for instance. It is still not proceeding in line with current requirements everywhere. Certain economic managers still think they can get by without radical reorganization replacing it with half-measures. Party committees must correct such leaders in good time. But it is even more important to seek to ensure that the very atmosphere in labor collectives prevents them getting into an economic rut and precludes stagnation. A healthy attitude to changes and the readiness to accept them and actively to contribute to them must become the norm everywhere.

"The frontline of the struggle for the implementation of the party's plans is in labor collectives and primary party organizations. Their potential is considerable now, yet the opportunities for augmenting it are even greater. To make fuller use of them is an urgent task," the article concludes.

Prokopenko Named Tajik Minister of Grain Products

WA101649 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe *KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA* in Russian on 22 January publishes on page 2 a 50-word decree appointing Sergey Kuzmich Prokopenko minister of grain products for the republic. The decree, dated 21 January 1968, is signed by G. Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Saidova, secretary of the Presidium.

Kazakh, Uzbek Personnel Changes Announced

PM101458 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata *KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 4 February publishes on page 1 a 3 February Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Gadilbek Minazhevich Shalakhmetov to the chairmanship of the Kazakh State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, in place of K.S. Smailov who, according to a KAZTAG announcement on page 4 of the same issue, has been reassigned.

Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 25 January publishes on page 1 a 24 January Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet

Presidium decree on the appointment of Anatoliy Grigoryevich Manannikov to the post of Uzbek minister of construction; he replaces F.G. Poturemskiy, who has retired on pension, according to an unattributed page 4 announcement.

New Georgian Minister of Education Appointed

WA311400 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi *ZARYA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 16 January publishes on page 1 a 50-word ukase noting the appointment by the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium of Natela Shalvovna Vasadze as minister of education for the Georgian SSR. The ukase is signed by P. Gilashvili and T. Lashkarashvili, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 15 January 1986 in Tbilisi.

A 200-word biography on the same page reports that N.Sh. Vasadze, a member of the CPSU since 1952, completed her higher education i 1954 in the linguistic department of Tbilisi State University. In 1951, as a student, she was chosen as deputy secretary of the Tbilisi State University Komsomol Committee. In 1952-53 she worked as the first secretary of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom of the Georgian Komsomol; and from 1953-58 as secretary and then second secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Commmittee. In 1958 she was elected secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, and in 1960 transferred to the Central Committee apparat of the Georgian Communist Party, where she worked as an inspector in the Organizational Party Work Department until 1969. From 1969-72 she was secretary of the Georgian Trade Union Council. From 1972 to the present, N.Sh. Vasadze has served as rector of the A.S. Pushkin Tbilisi State University. She is also a deputy of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, a member of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party, a member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Science on higher education problems, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Pedagogical Society, a Presidium member of the Committee of Soviet Women, and was elected vice president of the International Union of Students. In addition, she was awarded the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, medals, a a World Council of Peace medal.

Manaseryan, Armenian CP CC Candidate Member, Dies

WA101626 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian on 19 January carries on page 2 a 500-word obituary of Levon Petrovich Manaseryan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, who passed away suddenly on 13 January 1986 at the age of 65 while on official business abroad. L.P. Manaseryan was born in Yerevan in 1921. He graduated from Azerbaijan State University in 1944, after which he took up his first official post in the Armenian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He graduated from the ministry's Higher School of Diplomacy in 1949 and in 1961 was named first secretary of the USSR Embassy in France. He worked in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1965 to 1966.

Manaseryan joined the CPSU in 1946. From 1951 to 1955 he was deputy chairman of the Armenian Society for Foreign Cultural Ties. He was deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education from 1959 to 1961. In 1966 he was recalled from his diplomatic post and appointed deputy director of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department. He was director of the Information and Foreign Relations Department from 1967 to 1984. From 1984 until the time of his death Manaseryan was chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers' Committee for Reception and Resettlement of Repatriated Armenians from Abroad.

The list of obituary signatories is headed by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

Armenian SSR Personnel Changes Announced

WA101719 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian 10 January carries on page 2 a 50-word item listing personnel changes in the government of the republic made by the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. Yegishe Tevosovich Astsatryan has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the republic State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in connection with his retirement. He is succeeded by Sabir Nikolayevich Stepanyan, who was earlier released from his position as chairman of the State Committee for Gas Supply. The new State Committee for Gas Supply chairman is Robert Pargevovich Amiryan. On page 2 of the same issue is a 20-word item noting that Aleksan Matevosovich Kirakosyan has been relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement.

Agro-Industrial Committee Leaders Meet Journalists

LD210039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1640 GMT 20 Feb 86

["The Agro-Industrial Complex Today" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Urgent tasks facing the USSR's agro-industrial complex was the subject of a press conference held yesterday in the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress. Every day it is becoming more and more lively in the press center on Zubovskiy Boulevard. The accreditation of foreign journalists is continuing. Press conferences are being held here almost daily on the most urgent problems that are to be discussed at the congress, and journalists showed great interest in their meeting with the chiefs of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. Taking part in the meeting were: Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and president of VASKhNiL [All-Union Academy of Sciences]; and Kuznetsov, Kulinich, and Romanenko, deputy chairmen of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. The press conference was conducted by Ignatenko, deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The workers of the country's agro-industrial complex have embarked on the new 5-year plan period with good prospects. In the documents approved at the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which the party is taking to its 27th congress, a considerable amount of attention is paid to improving the efficiency of agricultural production. [Video shows officials and journalists at press conference.]

[Sizenko] We need to produce more grain and certain other foodstuffs. Among kolkhozes and sovkhozes there still are those that are not fully using the opportunities available for increasing agricultural output. A fair amount of output is wasted — and we know about this — because of disproportions existing in several parts of the country between the capacities of the processing industry and the availability of the raw material. In the past few years, certain difficulties have also been revealed in the economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex. What precisely is it that caused us concern? It was the imperfect nature of the management structure, and the lack of departmental coordination continued to exist both in the center and in the republics.

The requisite level of integration between agriculture and the processing industry, or integration between science and production, has not been achieved, and there has been no substantial changes in the economic mechanism governing relations between the kolkhoz and the sovkhoz and the service organizations. To put it briefly, under the existing management structure, we were unable to use to the full the enormous advantages that lie at the foundation of our socialist system of running the economy. At the same time, the organizational economic experiements that have been carried out for the past 5 years or so in Estonia, Georgia, and several oblasts in the RSFSR showed the enormous benefits inherent in planning, financing, and managing the agro-industrial complex as an integral whole at all levels — in other words, to build a comprehensive, all-embracing management system for the agro-industrial complex that would meet the requirements of leadership at a territorial and individual sector level.

The essence of the restructuring of the country's agro-industrial complex is to replace the outdated economic mechanism and to reduce the cost of the management apparatus. The new management structure will enable wide use to be made of economically effective methods of running things and will make it possible to carry out planning from below — directly at kolkhoz and sovkhoz level, to ensure flexible and responsive management of agriculture and the sectors connected with it as an integral whole, and to concentrate the efforts of all the partners in achieving high final results.

[Unidentified correspondent] NHK, Japanese television. A question for Mr Sizenko. Could you please say whether the number of chiefs has been reduced following the amalgamation, after the restructuring?

[Sizenko] This was published in our press, and the aim of the restructuring was to reduce the apparatus and make it less costly. It was reported in the press, for example, that the central apparatus, based on six ministries, was reduced by 4 percent. So there's no question about it.

[Ignatenko] We've got a few quite important questions here, and we have to answer them: You say a lot in your press about droughts. Why don't America and Canada suffer from these? That, I think, is from a Greek correspondent. Then, a question from the Austrian *VOLKSTIMME*: Harvests in the USSR depend to a substantial degree on the quality of the soil and weather conditions. In this situation, what changes can be achieved through organizational methods? And then there's a third question, isn't there?

[Sizenko] Yes, another question that goes like this: Foreign listeners of Moscow radio quite often ask why the Soviet Union purchases grain from abroad when at one time tsarist Russia was a major grain exporter. Please would you give an answer?

[Ignatenko] Yevgeniy Ivanovich Sizenko?

[Sizenko] Well, first of all I would like to say that we have to carry out our agricultural work in conditions that are considerably worse than, for example, many countries in Western Europe or North America. To support this I would like to quote a few figures. For example, while in the United States more than 10 percent — or around 10 percent — of the land is in areas with a mean temperature of plus 5 degrees Celsius, in the Soviet Union this figure is 60 percent. Areas with an annual precipitation of 700 mm and over — the most favorable areas — in the United States such land occupies 60 percent, or 112 million hectares, while in the Soviet Union it is only 1 percent, or 2.5 million hectares. I think those figures say a lot about the conditions that we have to work in. But in every zone in our country we have, of course, fine examples of agricultural output every year, and I can name them. For example, the Zarya kolkhoz in Gryazovetskiy Rayon of Vologda Oblast, in the north of our country: Last year it achieved yields of 39 quintals per a hectare of wheat, 37 quintals per hectare of grain and pulse crops, and 347 quintals per hectare of vegetables.

What is the characteristic feature of the work on these farms? First and foremost, of course, good farming techniques and being

well provided with basic assets — land improvement systems, equipment, and other asset factors — which create the conditions for guarenteed agricultural output. There was also the question here that we now purchase grain, while tsarist Russia sold it. Well, first, it's true, tsarist Russia did sell grain; but at the same time millions of people had stomachs swollen from hunger, when they weren't able to eat pure bread, but ate it with goose-foot grass and acorns, and so on. But now the well-being of the Soviet people is improving; and today, as they say, demand exceeds supply. The income of our population is growing faster than the output of agricultural produce. In addition, over the past 20 years the prices of bread and other foodstuffs have not changed, and this undoubtedly affects to some degree the rise in demand. But if we speak of purchases, then we do buy; but we produce a sufficient amount of food grain, as has already been said here: Last year we harvested a large amount of grain in hard and strong wheats and completely met our requirements for the noodle industry, and so on. But it's true that we don't have enough fodder grain, that is, to meet the tasks that we are setting for increasing the output of livestock products. In addition, we have long-term agreements with a number of countries, and we have to fulfill those agreements, and that is a purely commercial matter: in trade every country always pursues what will be of benefit to it.

[Ignatenko] Thank you. The man in the third row: your question, please.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Sizenko, how do you explain the fact that grapes in Moldavia rot away, perish, and that you buy them from Bulgaria; or the fact also that tomatoes, let's say, perish in Central Asia, while in Siberia and here prices for them are very high, and that you buy all the more from abroad?

[Sizenko] I think you're too bold in saying that in our country grapes rot away, that they perish. Of course there are such cases but in principle, well, last year when we were transferring our industrial enterprises from alcoholic drinks to the production of alcohol-free drinks, we were already usinig a significant amount for these aims and also for sales of the fresh product; we produce grapes in our country, but those grapes are not enough for us and therefore we buy on a long-term basis from our Bulgarian friends, from Hungarian friends, and so on. As far as tomatoes are concerned, our press has reported on this. There were indeed such instances, both in Astrakhan and in the Kuban. I remember that *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* and certain other newspapers wrote about it. They correctly analyze everything on the grounds of existing cases of mismanagement; but as a whole, however, we endeavor and we have the means to fully supply ourselves with tomatoes, and in principle we do ensure supplies, but we do buy a certain portion particularly of early produce in April, May, thereabouts, from Bulgaria, and we'll continue buying because there should be such a division of labor. I repeat — our means for producing heat-loving crops are limited.

[Announcer] Participants in the meeting gave much attention to questions of speeding up scientific and technological progress in agricultural production.

[Nikonov] Production is becoming more and more science-based. The agro-industrial complex has formed as one whole, as one integral production system. Intensification of production is being carried out and hence science should also intensify. We are setting the task of raising the methodological and theoretical level and of speeding up the implementation of scientific developments in production.

[Correspondent Minayev] Soviet television — Igor Minayev, correspondent of the "Vremya" program: Now, on the threshold of the 27th party congress, a wide-scale experiment is beginning in the country to perfect methods of management, starting at republican level and ending at rayon sections. Could you explain the essence of this experiment and say what hopes you place on it?

[Sizenko] An experiment is being conducted, for example, in Stavropol Kray, in the whole kray. They're conducting an experiment on the basis of self-financing. The aim being pursued here is therefore to go over to such a way of distributing profits which would allow them to move away fully from budget, state grants, away from obtaining money from the budget and over fully to self-financing. There are experiments which are being conducted in Vologda Oblast, in Glazunovskiy Rayon of Orel Oblast, in Kuybyshev Oblast and Novosibirsk Oblast. Various tasks are being set there. For example, a kray or an oblast is given established plans, based on stable norms, for deliveries of produce to republican and union funds while the remaining part stays for local use and is not planned. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves determine the volumes of production and sale to the state of agricultural output.

Further Report

LD200132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress today there was a meeting between journalists and executive staff of the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee]. The subject of the meeting was "Topical Tasks of the Work of the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex." Taking part were Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom; Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom and President of VASKhNiL; Kuznetsov, Kulinich and Romanenko, deputy chairmen of the USSR Gosagroprom.

The speakers stressed that the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which approved the country's Food Program, is the starting point for an analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture. It was noted that in recent years agriculture had seen a growth in grain purchases and procurement of stockbreeding produce, and the profitability of kolkhozes and sovkhozes had increased.

[Begin Sizenko recording] If we speak about the place of the agro-industrial complex in the country's unified national economy as a whole, then it should be pointed out that it takes up over 30 percent of the gross national product.

An intensification of the integration between agriculture and the processing industry lies at the basis of the Agroprom's work, and

I must say that a lot of work needs to be done here. Much is already being done now on this kind of specific relationship and in the development of first-hand production processing facilities in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And also on, so to speak, close economic ties between meat and dairy combines and sovkhozes and kolkhozes, as well as food and canning enterprises.

All the necessary prerequisites for eliminating poor interdepartmental liaison have now been created, since the interests of all departments will come together with the end product. [end recording]

A great deal of attention was focused on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

[Begin Nikonov recording] Production is becoming more and more science-oriented. The agro-industrial complex has developed into a single entity, as a single production system. But as intensification of production is now in process, so science must also become intensified. We are setting ourselves the task to improve the methodological and theoretical level, and to speed up the implementation of scientific developments into production. [end recording]

The participants in the meeting replied to numerous questions by Soviet and foreign journalists.

Sizenko on Increasing Output

LD191924 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS — Per capita food consumption in the USSR amounts today to nearly 3,400 calories. In this respect the USSR is on a par with the most developed countries, Yevgeniy Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR state Agro-Industrial Committee (Agroprom) has stated. He spoke today in the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress which opens next week.

Yevgeniy Sizenko pointed out that the diet of the population had improved thanks to the increase in agricultural output. Since May 1982 when the Food Program was adopted the purchasing of meat and poultry has gone up by about 15 per cent and of milk — by 17 per cent. The economy of agricultural enterprises has improved.

At the same time, the level of production of some foodstuffs, specifically, meat and grain, still falls short of the demand of the population and the national economy, Yevgeniy Sizenko said. The system of agricultural management that has existed so far did not permit to fully use the advantages of the socialist system of economic management and planning. He recalled that the State Agro-Industrial Committee had been created in the country on the basis of six ministries and organizations.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee affiliates today some 50,000 cooperative and state farms, enterprises of the meat-packing, dairy and food industries, building organizations, research and design institutes. The restructuring of the system of management of the agro-industrial complex has been concluded, Ye. Sizenko underlined.

Ye. Sizenko said that the State Agro-Industrial Committee accounted today for some 30 per cent of the gross social product. In the new five-year-plan period (1986-1990) it is planned to increase the annual average volume of agricultural output by 14-16 per cent. Grain output is to reach 250-255 million tons a year, meat production — about 21 million tons.

Purpose-oriented programs for the development of various spheres of production are being drawn up in the State Agro-Industrial Committee in order to fulfil these tasks, Ye. Sizenko pointed out. For example, it is planned to increase gross grain output through the introduction of intensive technologies and land reclamation. A great volume of work is to be carried out in the processing industry in the sphere of the retooling and redesigning of the existing enterprises. Other economic and organizing measures are being mapped out whose purpose is to ensure conditions for the creative, resourceful work of collective and state farmers, for raising the effectiveness of agricultural production in general.

Sizenko on Grain Yields

LD191932 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS — "The USSR fully meets its requirements in bread grain. The main task now is to ensure livestock breeding with fodder grain", First Deputy Chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR Yevgeniy Sizenko said here when replying to questions from journalists.

A press conference of senior officials of this committee was held today at the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Explaining the difference in the yields of grain and other crops in the USSR and the United States, Yevgeniy Sizenko noted the big differences in the natural and climatic conditions of the two countries. He recalled that lands with ideal conditions in terms of warmth and moisture amounted to one per cent of the total in the USSR and about 60 per cent in the United States. At the same time Sizenko admitted that more efficient production was hampered by shortcomings existing in the performance of collective and state farms.

Explaining the causes of the big state subsidies provided for the output of meat, milk and ther foodstuffs, Yevgeniy Sizenko said that this was due to the need to give economic incentives to the cooperative and state enterprises. For this reason, he stressed, the retail price of a kilo of meat in Soviet stores is almost twice less than its production cost. Besides, prices of basic foodstuffs remain unchanged for some twenty years already.

Asked by *THE GUARDIAN* correspondent about the absence of statistics on grain production in the USSR, Sizenko said that this was partly explained by commercial considerations because the Soviet Union is both an importer and exporter of grain.

Journalists also wanted to know about the job-placement of employees who lost their former jobs as a result of the reorganisation of the management of the USSR's agro-industrial complex. Yevgeniy Sizenko said that 3,200 jobs were eliminated as a result of the liquidation of the relevant central ministries.

All those who lost their jobs were offered new ones without loss in pay. The overwhelming majority of them have already started work. The remainder ahve the right to look for a new job while retaining their former salary for three months. "We have no problem with job-placement", Sizenko stressed.

Concerning the prospects of development of household plots Sizenko noted that the state was actively supporting their development and regarded them as an inseparable part of the socialist economy. He cited such an example: Of the 43 million cows in the country 13 million are privately owned. Household plots also account for large quantities of potatoes, vegetables, fruits and other produce.

Uzbek Scientists Discuss Agro-Industrial Complex

GF191814 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Summary from poor reception] The realization of the foodstuff program, the upgrading of the agro-industrial complex, and other important questions connected with the efforts to make use of virgin lands, as outlined in documents which will be presented for discussion during the upcoming CPSU 27th congress, "can be solved by accelrating the indroduction of scientific and technical progress into the agro-industrial complex."

"All these demands were reviewed by participants in the meeting of the Central Asian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin which took place in Tashkent today."

A number of participants at the meeting stressed that the reconstruction of the agro-industrial complex demands that the scientific departments maintain a higher degree of organizational discipline and accurate coordination of research efforts to solve problems; and that they introduce progressive forms of organizing payment, intensify technology, and seek the best ways to protect agriculture by introducing integrated methods to protect plants.

"Comrade Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committe, delivered a report."

Briefs

Kirgiz Cotton Variety — Kirgiz SSR scientists have created a new variety of cotton which has been named as Kirgiz SSR. The farmers have harvested 60 centners of cotton from each hectare of land cultivated with the new variety. [Summary] [*Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Feb 86 GF*]

Orbital Research Statioa 'Mir' Launched 20 Feb
LD192346 Moscow TASS in English 2333 GMT 19 Feb 86

["Research Station MIR Launched — TASS Announcement" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 20 TASS — The Soviet Union launched an orbital research station, Mir (Peace), on February 20, 1986 in line with its programme of space exploration.

The Mir station is equipped with a novel docking arrangement consisting of six dock-up units and representing a base module for assembling a multi-purpose permanently operating manned complex with specialized orbital modules for scientific and economic purposes. The processes of station movement control, operation of on-board system and research apparatus on the basis of advanced electronic and computer technology are automated to a maximum degree. The capacity of the energy-supply system has been enhanced, more comfortable conditions for operation and rest of cosmonauts have been created, and new equipment has been installed.

At the initial stage of the Mir station's flight, it is planned to test elements of its structure, on-board systems and apparatus in automatic, and then in manned modes. Simultaneously, flight control will be mastered with the use of relay satellites. In the future, it is envisaged to attach specialized modules, fitted out with scientific instruments, to the base module.

At present, two Soviet orbital stations, Mir and Salyut-7, are operating in near-earth space. According to telemetry, the on-board systems of the two stations are functioning normally.

Control over the flight of the Mir and Salyut-7 stations and the processing incoming information are carried out by the Moscow Region-based mission control centre with the help of tracking stations located on the territory of the Soviet Union, and research vessels of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The launching of the orbital research station Mir, carried out in honour of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is a new step toward exploring outer space.

Functions Described
LD192359 Moscow TASS in English 2342 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 20 TASS — TASS special correspondent Alexander Romanov reports from the Cosmonauts' Training Centre:

A new Soviet multi-module space station, the "Mir" (Peace), is now in a near-earth orbit. Its working model is standing at the Cosmonauts' Training Centre next to the "Salyut." This is where we have met with General Alexey Leonov, deputy head of the Cosmonauts' Training Centre.

"There is no word more dear and welcome to the peoples in the world today than the word 'Mir' (peace)," Leonov said. "By naming the space station in this way, we want to emphasise once again that the Soviet programme for space research and for the use of outer space is intended solely for peaceful purposes."

Leonov invited us to board the station's model. We continued our conversation at a small desk which is provided with a food-heating electric stove and on which one can put documentation or make entries in a log-book.

"The new station is already a third-generation Soviet space laboratory," Leonov related. "Practical cosmonautics has now entered a new stage: the beginning of a transition from research and experiments to large-scale production activities in outer space. 'Salyut' quarters became too small for that. The 'Mir' station has six docking ports, with six spacecraft — manned and transport ones, as well as modules proper — to be able to dock with each of them in accordance with a programme."

Leonov explained that "module" is a kind of unmanned large-volume craft which has life-support and power systems and which is capable of performing independent manoeuvres in outer space. Each of the modules has a purpose-oriented research function. One of them may be a "shop" for technological production and experiments. Another will be utilized by astrophysicists. A third one will house a biological research laboratory. The production of medical preparations can be set up in a fourth of them. Equipment can be replaced in the modules depending on scientific tasks.

The work compartment of "Mir" station houses new apparatus which makes it possible almost completely to automate the process of controlling the station's flight. The power resources of the station have been enhanced, and facilities for crews' communications with earth have become more reliable, and, finally, the existence of several modules is also of importance for improving conditions for the cosmonauts' work and rest. Special cabins, although small ones, have been for the first time set up aboard the station for its dwellers' convenience. There is a desk, an arm-chair and a sleeping bag in each of them.

In answer to the question how long can the station remain in orbit, Alexey Leonov said that the first flight would make it possible to determine specifically a period of time for its stay in orbit.

Upon visiting the "Mir" station's model, and "getting down on earth," I asked Cosmonaut Leonov: "When is the new station expected to be manned?"

"Only after it is run in outer space," Leonov answered. "Crews who are to work aboard the station are being trained, naturally."

Design, Use of Station
LD201446 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Feb 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; interview by Aleksandr Tikhomirov, identified by screen caption, in mission control center with Hero of Socialist Labor Professor Konstatin Petrovich Feokistov, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut]

[Text] [Announcer] Here is Hero of Socialist Labor Professor Konstantin Petrovich Feokistov, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, to talk

about the "Mir" station:

[Begin video interview][Feoktistov] The "Mir" station is new, the equipment is new. What are the features in this station? There is considerably more automation; there are many computers, computers which handle all the control of movement — and there are several of those; computers which handle the control systems of the duty complex [vakhtovyy kompleks], that is, the system which directs the switching on and off in systems for preparation for work within the craft, and which should also undertake monitoring and diagnosis of the state of the computer which supplies the crew with information with the aid of display screens and supplies information about recommendations for action in various situations. The design of the station itself envisages the possibility of its being gradually built up. This station allows specialized modules to dock with it at some time, which are to be rigged out with a considerable complex of scientific apparatus to carry out research and experiments in the interests of science and the national economy. [Feoktistov is shown in front of a diagram of the space station]

[Tikhomirov] Incidentally, just behind us, the diagram shows the arrival compartment, the conventional one as we have become used to seeing on stations such as "Salyut-7." And this compartment on the "Mir" station here has a quite different appearance.

[Feoktistov] This is precisely the point in the design which explains the possibilities for building up. This station even has, like the previous "Salyut-7" and the previous "Salyut-6", two axial docking units, which are basically necessary so that manned crafts and cargo crafts can visit it. But apart from this there are a further four lateral units, at which modules have arrived can re-dock and then work as part of the station.

[Tikhomirov] I have been inside this new "Mir" station and I asked specialists where the place is for, let's say, an experiment such as Oazis, for plants, for a little space garden. I was told that there is none and will not be any. It is not necessary?

[Feoktistov] That will be, in general, in specialized modules.

[Tikhomirov] That's to say, all science and all experiments will be carried out in modules?

[Feoktistov] Yes, in modules. We intend to specialize them in certain sections, let's say, technology, study of natural resources, and so on.

[Tikhomirov] However, we can say today that this is essentially a new-generation station?

[Feoktistov] Yes, of course, this is definitely a new-generation station, considerably more equipped from the point of view of automation, from the point of view of the possibilities of long-term orientation, and the possibilities of carrying out a broader program of research work. [end video interview]

[Announcer] The launch of the "Mir" orbiting scientific station, which has been carried out in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, is a new step in the exploration of space.

'Cosmos-1733' Earth Satellite Launched 20 Feb

LD200850 Moscow TASS in English 0348 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 20 TASS — The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series.

"Cosmos-1733" carries scientific equipment for continuing space exploration.

It was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution — 97.4 minutes; maximum distance from earth (apogee) — 674 kilometers; minimum distance from earth (perigee) — 643 kilometers; inclination — 82.5 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for the precise measuring of the orbit's parameters and a radiotelemetry system for beaming data about the operation of the instruments and scientific equipment back to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

The coordinating-and-computing center is processing the incoming information.

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MOZHAYEV REPORTS ON LENINGRAD 5-YEAR PLAN

WA180817 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on report by P.P. Mozhayev at the 25 January 27th CPSU Leningrad Oblast Conference: "Labor Initiative and Creative Quest for the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Comrade delegates: At this time, when our entire country is preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, Leningraders' attention is focused on precongress documents of enormous political importance, as approved by and offered for national discussion by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, the speaker said.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 is fully in accord with the principled line established by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the provisions of the new edition of the party program. Everything that it is planned to do in the economy and in the social sphere is imbued with concern for the individual. Steady improvement in the material and cultural living standard of the people has been and remains the main aim of party economic strategy. In the Draft Basic Guidelines specific and clear-cut aims are defined for Leningrad City and oblast. In the upcoming period it is necessary to make better use of the scientific and production potential created in the region in order to accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve the efficiency of the country's national economy and build up production only by means of retooling and reconstruction at existing enterprises, the extensive use of modern technologies, flexible automated systems and robot technology, and the deepening of specialization and the development of intersector production facilities and improving labor productivity, achieving a decrease in the number of work places. The comprehensive development of Leningrad City and Oblast must be interlinked.

Experience in the practical resolution of tasks along these most important avenues, the speaker emphasized, is available to us. Work on further improving efficiency in all sectors of Leningrad's national economic complex and implementation of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" territorial-sector program have become the core of political and organizational activity by the Leningrad party organization aimed at implementing the party's principled course toward accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

As we pursue this line during the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to switch production onto a predominantly intensive path of development and achieve a cardinal improvement in labor productivity and on this basis increase the rates of economic growth. During the new 5-year plan, in industry in Leningrad City and Oblast it is necessary to create a number of major automated production facilities and hundreds of flexible automated shops, sections and lines, and introduce dozens of automated design systems and automated systems for production management and for technological processes. The most advanced equipment and latest technology will be introduced at preferential rates. The inventory of industrial robots will be doubled, reaching 8,000, and the number of NC machine tools and mechanisms will increase by a factor of 1.6.

The task has been set for at least a 4-percent growth rate in labor productivity, as a minimum, by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan; the figure for machine building is 5 percent. Some 90 percent of the improvement in labor productivity must be insured through raising the technical level of production.

Achieving these crucial goals will require a qualitative transformation of the economy's material-technical base.

During the current 5-year plan the reconstruction of many main and auxiliary production facilities, shops and sections will be completed at the Kirovskiy Zavod, Elektrosila and Nevskiy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenin associations. New capacities will be commissioned at the Izhorskiy Zavod, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, Kirishinefteorgsintez, Fosforit and a number of other associations.

The consistent reconstruction of production facilities and active retooling will make it possible to start up production of many kinds of output that meet the most up-to-date requirements. For the 5-year-plan as a whole, within industry it is intended to develop about 1,500 new types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, instruments and means of automation and mechanization.

The "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Leningrad City and Leningrad Oblast for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000" assigns a key role to machine building. Already during the current 5-year plan it is necessary to increase machine-building and metalworking output by more than 30 percent.

The main task for the sector is to switch more rapidly to the production of new generations of machines and equipment capable of supporting the introduction of progressive technologies, and to reduce materials intensiveness and increase the return on capital.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the enterprises of Leningrad will supply for the national economy more than 800 powerful quarry excavators, 300 overhead traveling cranes and special cranes, and also 500 gantry cranes, 260 escalators, more than 1,000 passenger cars for the subway and other output essential for the country.

In the development of machine building a great deal depends on the machine-tool builders, in whose hands are found the important levers for the renewal of production. During these years output from Leningrad's machine-tool building will increase by a factor of 1.5.

One subject of special concern is the development of machine building for agriculture. Designers at the Kirovskiy Zavod Association have now developed the K-701M tractor, which is distinguished from the tractor currently being produced by its better operating characteristics. Tractor builders now face the task of completing more rapidly reconstruction of the Tractor Production Association, so that the country will be receiving the first of the new series-produced model by 1988.

The capacities recently introduced at the Sosnovoborskiy Machine-Building Plant will make it possible during this 5-year-plan to increase the output of fodder-production and fodder-processing mechanisms needed by livestock farmers by a factor of 1.5.

As before, Leningraders face major tasks in further increasing their contribution to the country's Energy Program. They must produce reactor equipment with a total capacity of almost 20 million kilowatts, which is 1.7 times more than deliveries during the 11th 5-Year-Plan. Production of standardized, highly economical turbines and generators for hydropower and thermal power stations will be continued.

Priority importance will also be attached to the development of computer equipment, instrument building, and electronics and electrotechnics as catalysts of scientific and technical progress.

During the 12th 5-Year-Plan Leningrad's ship builders will be focusing their efforts on implementing the program to build new-generation ships, including ships for the country's nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet, and installations for surveying and recovering oil and gas from the continental shelf.

Sectors in the chemical industry will be extensively developed. More complete refining of petroleum will be achieved through the commissioning of a powerful complex at the Kirishinefteorgsintez Association to produce lubricating oils and paraffins. The production of high-quality electrode coke [elektrodnyy koks] from oil shale will be organized for the first time in the world in Slanets city. During the 5-year-plan the volume of household chemicals will be considerably increased.

On all sectors the quality of output at its technical level are acquiring decisive significance. Guided by the demands of the party Central Committee, it is essential everywhere to draw up and adopt comprehensive measures to insure a sharp improvement in results from work done in the this direction.

The ispolkoms of the Leningrad oblast and Leningrad City soviets of workers' deputies, in accordance with assignments from the party obkom bureau, must draw up a specific program for improving the quality of output, taking into account proposals from the labor collectives, workers, specialists and scientists, and additionally including them in the plans for comprehensive economic and social development during the 12th 5-Year-Plan. In light of CPSU Central Committee instructions, provision has been made for almost doubling the proportion of highest-category-quality industrial output in Leningrad during the 5-year-plan, and this must be regarded as a minimum.

Having noted the importance of work done to improve the forms and methods of management and of the need everywhere to make use of experience that has been gained, the speaker went on to deal with problems of developing the agro-industrial complex.

The party has set the target during the 12th 5-Year-Plan of achieving significant production growth and reliable supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials for the country. Workers in the oblast's agro-industrial complex face crucial tasks. Within the overall balance of required foodstuffs, there must be steady growth in locally produced output. It is envisaged that in 1990 the following production targets will be met; milk, 1.08 million tons; meat, 270,000 tons; potatoes, 800,000 tons, vegetables, 515,000 tons; grain 130,000 tons; and eggs, 2.12 billion.

It is planned on the basis of consistent assimilation of scientifically substantiated farming and livestock-farming systems to obtain from each hectare at least 27 quintals of grain, 170 quintals of potatoes, 340 quintals of vegetables,450 quintals of root crops for fodder, and 50 quintals of hay from perennial grasses; and in terms of yield from dairy cattle, to reach 4,000 kilograms of milk per cow per annum. For the oblast as a whole, fodder production per unit head of cattle should be 25 quintals of fodder units. A qualitatively new approach and a focus on high results are also essential in the work of the partners among rural workers -- the collectives servicing the procurement, processing, construction, trade and transportation enterprises and organizations.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan, in the food industry production growth of 8 percent is planned. Provision has been made for the implementation of measures to retool enterprises on the basis of supplying them with flowlines and equipment insuring the comprehensive processing of raw materials and the output of high-quality products.

An important role is assigned to the Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee and the rayon associations in focusing the efforts of all sectors in the agro-industrial complex on obtaining high final results, on the basis of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program.

The task of developing the production of consumer goods and the services sphere and providing people with all they need for life and fruitful labor has been defined as one of the Basic Guidelines. It is precisely on this that the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000 is focused. The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Leningrad City and oblast during the 12th 5-Year Plan has provision for a 12-percent increase in the production of consumer goods. The output of cultural and everyday and domestic goods will grow at preferential rates (20 percent).

A major role in expanding the production of high-quality consumer goods is assigned to light industry, where during these years a serious restructuring must take place on the basis of reconstruction and retooling of Leningrad's sector enterprises, improvements in labor organization and working conditions, everyday conditions for workers, and stabilization of personnel.

Consumer services will be considerably improved and a significant expansion is planned in the range of various kinds of user-fee services essential for Leningraders. Quality will improve.

The ispolkoms of the local soviets must make more complete use of their rights to coordinate this work and strengthen the links between industry and trade, and show greater initiative and persistence in involving enterprises, regardless of their administrative subordination, in the production of consumer goods and the provision of all kinds of services.

The chief ways of improving the work of transportation during the new 5-year plan remain the interlinked development of all kinds of transportation, improved coordination and rational utilization. As in other sectors of the economy, it is essential to accelerate the development and introduction of advanced technology and equipment.

During 1986-1990 the amount of freight shipped on the Oktyabrskiy Railroad will increase.

The most substantial increase in the volume of freight -- 24 percent -- is planned for the Main Leningrad Administration for Highway Transport. It is planned to reduce significantly the empty movement of vehicles, make more extensive use of towed attachments, and actively develop advanced methods for driver labor.

Maritime and river transport will also be further developed. The Baltic Steamship Company and the North-West River Steamship Company, which have started the new 5-year plan under the new management conditions, will be augmented with new highly productive ships, and operating intensity will be increased.

In order to improve passenger standards in city, railroad, and air transportation, provision has been made for measures to strengthen the material-technical base, renew the means of transportation, and improve the network of routes. It is intended to further heighten the construction and development of the Leningrad subway.

Important positive changes will also occur in the sphere of communications. The capacities of telephone exchanges will be substantially expanded, and this will make it possible to significantly reduce waiting time for the use of telephones in apartment buildings.

Transformation of the material-technical base in all sectors of the economy depends largely on the construction workers, whose tasks for the upcoming period were concretized in the recent CPSU [Leningrad] Obkom Bureau resolution "On Measures To Improve Efficiency in Capital Construction in Leningrad City and Oblast during the 12th 5-Year Plan in Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands."

The main attention is being focused on development of the construction base -- the foundation for building up the capacities of the contract organizations. During this 5-year plan it is necessary to reconstruct and re-equip 35 plants and combines, 76 production facilities, and 108 shops and sections, and to organize the production of 75 new kinds of construction materials and structures.

It is necessary to increase by at least a factor of 1.5 the proportion of fully prefabricated construction projects in housing, cultural and everyday construction. The line toward comprehensive mechanization of the most labor-intensive processes will be continued.

The planners are called upon to have their say in solving the tasks that have been set. Together with the collectives of the client enterprises and the construction workers they must insure that labor productivity at reconstructed and new projects is 1.5 to 2 times higher than the average for the sector.

Successful implementation of the program outlined will make it possible to achieve the main aim, namely to achieve during the 12th 5-Year Plan an increase of at least 30 percent in the volume of construction and installation work.

Already this year, the speaker emphasized, it is necessary to ensure to the maximum extent possible that increased output in all sectors is achieved by saving resources. And in the future the increased national economic requirements for fuel energy, raw materials and materials must be 75-80 percent achieved through savings, as envisaged in the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development.

It is envisaged that by 1990, by means of reducing materials intensiveness and raising technical-economic indicators, compared with today's level the requirements for ferrous metals, cement, gasoline and other kinds of resources will be reduced at construction projects in Leningrad city and oblast. Through implementation of the "Energiya" program, it is planned during the 5-year period to obtain savings of fuel equal to 2.2 million tons, more than 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, and about 9 million gigacalories of thermal energy. Great significance is attached to secondary sources for raw materials and industrial and domestic waste.

In accordance with the Basic Guidelines, it is necessary to intensify environmental protection work and make rational use of natural resources. Compared with the previous 5-year plan, provision has been made to increase the commissioning of circulating water-supply systems and installations for purifying harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

In the Basic Guidelines special emphasis is laid on the task of continuing work on construction of the Leningrad flood barrier. Guided by this, by 1990 construction of the complex of protective installations should be in the main completed.

A major role is assigned to science in solving the multifaceted tasks to effect a qualitative transformation of production forces and switch the economy onto the rails of comprehensive intensification.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 contains a section entitled, "The Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress and the Development of Science," which sets the task of strengthening science's links with production and insuring the precise and rapid passage of scientific ideas, from initial concept to extensive practical application.

The greatest significance is attached to focusing efforts and means on the priority directions in science and technology so that in the shortest possible time it will be possible to occupy leading positions in the world.

The first intersector scientific-technical complexes were recently created in the country in accordance with a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree. Many industrial enterprises and scientific establishments and institutions have been enlisted for participation in them, including 10 scientific research institutes, design bureaus, VUZ's and scientific-production associations in Leningrad. Organization of their work on a fundamentally new basis will make it possible to combine the efforts of various collectives, eliminate administrative separateness in solving very important scientific and technical problems, strengthen links between science and production, and promote comprehensive intensification.

The program for improving efficiency in the economy has as its aim further improvement in the national well-being, increasingly full satisfaction of the Soviet people's urgent material and spiritual needs, and achieving a qualitatively new level of social development.

As previously, in Leningrad City and oblast a great deal of attention will be paid to solving that important social problem -- housing. During 1986-1990 it is intended to commission more than 13.5 million square meters of housing.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to continue work on improving the educational system. Its material base will be strengthened. Some 122 schools with places for 127,000 students and 232 children's preschool establishments with almost 58,000 places will be built. This should promote consistent realization of all directions in the reform of people's education.

It is important for the party organizations and training establishments henceforth to direct their efforts toward increasing the contribution made by the secondary specialized school and the universities in providing personnel to support the "Intensifikatsyia-90" program, examining in each vocational and technical school, tekhnikum and VUZ the complex of organizational, material-technical and methodological measures making it possible to provide high-level for specialists for the leading sectors of the national economy. During the 5-year plan, on the basis of strengthening the material-technical base for public health it is intended to significantly improve the quality of medical services for the public. During this period, hospitals with a total of 7,600 beds and polyclinics with a patient throughput capacity of 21,000 visits per shift will be built. The network of health resort establishments, rest homes and fitness clubs [profilaktoriya] will be further developed.

The line will be continued toward all-around strengthening of concern for war veterans and labor veterans, disabled citizens and the families of dead soldiers.

The opportunities of establishments in culture and the arts in organizing work among the population, first and foremost young people, are being expanded. Provision has been made for improving mass physical culture and sport.

The local soviet organs must pay constant attention to strengthening the material base for the sociocultural sphere, and enlist industrial and agricultural enterprises more extensively in the construction of schools, vocational and technical schools, and public health, cultural and sports projects, using for this purpose assets in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction.

In the Basic Guidelines great significance was given to good-quality work in shaping the draft 12th 5-Year Plan, which is designed to lay the foundation for accelerated socioeconomic development during the next 5 years.

At the end of last year the CPSU [Leningrad] obkom examined the draft plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast 1986-1990, as drawn up by the Leningrad planning organs. One most important feature of this document is the fact that it was compiled taking into account the General Plan for the city and oblast. It was possible to translate the provisions of the Basic Guidelines into concrete tasks applicable to the labor collectives on both the territorial and the sector planes.

The draft was drawn up taking into account the remarks made during the discussions, and presented to the USSR Gosplan. The obkom departments and the party gorkovs and raykoms must approach the completion of this work with a fitting sense of responsibility at each enterprise and in all city and oblast rayons.

Everywhere the plan must be closely coordinated with the tasks of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program, and the targets set by it must be not only unconditionally met within the set time periods but efforts must be made everywhere to exceed them. Making full use of their right to monitor the economic activity of the administrations, the party organizations are called upon to insure on this decisive sector, starting with planning, the very highest responsibility and creative, fruitful work.

The speaker went on to note that the Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development, like the other precongress party documents, is engendering numerous comments, proposals and letters and prompting people to express their opinions. In Leningrad City and oblast more than 30,000 meetings have taken place to discuss the draft, in which more than 2.7 million people participated. Almost 113,000 proposals were offered. After consideration by working groups in the gorkoms and raykoms, the oblast party committee and ispolkoms of local soviets of workers' deputies passed on the most important of them to the RSFSR Council of Ministers for possible use in the final work on the Basic Guidelines.

Proposals and critical remarks on specific problems and shortcomings in the work of the labor collectives and local soviet and economic organs must also be most carefully examined, and on their basis it is essential to take practical steps at the local level to help in finally finding solutions for the great and complex tasks facing Leningraders. One major and indispensable condition for their successful fulfillment is highly productive labor. Active involvement and specific deeds by each person, by each collective, are therefore now especially essential.

Great responsibility for fulfillment of the large-scale program for economic and social growth rests with the primary party organizations and the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms. On all sectors and in all directions, it is today important to have high discipline, cohesion, organization, and initiative, the speaker said in conclusion.

SAKALAUSKAS ADDRESSES LITHUANIAN CONGRESS

WA180816 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 2-4

[Report by V.V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, at the 25 January morning session of the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress: "The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000'"; published "in abbreviated form"]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: Our party is advancing confidently toward the 27th CPSU Congress in monolithic unity with the people and with a clear-cut program for action at the present, exceptionally crucial stage in the building of communism.

Soviet people have received with great interest and profound satisfaction the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and those documents of enormous political moment -- the drafts for the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the Party Statutes, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. These most important party documents contain a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of domestic and international life, offer important theoretical generalizations, and define the program aims, key questions, and general line of the party and its economic strategy, and the forms and methods for work in the masses over the long term.

The interested and businesslike discussion of these documents in the labor collectives, at party meetings and conferences, and in the press has been yet another major step forward along the path of the consistent development of socialist democracy and of real participation by the people in drawing up and implementing CPSU and Soviet government policy, and it has merged into a graphic demonstration of the indissoluble unity of the party and people. Some 1,238,000 people in the republic have already taken part in the discussion of the draft for the Basic Guidelines. While warmly approving it, they have offered numerous serious proposals and comments. They are imbued with concern for the successful resolution of the tasks set by the party. Party, Soviet, and economic organs must try to ensure that not one single serious proposal remains neglected or unstudied. The republic Council of Ministers will carefully review the proposals that require a government decision and will take the appropriate steps.

Like all Soviet people, the Communists and workers of Soviet Lithuania, correctly link the positive changes that have taken place in the life of our society with the CPSU and the fruitful work of its Central Committee and Politburo and unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state. The Lithuanian people also approve of the constructive steps taken in the struggle against the arms race and for the cause of peace and international security, together with the principled major new foreign policy actions set forth in the statement of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; and they are fully resolved to implement with honor the grandiose plans for the building of communism.

I. Economic Development and Improvement in the National Well-Being During the 11th 5-Year Plan

The CPSU and Soviet Government have set out to solve the multifaceted tasks, having at their disposal a powerful economic, scientific, and technical and cultural potential.

Pursuing the course set by the 26th CPSU Congress, during the 11th 5-Year Plan our country achieved major successes in all sectors of economic and sociocultural building. A major advance has been made in improving the well-being of the Soviet people and in developing all sectors of the economy. Together with the other fraternal peoples of our country, the workers of our Republic have fought actively to implement the plans outlined by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The accountability report of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee presented by first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Comrade P. Grishkyavichus contained a comprehensive analysis of the results of fulfillment of the 5-year plan; provided an in-depth characterization of the multifaceted organizational and political work done by the republic party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress; deeply revealed the key problems in all sectors of the national economy and ways of solving them; and pointed out shortcomings in a principled way and from party positions and defined tasks for party, soviet, and economic organs and for all workers.

Thanks to the selfless work of the republic's workers, the indissoluble friendship and monolithic unity of all the peoples of our great motherland, and the constant concern and help of the party and government in developing the national economy of Soviet Lithuania, during the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's economic, scientific, and technical potential grew noticeably. New frontiers were also reached in social development. The main results in the development of the Republic's national economy for 1981-1985 are characterized by the following figures:

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Absolute Volume 1985	Percentage Growth Compared with 1980
National income	billion rubles	7.2	25.4
Labor productivity growth	percent		22
Commodity production in industry: total	billion rubles	11.2	24.8
including: production of the means of production	billion rubles	6.6	24.3
production of consumer goods	billion rubles	4.6	25.2
Labor productivity growth in industry	percent		19.8
Average annual volume of gross agricultural output for five-year plan: total	billion rubles	2.8	6.3*
including: public sector	billion rubles	1.9	12*
Freight turnover, all kinds of transportation	billion tons	28.6	12.9
Capital investments for five-year plan, all sources	billion rubles	10.2	15*
Retail trade turnover, state and cooperative	billion rubles	5	15.2
Sale of consumer services	million rubles	164	33.1
Average monthly wage for workers and employees	rubles	190	14
Average monthly pay for kolkhoz farmers	rubles	181	35
Per capita payments and benefits from public consumption funds	rubles	583	24
Real per capita income	percent		10

* 1976-1980

It can be seen from this table that over the 5-year period national income rose more than 25 percent, which considerably exceeds the 5-year plan target. Some 89 percent of the increase in national income was achieved through growth in labor productivity. A reduction was achieved in the material intensiveness of social production. Five-year plan tasks for industrial output growth rates were fulfilled ahead of schedule and labor productivity, the output of important articles and the commissioning of fixed capital all improved. The 5-year plan tasks were fulfilled for purchases of all kinds of agricultural output (except cattle and poultry). Plan targets for the construction of important projects were in general reached. The material and cultural living standard of the republic's population was significantly increased.

It is pleasing to note that for their achievement of high results in all-union socialist competition and the successful completion of state plans for economic and social development in 1985 and over the 11th 5-Year Plan for the republic as a whole, the cities of Vilnius, Shyaulyay, Ionishkskiy. Klaypedskiy, Mazheykskiy, Plugenskiy, and Trakayskiy Rayons, and also 43 labor collectives were named as winners and awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

The republic was awarded a banner for permanent custody. We are extremely grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for giving our labor such a high assessment. Permit me to warmly and sincerely congratulate you and all workers in the republic on this labor victory and to wish you new successes in resolving the tasks that have been set by the party.

However, during the last 5-year plan there was a slowdown in the development of the republic's national economy in some sectors of material production and the decreased return on investment in the main sectors was not overcome. Purposeful work to intensify production and accelerate scientific and technical progress was not ensured everywhere. Cases of mismanagement, waste, violations of state, planning, and labor discipline were permitted. Individual 5-year plan targets were not met. And the main reason for this situation is first and foremost a low level of management in those sectors and inadequate organizational work on the part of ministries and administrations and the managers of associations, enterprises, and organizations.

The Ministry of Light Industry failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for output, growth, and improvement in labor productivity and the production of woolen and silk fabrics, underwear, and footwear. The tasks were fulfilled only by the sum of annual plans. Within the sector a decrease in the return on investment was permitted and production was not intensified. The minister of light industry, Comrade I. Ramanauskas, and the ministry apparatus have not been active enough or purposeful enough in eliminating the shortcomings in the work of the associations and enterprises subordinate to them or in ensuring the completion of set tasks. The Ministry's style of work must assert in every possible way implacability toward any shortcomings, omissions, initiative, and a businesslike approach. The Ministry must raise the level of lively organizational work, decisively eradicating any kind of problem, the unsubstantiated search for justifications, and other outworn forms and methods of work. The deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, comrade Yu. Rusenko, and the apparatus of the Council of Ministers Industry Department also bear responsibility for the situation that has been created.

Significant lags in fulfilling the 5-year plan for production growth rates were permitted by the Neris Production Association (comrade V. Shumakaris), the Elfa Production Association (comrade V. Blinkyavichus), the Vayras Bicycle and Motor Plant (comrade Yu. Bronushas), and the Kaunas Synthetic Fibers Plant imeni 50-letiye Oktyabr (comrade A. Spudulis); while the Zapremrybflot West Ship Repair Association (comrade B. Trofimov), the Mazheykyay Oil Refinery (comrade B. Vaynor), the Vilnius Machine Tool Plant imeni

40-Letiye Oktyabr (comrade A. Yanitskas), the Klaypeda Sirius Dry Elements Plant (comrade L. Norkus), and the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant (comrade A. Sutkus) failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for volume of production even in terms of the sums of the annual plans.

Trade should also play a much more decisive role in providing consumer goods. However, the Ministry of Trade (comrade P. Mitskunas) and the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz (comrade V. Ramanauskas) have not displayed the proper exactness toward industry with respect to the production of essential and good-quality articles and have failed to show persistence in solving the problems of covering the plan for retail trade turnover with the necessary commodity resources. As a result of their failure to do so, this plan was fulfilled only in terms of the sum of annual plans, without additional targets. These leaders and also the secretaries of the corresponding party organizations must draw serious conclusions, and, in light of the new party demands, significantly improve work in the apparatuses of the ministry, administrations, production collectives, and henceforth achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them. Neither do we make any concessions to managers who continue to permit violations of state discipline. We shall deal decisively with mismanagement and slackness.

In the accountability report of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee other omissions were assessed in the work of a number of industrial sectors, agriculture, capital construction, transportation, and the services sphere. It must be acknowledged with all frankness that the Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, the Gosplan, the leadership of the republic Council of Ministers, and certain members of the government have not always dealt decisively and purposefully to ensure the fulfillment of all tasks in the 5-year plan and eliminate shortcomings and omissions in the national economy. During the last 5-year plan it would, of course, have been possible to do more and better if the level of managerial activity, organization, and discipline had been higher. The republic Council of Ministers will, everywhere and in every possible way, intensify work in this direction and be more exacting.

II. Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000

The detailed concept for increasing the rates of the country's socioeconomic development, as deeply and comprehensively worked out by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and later by the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, requires profound shifts primarily in a decisive sphere of human activity -- the economy.

The Draft Basic Guidelines contain provisions for improving the territorial structure of the national economy, the disposition of production forces, and the comprehensive economic and social development of the economies of all the union republics and economic regions in the country within the framework of a single national economic complex.

The main tasks for the development of Soviet Lithuania's economy set forth in this draft make it possible to ensure further all-around development and increased efficiency in the national economy, and noticeably to increase its contribution in resolving national tasks.

For the period 1986-1990, provision is made for the following main indicators for the development of the republic's economy:

Indicator	Growth Rate 1986-1990 (percentages)
National income	19-21
Labor productivity growth	18
Volume of industrial output	13-16
including:	
production of the means of production	14-16
production of consumer goods	15-17
Labor productivity in industry	13-15
Average annual volume of gross agricultural output:	
total:	14-16
including: public sector	17-19
Increased production through improved labor productivity:	
national income	92
industrial output	91
agricultural output	100
construction-and-installation work	100
Freight turnover, all kinds of transportation	8-10
Capital investments, all sources	14
including:	
state capital investments for reconstruction and retooling	45-50
Retail trade turnover, state and cooperative	16-18
Paid services: total	23
including everyday services	36
Average monthly wage for workers and employees	11-13
Average monthly pay for kolkhoz farmers	16-18
Per capita payments and benefits from public consumption funds	20-22
Per capita real income	15-16

It can be seen from the table that during the 12th 5-Year Plan national income will grow 19-21 percent; during the period through the year 2000 it will increase by a factor of 1.9 to 2. Industrial output will grow 13-16 percent with a growth factor of 1.6 to 1.7 through the year 2000. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output will rise 14-16 percent with a corresponding factor of 1.3 to 1.4 through the year 2000.

Within a short time it is essential to take a major step forward in the field of production intensification and reorient each enterprise, each organization, and each sector on the complete and priority utilization of the qualitative factors of economic growth and every possible kind of improvement in production efficiency. This kind of shift is also important and urgent because during the 12th 5-Year Plan the increase in the numerical strength of the able-bodied population in the republic will be 1.5 times less than during the 11th 5-Year Plan and during the period through the year 2000 it will be 2.9 times less than during the preceding 15-year period.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan labor productivity growth for the republic as a whole is planned at 18 percent while during the period through the year 2000 the growth factor will be 1.9 to 2. It is planned to ensure 92 percent of the increase in national income through this during the 12th 5-Year Plan. In the next 5-year period it will be necessary to ensure the development of material production without any increase in the numerical strength of the workers, while during the 14th 5-Year Plan it will be ensured with some decline in the numbers of workers in material production. Only given these conditions will it be possible to ensure a normal balance between manpower requirements and the available work force and to direct sufficient manpower into sectors in the nonproduction sphere as required by the tasks set for accelerating the development of the entire services sphere.

One task of paramount importance is to achieve maximum labor productivity growth rates and insure a stabilization of return on investment during the 12th 5-Year Plan, and later increase it. This is especially urgent for the Ministries of Light Industry, Grain Products, and Industrial Construction Materials, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Neris and Vilniuselektrosvar production associations, the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant and some other associations and enterprises of all-union subordination. The comprehensive republic programs for the intensification of industrial and construction production are now designed to play a major role in this.

One fundamental question in party economic strategy is the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The republic national economy has been set the task, on the basis of extensive use of the achievements of science and technology, of reducing the proportion of manual labor in the sphere of material production from its present 52 percent to 45 percent by 1990, and to 20-25 percent by the year 2000. It is necessary to renew the active part of fixed production capital during the 12th 5-Year Plan by more than one-third, and to ensure that at least 75 percent of labor productivity growth is achieved through use of the achievements of science and technology. In the near future it is essential to achieve a radical shift for better output quality and services offered and during the current 5-year plan to bring the proportion of industrial output of top quality to at least 65-70 percent of certificated output, and also in general to complete the introduction of comprehensive quality control systems.

In order to complete these stepped-up tasks it is essential first and foremost to ensure further improvement in the use of the scientific and technical potential that has been created in the republic. The Academy of Sciences and the VUZ's must focus their efforts on conducting basic research and they must raise the ideological-theoretical level and practical significance of scientific research.

The Gosplan, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Ministry of Health, and the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex must take steps to improve supplies of equipment for scientific research and develop test production and experimental bases, and also ensure their effective utilization.

Further qualitative restructuring is required in sector science, which is obliged to significantly increase its contribution to the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress and significantly reducing lead times for the development and introduction of new kinds of competitive articles and progressive technologies in production, and to the cause of improving production and labor organization. In this matter, more complete use should be made of the scientific potential of the VUZ's.

It is essential to deepen and perfect the integration of science and production. Work experience at the Elektronika Complex shows that one important organizational avenue in this field is the creation of a network of interdepartmental scientific-production associations that organize their own activity in accordance with specific comprehensive programs. This experience must be widely disseminated in order to resolve scientific and technical problems in all sectors of the national economy. It is essential to seek out new forms for cooperation between science and production and use them effectively in practice and to make more extensive use of the experience gained in this field in our country and within the CEMA countries.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress should also be promoted by the newly created Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Council for Scientific and Technical Progress.

One urgent task is the training of highly skilled scientific workers for new and promising avenues of science while also improving the skills of engineering and technical personnel so as to deepen their knowledge of electronics, robot technologies, production automation, and other fields.

Switching the national economy onto the rails of intensification demands serious changes in investment policy. First, it is essential to move decisively to the allocation of capital investments primarily for reconstruction and retooling existing enterprises. Already in the 12th 5-Year Plan the proportion of state capital investments for these purposes will approach 50 percent in material production.

Second, in investment policy there must be a turn toward the saving of resources. It is essential to achieve a situation in which the increase in demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, and materials is 75-80 percent satisfied through savings. One increasingly growing source for satisfying these demands should be the inclusion of secondary resources and waste and by-products in circulation. It is also essential to ensure a reduction in energy intensiveness in the national income during the 5-year period of at least a factor of 1.4, and in metal intensiveness of a factor of almost 2. The Gosplan, Gossnab, ministries and administrations and local party and Soviet organs must involve themselves seriously in this matter. Workers in science must also make a substantial contribution to solving the basic problems of saving resources. This should be helped by the development and implementation as soon as possible of the republic "Materialoyemkost" comprehensive program.

It is also essential to intensify control in every possible way over the efficient and economical use of material, fuel and energy resources in all elements of the national economy. Here, a major role must be played first and foremost by the republic People's Control Committee, Gossnab, the State Committee for Petroleum Products and the Lithuanian Main Administration for Energy Services and Organizations.

Finally, it is necessary to provide capital investments primarily for measures to improve the quality and raise the technical level of output, striving to satisfy consumer demands predominantly through the production of higher quality articles.

The party, soviet, economic organs, and the public organizations must focus their organizational and political indoctrination work on mobilizing the efforts of the labor collectives to resolving precisely these tasks.

III. Key Questions in Developing the Sectors of Material Production

In the Basic Guidelines, the directions and ways to develop all sectors of material production are defined in detail, and serious structural changes are outlined for the economy. In our republic, it is planned to develop instrument building, machine building, and the electronics and electrotechnical industries at accelerated rates. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the volume of production of the means of production is to be increased 14-16 percent, while output from the machinebuilding and metalworking industries should rise 34-37 percent.

The Sigma and Elfa production associations, the Production Association imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, Vilniuselektrosvar, construction and finishing machines [as published], the Vilnius Fuel Equipment Plant imeni 50-Letiye SSR, the Kapsukas Automatic Food Appliances Production Association imeni 50-Letiye SSSR, and a number of other associations and enterprises, and the scientific research establishments and design-and-planning organizations must ensure a radical improvement in the level, quality, and competitiveness of machinebuilding products and a switch to the production of new generations of machines, equipment, and instruments that in terms of productivity and reliability would exceed by a factor of 1.5 to 2 the same kinds of products now being produced.

During the 5-year period it is planned to increase the production of computers by a factor of 1.8, and the production of electronic measuring instruments and means of mechanization and automation for engineering work by a factor of 1.5.

At the machine tool enterprises it is necessary to increase the output of machining centers and electronically controlled coordination-and-measuring machines, while the production of NC machine tools should be almost tripled.

The Neris Association must ensure, within the times set the production of updated units for processing grass meal, new equipment for flowline fodder production and fodder storage facilities for their use. It is essential to achieve a significant improvement in the technical level and quality of the products produced by the association and to reduce its fuel and materials intensiveness.

Power engineering must be developed at accelerated rates. With the commissioning of capacities at the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station and the Kayshyadoris hydropower storage power station, during the 12th 5-Year Plan the generation of electric power will almost double. Centralized heat-supply systems will be preferentially developed. Commissioning of the new Minsk-Vilnius main gas pipeline and development of the existing network of gas pipelines will make it possible to increase natural gas consumption. One very important task for the Lithuanian Main Administration for Energy Services and Organizations and the State Committee for Gas Supply is to improve the reliability of energy and gas supplys for the entire national economy, particularly agricultural enterprises.

Provision has been made for important measures to increase the output of chemical products. Major complexes are to be constructed for the production of sulfuric acid, synthetic ammonia, and ammophos. The qualitative characteristics of mineral fertilizers are to be significantly improved; and new capacities for intensive petroleum processing are to be commissioned.

The Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry and other ministries and administrations, and the consumers of timber materials face the task of ensuring their more rational utilization and improving comprehensiveness in timber processing. Comrade K. Minetas must take decisive steps to set up lines for the production of wood-and-chip board at the Kazly-Ruda Combine as quickly as possible. In order to do this it will be necessary to become seriously involved in the problems that can be solved through the combine's own resources, improve business ties with the equipment designers and manufacturers, and provide this line with skilled personnel and specialists. He must also accelerate the resolution of the collective's social problems.

The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must immediately and more persistently solve the problems of providing construction with materials in short supply. It cannot be considered normal that production growth within the ministry system is being achieved mainly through the commissioning of new capacities. Meanwhile, at a number of existing enterprises scientific and technical progress is not being introduced, the range of output is not being extended, the production of finishing construction materials is not being increased, and quality is not being improved. In this field we are lagging behind similar enterprises in neighboring Belorussia, where these problems are being resolved in a much better manner. Minister S. Yasyunas should pay special attention to this and also take effective steps to satisfy fully construction's requirements for keramzit, inert construction materials, linoleum, and good-quality facing brick. Work in this direction must be intensified in every possible way, and deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers comrade A. Kazanavichus and the Capital Construction Department must be more exacting.

One indispensable condition for socioeconomic progress is the further strengthening and increased efficiency of the agro-industrial complex. Achieving steady growth in agricultural production, reliable supplies of foodstuffs for the population, and combining the efforts of all sectors in this complex in order to obtain high final results in accordance with the Food Program all constitute an all-party and national task.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan there is to be a significant increase in the output of farming and livestock farming products, characterized by the following figures.

Type of Product	Unit of Measurement	Average Annual Output for 1986-1990
Grain	thousands of tons	3,530
Sugar beet	thousands of tons	830
Potatoes	thousands of tons	2,356
Vegetables	thousands of tons	365
Meat (slaughtered weight)	thousands of tons	3,072
Eggs	millions	1,138

Priority significance is attached to increasing the production of grain, whose harvests in 1990 must reach at least 4 million tons, an increase of 40 percent compared with 1985. By the last year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the average annual yield from grain and legumes must be increased to 32-35 quintals per hectare. It is essential to improve farming standards generally, along with the efficient use of each hectare of land, first and foremost land that has been improved, introduce intensive technologies for cultivating agricultural crops, and reduce grain losses.

It is essential to make radical improvements in potato production and achieve a significant increase in the yield and quality of this crop. In the final year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the harvest must reach 2.5 million tons, a 32-percent increase compared with 1985. In the last 5-year plan many rayons and farms failed to overcome the adverse trends in this field and had unjustifiably low harvests. Here, a considerable proportion of the potatoes offered for consumer sale was not up to state standards and this led to considerable losses and also resulted in many quite justified complaints from purchasers. This is, in particular, the result of inadequate exactness and poor control on the part of first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, comrade Yu. Bernatavichyus, and the Council of Ministers Agro-Industrial Complex Administration apparatus for the timely implementation everywhere of all the measures outlined by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers to correct the state of affairs in this field.

The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the rayon agro-industrial associations, together with the agricultural scientific research establishments, must without delay correct the state of affairs in potato growing and ensure deliveries to the trade network of only potatoes fit to eat that taste good.

In recent years positive trends have been seen in supplying the urban populations with fruit and vegetables. At the same time it is essential to improve considerably the supplies of vegetables for the populations in rayons centers. Without allowing supplies for the cities to deteriorate, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz, the rayispolkoms and the rayon agro-industrial associations must take effective steps to increase supplies of vegetables to rayon centers. The industrial enterprises must be decisively involved in the production of vegetables. The managers of the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station, the Mazheykyay oil refinery, the Ionava Azot Production Association, and others must radically change their attitudes toward this important matter. The Ministries of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, Local Industry, and Construction Materials Industry are obliged to engage more seriously in the construction of winter hothouses. At the same time, in light of the tasks set by the party, special attention must also be paid to other kinds of subsidiary agricultural undertakings at enterprises and organizations, and also collective horticulture and truck farming, and a clear-cut program of action for the long term must be drawn up. Organizational work should be led primarily by the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers in charge of the corresponding sectors of the national economy, along with the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the Gosplan.

Despite fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the sale of flax fiber and flax seeds, there are still many unutilized reserves in flax growing, especially in terms of improving product quality. The state of affairs in this sector must be corrected on the basis of the introduction everywhere of intensive and advanced technologies for the cultivation and processing of this valuable crop.

Henceforth, one of the priority tasks in livestock farming will still be ensuring further intensification in this sector; the development and deepening of intrafarm and interfarm specialization; and the introduction of intensive methods and progressive flowline technologies for the production of meat, milk, and other products. In the future, private subsidiary farming by individuals will represent an important aid in supplementing food resources.

The republic faces the task of increasing meat production (slaughtered weight) from 600,000 to 620,000 tons and milk from 3.2 million to 3.3 million tons by 1990, which represent increases of 20 percent and 8.5 percent respectively, compared with 1985. It is also essential to raise breeding work to a qualitatively new level so that the republic's requirements for pedigree cattle can be fully satisfied and deliveries to other union republics increased. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Alitusskiy and Kapsukskiy gorkoms, the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms, and the rayon agro-industrial associations must take effective steps to ensure the timely fulfillment of tasks in this field.

Another urgent task is radical improvement in fodder production, significant increases in the yields from all fodder crops, and ensuring increased productiveness on meadows and pastures. By 1990 it is necessary to bring the total production of all kinds of fodders to 11 million tons of fodder units, a 13-percent increase compared with 1985, and this must be considered a minimum target. At the same time, it is particularly important to significantly improve fodder quality.

Accordingly, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex must become involved in a serious way in the development of the processing sectors and improvements in the use of existing capacities. The early days in the functioning of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex have shown that attention to this important matter has decreased.

In connection with the steps taken to deal with drunkenness and alcoholism the production of alcoholic beverages has been cut back. The line toward reduction will be pursued in the future also.

The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz must hasten the implementation of measures outlined to diversify the products produced at liquor, vodka, wine, and spirits industry enterprises, and during the 5-year plan significantly increase the output of juices, nonalcoholic beverages, canned fruit, and quick-frozen fruits and berries. Measures must be drawn up immediately to ensure the purchase and rational use of the entire fruit harvest, primarily by significantly expanding sale of fresh fruit to the population.

Serious tasks face the fishing industry. Consumption of fish and fish products in the republic is below the rational norm. The Lithuanian fishing industry must achieve a radical improvement in supplies of fish for the population. References by the leadership of the Lithuanian to the notorious "objective" reasons testify to the unprincipled attitude toward this matter. I would like to remind you, comrade E. Urbonavichyus, that what is planned must be unconditionally fulfilled!

The State Committee for the Fishing Industry must take effective steps to improve the productiveness of ponds, lakes, and reservoirs; increase production of fish-catching material [ryboposadochnyy material]; and reduce losses of young fish. Use of the warm water at the Litovskiy GRES imeni V.I. Lenin, the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station and other power stations must be extended without delay. The committee and you, Comrade I. Baravikas, must show much more initiative and persistence in ensuring the more complete use of the considerable existing reserves in fish breeding in inland reservoirs and in developing capacities for breeding fish at enterprises and organizations in the republic, and in supplying them with fingerlings and underyearlings. The question of whether the workers are supplied with fish and fish products is a matter for your consciences, comrades E. Urbonavichyus and I. Baravikas. Much must be done to strengthen the material base for all sectors of the agro-industrial complex and retool them. During the current 5-year plan it is intended to allocate about R5.5 billion of capital investments for this purpose. Some 450,000 hectares of swamp land will be drained and the volumes of work done to lime acid soils and provide chemicals for agriculture will grow.

Last year the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers confirmed an extensive program for the further social restructuring of the countryside. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the local party and Soviet organs must conduct much organizational work to insure unconditional fulfillment of the tasks in this field by all rayons and farms.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosudarstvenny Agropromyshlennyy Komitet] was set up in order to implement as quickly as possible the tasks set by the party for the agro-industrial complex in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. It must focus its attention on solving the basic problems associated with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the agro-industrial complex, achieve better use of the production potential that has been created, and increase production intensification. Now it is especially important to complete without delay the restructuring of management in all elements of the agro-industrial complex in the rayons, and everywhere implement specific measures to substantially improve the style and methods of economic management.

One very important task for all sectors of the national economy without exception is to increase their contribution in resolving the varied tasks connected with further improving the well-being of the population and consistently implementing the comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the services spheres during the period 1986-2000.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the total volume of output in light industry must be increased by at least 14 percent. It is essential to develop the leather and footwear industry and the production of individual kinds of linen and cotton fabrics and sewn and knitted articles at preferential rates. More attention must be paid to extending the output of goods for children and young people and apparel for leisure, sport, and tourism. The greatest possible consideration must be given to consumer demand for light industry articles and their quality must be radically improved.

Production of cultural and everyday and domestic goods must be increased almost 31 percent. All nonspecialized enterprises will be involved in the manufacture of these goods and their production must increase by a factor of 1.5 and the output of more complex articles enjoying greater consumer demand must be ensured.

It is intended considerably to increase the production of television sets, particularly color sets, vacuum cleaners, and other articles. A start will be made on the mass production of large-capacity two-door refrigerators. At the same time, it is very important to improve the technical level and quality of these articles, especially television sets, tape recorders, and other complex domestic appliances.

During the 5-year plan the Ministry of Local Industry must increase the output of consumer goods by at least 32 percent. It is necessary to ensure a further increase in the production of children's toys, enameled steel, porcelain, pottery, majolica dishes, cane woven articles, ethnic furniture, tools, and other items for household use and other cultural and everyday domestic articles so as to provide them in volumes large enough to fully satisfy growing consumer demand. More use should be made of people working at home for this purpose, and also production waste and local raw materials. It is planned to increase the production of furniture and domestic chemical products.

It is intended to extend the range of local construction materials and significantly improve consumer supplies of such commodities. The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Gosplan, the Ministry of Trade, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz and other ministries and administrations must deal with these matters persistently and without delay.

In light of the tasks set by the party there should be a significant improvement in the work of all sectors in the services sphere. The Ministry of Trade, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and other ministries and administrations must ensure that consumer demand for specific kinds of goods in this range is met, having due consideration for rapidly changing market conditions; and also that the needs for all kinds of foodstuffs are more fully satisfied. During the 5-year plan the volume of retail trade turnover should increase 16-18 percent.

To this end it is necessary first of all to considerably improve the commercial activities of the trade organizations and enhance their role and influence on industry in saturating the market with goods in the required range and of the required quality. The work both of trade and of industry must be evaluated from these standpoints.

It is essential to continue the course toward the creation of major warehouses and refrigeration facilities in wholesale trade, along with capacities for the storage of potatoes and vegetables and fruit; and toward expanding the network of up-to-date department stores and self-service and specialized stores, and also the trade network for the sale of primary essential articles. It is necessary to accelerate development rates for public catering. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the industrial ministries and administrations must achieve a significant increase in the production and supply of small prepacked items and packaged items to the trade organizations.

The Ministry of Consumer Services and other ministries and administrations providing personal services are obliged to focus their activities on satisfying more fully consumer demand for various kinds of services and on reducing labor expenditure on domestic chores and making them easier. In the near future it is necessary to achieve full satisfaction of consumer demand for transportation and other everyday services essential for collective horticulture and truck farming. The volume of sales for consumer services should increase 36 percent during the 5-year plan, including 41 percent in rural localities, while the volume of housing and municipal services must increase 22-24 percent. The volumes of user-fee services offered to the population by cultural, leisure, sports, tourist, and public health establishments will grow noticeably. Enterprises and organizations of all ministries and administrations should be involved in providing consumer services regardless of specialization and the nature of their main activity. Ministries and administrations and local party and Soviet organs must carry out the necessary organizational work to focus the efforts of the labor collectives on increasing the user-fee services offered to the public and ensuring fulfillment of the tasks set in this field.

It is essential to improve in every possible way the activity of all elements in the services sphere, decisively eradicate negative phenomena and omissions in work and cases of an inattentive attitude toward consumer requests, significantly enhance the responsibility of leading cadres for the state of affairs in these sectors, and improve the quality and standards in providing consumer services.

Under the conditions of the intensive development of the national economy the role of all kinds of transportation is growing. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways failed to meet the 5-year targets for freight turnover, is being slow in introducing progressive equipment into production, and is failing to implement decisive measures to ensure the rational use and saving of material resources, particularly fuel. Within the ministry these extremely important questions have been neglected and they sometimes try to avoid their immediate resolution and lay this on the shoulders of other organizations. Comrade I. Chernikov must immediately restructure the style of his work and the work of other leaders in the Ministry in Light of the new requirements.

It is also essential to improve in every possible way the operation of railroad transportation (comrades V. Kastanauskas and D. Blyaskin).

Over the 5-year period it will be necessary to increase freight turnover in all kinds of transportation 8-10 percent, while the increase in passenger turnover must rise 7.5 percent. Railroad and maritime transportation will be developed more intensively than other forms.

The ministries and administrations and the transport organizations must be more active in eliminating the irrational movement of transport facilities, reduce the time taken to deliver freight, ensure that freight is properly stored, increase container freight movement and packaged freight by a factor of about 1.5, and significantly raise the level of comprehensive mechanization in freight operations and maintenance work. Special attention must be paid to ensuring regularity in the movement of trains, buses, and aircraft, and to improving the standard of services offered to the public.

The ministries and administrations, local party and Soviet organs, and associations, enterprises, and organizations must carry out a great deal of work to improve efficiency in the use of all kinds of transport facilities. It is essential decisively to cut short any write-ups to the volumes of freight carried, and to ensure the careful storage and economical use of fuel and lubricants.

During the current 5-year plan it is intended to do much to further strengthen the material-technical base for transportation and develop the republic's road network.

During this period it is necessary to ensure the more complete satisfaction of national economic and consumer demands for communications services. The capacities of the telephone exchanges will increase 39 percent, while in rural localities this figure will be 34 percent. The Ministry of Communications (Comrade K. Onaytis) must significantly improve the quality and reliability of television, radio and telephone communications, particularly in the countryside.

The republic's growing economic potential and the resolution of the main task of the 5-year plan will require the implementation of a broad program of capital construction. About R11 billion of capital investment must be assimilated, which is 14 percent more than during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Gosplan, Gosstroy, client ministries and administrations and the construction organizations must take specific steps to improve the state of affairs in capital construction in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee resolution adopted on the basis of materials presented during a Republic check. At all levels it is necessary to improve the planning of capital construction and ensure a decrease in the number of projects being constructed at the same time, a considerable reduction in the periods required for construction and

reconstruction, and reductions in the inventory of uninstalled equipment. Serious miscalculations in determining the time periods for the construction and reconstruction of projects and deliveries of imported equipment for them were permitted by the Lithuanian Fishing Industry and the fruit and vegetable department of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex. Such intolerable cases must not be repeated.

The construction ministries and administrations, and also clients, must achieve a significant shift in ensuring the commissioning of project throughout the course of the year, particularly housing, schools, preschool establishments, and hospitals. Comrade B. Sheshplauskis must bring about a decisive end to nonfulfillment of plans for contract work in the construction of municipal, transport, communications, scientific, cultural, and other projects, and also in a number of other national economic sectors.

Much must be done to ensure the further industrialization of construction and to transform it consistently into a single construction conveyer belt. This will be promoted by implementation of the measures outlined last year by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers to develop industrialization and raise labor productivity in construction.

The construction ministries and administrations must take immediate steps to radically improve the quality of construction and installation work, improve the organization of construction production, and build up the capacities of the construction organizations.

Gosstroy (comrade R. Sakalauskas) must decisively eliminate the serious shortcomings in the style and methods of the committee's work and focus the efforts of planners primarily on the timely and good-quality preparation of planning-and-estimate documentation and the search for progressive decisions; and on this basis achieve reductions of 4-5 percent in estimate costs for construction.

IV. Social Development and Improving the People's Living Standard

Party social policy is a powerful means for accelerating the country's development, raising the labor and public activeness of the masses, shaping the new man, and asserting the socialist way of life. Constant concern for solving social questions of labor, everyday life and culture and satisfying people's interests and needs is regarded by the party as a law for the activity of all state and economic organs and public organizations.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines provision is made for an extensive system of measures to consistently improve the national well-being; create more favorable conditions for the development of the individual and for highly productive labor; and strengthening the health and improving the leisure of Soviet people; and developing education, science, and culture. Important measures in this field will also be implemented in our Republic. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the average monthly wages for workers and employees will increase 11-13 percent, while pay for kolkhoz farmers will grow 16-18 percent. Much work must be done to improve labor norming, ensuring that it is linked closely with measures to improve the forms of labor and wages organization and the certification of work places. The State Committee for Labor (comrade B. Gaygalas) must ensure strict control over the work done by ministries and administrations and associations, enterprises and organizations in this field.

The task has been set for the immediate future of providing preschool establishments for all who have need of them, both in the cities and the countryside. A start will be made on the construction of pioneer camps for our young children at a large complex on the Baltic littoral, in Montsishkes, and the Republic Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren and the Vilnius Sports Residential School will be commissioned; the material base for other residential schools and children's homes will be strengthened.

Work will continue on providing amenities in residential areas, the construction of housing in accordance with new plans with improved layouts for apartments will continue, and the process of resettling the inhabitants of farmsteads [khutory] in settlements with good facilities and amenities will also continue, as will the all-around expansion of housing construction in the countryside. By 1990 the living space available to the urban population will be about 16.4 square meters per inhabitant, while in rural localities this figure will be 22.8 square meters. The gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the Ministry of Municipal Services and other ministries and administrations that have housing must give the most serious attention to ensure that it is well maintained and improvements in its use and repair and also to eliminate the emergency housing inventory as quickly as possible.

In order to further improve the provision of potable water for the population the capacities of municipal water intakes will be increased approximately 18 percent, while installations for the biological treatment of sewage will be increased by a factor of 2.8. Another five cities in the Republic will be provided with natural gas and the provision of gas for kolkhozes and sovkhozes will continue.

Much must be done to improve environmental protection and ensure the rational utilization of natural resources, particularly in the matter of protecting the lower reaches of the Nyamunas River, the Kurshenay Bay, and other bodies of water in the Baltic basin. At the end of last year the republic was sharply criticized for its tardiness in solving this problem. Those most to blame are the Gosplan; the Ministry of Municipal Services and other ministries and administrations; and a number of associations and enterprises of all-union subordination; also the former and present Gosplan chairmen, Comrades A. Drobnis and B. Zaykauskas; the deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers Comrade Yu. Sheras, personally; and also the corresponding apparatus of the Council of Ministers; they have been remiss in persistently and purposefully resolving these questions. In the near future the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers will review these questions and outline specific measures for the comprehensive resolution of this problem during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time it is necessary to accelerate the resolution of questions concerned with protecting the atmosphere by introducing progressive, low-waste technological processes and new gas-scrubbing installations.

One task of priority importance is strengthen people's health and increase the duration of their active lives. Improving the quality of medical services and improving the work of all elements in the therapeutic establishments must be at the center of attention in public health organs and the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. Here, it is essential to intensify the preventive aspect of work and take a significant step forward in providing universal dispensary facilities for the public. The further lowering of the infant mortality rate, providing care for mothers and babies, and eliminating the major shortcomings in dentistry and narcological [narkologicheskiy] services demand special concern. Exactingness toward the sanitation services must be raised.

The party line of improving the quality of teaching and training for specialists will be consistently pursued. The Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, local party and soviet organs, and all teaching collectives must direct greater effort toward ensuring implementation of measures concerning the reform of the general education and vocational schools. Here, the main task is to create everywhere the proper conditions for completing the switch to education for children in schools from the age of 6 years and to ensure a sufficient number of work places for each secondary school graduate to be placed in one of the mass professions. The base enterprises must help in this important matter.

The system of vocational and technical education will be developed on an accelerated basis. By the end of the 5-year plan the enrollment of graduates with an incomplete general education into this system will have risen to about 40 percent of the total

number. At the same time, it is necessary to take effective steps to extend training for skilled workers in integrated [skvoznoy] and construction occupations; and for drivers [voditeli], of whom a constant shortage is felt in the republic.

The task will be set of enhancing the role of socialist culture and the arts and the mass information media in shaping people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook and in satisfying their spiritual requirements more fully. To this end, it is intended substantially to strengthen the corresponding material base, and to commission at least 140 rayon and rural houses of culture, and also a number of other projects. At the same time, we must be more concerned with the maintaining existing premises at cultural and educational establishments and sports facilities in proper order and — most important — ensure that they are used more fully. We have particular complaints against the Ignalinskiy rayispolkom (chairman Comrade G. Ektis) and the Kelmeskiy (Comrade V. Yanushka), Shakyayskiy (Comrade G. Zaremba), Vilkavishskiy (Comrade A. Zhemaytaytis) and Vilniusskiy (Comrade B. Yechyus) rayispolkoms, which, despite repeated instructions, have failed to bring proper order to this matter. Deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers Comrade A. Chesnavichus must be much more principled and exacting in resolving these questions.

V. Persistently To Raise the Level of Control and Management

The country's accelerated socioeconomic development requires further improvement in the management system and managerial methods. In the draft of the Basic Guidelines provision is made for implementing important measures to comprehensively improve management and ensure the better utilization of the advantages and opportunities of the socialist planned system. During the 11th 5-Year Plan new management methods were worked out by means of conducting large-scale economic experiments. This year, about half of the industrial enterprises, producing more than three-fourths of output, are already operating under the new conditions and after 1987 all industrial associations and enterprises will be switched to these conditions. It is also intended to transfer other sectors of the economy to the new management conditions during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The leaders of ministries, administrations, associations and organizations must make full use of the economic levers and incentives introduced into life in order on this basis to achieve a considerable improvement in work efficiency and quality. The Gosplan Interdepartmental Commission must analyze more deeply the results of management under the new conditions and generalize the experience gained.

The draft of the Basic Guidelines contains provisions for enhancing the role and work efficiency of the main production wing — the scientific-production and production associations and enterprises. Along with the associations that are operating well, such as the Sigma, Vilnius Fuel Apparatus imeni 50-Letiye SSSR, and Kauno balday production associations, in terms of its technical and economic indicators, production at a number of associations in the furniture and wood processing and food industries and forestry is lagging behind the indicators for individual enterprises. This is associated mainly with an inadequate level of production concentration and centralization of the management function, the technology for preparing for production, specialization in auxiliary production, and detailed and technological specialization for enterprises within the production associations.

The ministries and administrations and the Gosplan must pay more attention to improving efficiency in the work of associations and setting up new, primarily scientific-production, associations and developing them within full-blown production-and-economic complexes.

It is also necessary to strengthen the main wing of management planning in every possible way. Gosplan must intensify long-term predictions and ensure that they are linked with long-term and current plans. In order to improve substantiation for plans and accelerate their compilation and development and evaluate different scenarios for development, it is essential to extend the use of automated systems for planning calculations. In general, the entire planning system must be targeted more on accelerating scientific and technical progress and production intensification in every possible way; a strict balance between requirements and resources, and ensuring the soundness and stability of plans and their rhythmic fulfillment both across the 5-year plan and on an annual basis, so that henceforth there will be no recurrences of the kind of situation that occurred in December of last year when; while fulfilling the annual plan, 89 enterprises failed to cope with fulfillment of the monthly plan for the sale of output, and 114 enterprises failed to cope with the plan for improving labor productivity. For December as a whole, these plans were also not fulfilled for the republic. Such cases are impermissible.

It is essential to improve the system of material-technical supply. Gossnab must significantly increase supplies of output under the terms of long-term economic ties and decisively strengthen delivery discipline and also improve in every possible way the work of the committee and the organizations subordinate to it in the matter of supplying the national economy with essential material-technical means. It must also enhance their role in ensuring the utilization of allocated funds. The Gossnab chairman, comrade Ya. Kiryushchenko, is obliged to significantly increase exactingness toward workers in the committee's apparatus and in the subordinate supply-and-marketing organizations, and make them more active and persistent in resolving the tasks facing them.

Successful resolution of the tasks set by the party requires greater effectiveness in socialist competition and focusing it on achieving high final work results, making full use of the human factor; and not simply improving but sharply restructuring the style of work in many ministries and administrations, the local Soviet ispolkoms and public organizations and persistently asserting the businesslike approach, creativity, and initiative in their activity. This also applies fully to the apparatus of the republic Council of Ministers and the Gosplan. It is essential to rid ourselves more quickly and more energetically of speechifying and the creation of paperwork, and of the office-armchair style of work and eloquent speeches that are not underpinned by any specific organizational and political work; and to effect a change in the minds and attitudes of cadres from top to bottom, particularly in the economic sense. Less words, assurances, and promises. More concrete actions, practical results, responsibility, sense of principle, smoothly organized work, attention to people, and personal modesty -- this is what the party demands from us.

Implementing the grandiose plans of the CPSU to accelerate the country's economic and social development requires from the party, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the laboring intelligentsia greater efforts and stepped-up, highly productive labor. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: "Now we especially need specific actions from each Soviet person, from each labor collective, from each party organization. The time has come for even more active deeds, and today this is paramount."

Under the leadership of the republic party organization the workers of Soviet Lithuania will apply all their efforts and creative energy to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor victories, successfully fulfill the majestic plans for the building of communism, and make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our great socialist motherland.

LATVIAN CHAIRMAN REPORTS ON 5-YEAR PLAN

WA131133 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 2-3

[LATINFORM article under rubric "24th Congress of the Communist Party of Latvia": "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by the Chairman of Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, Yu. Ya. Ruben (Printed in Abridged Form)"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

People throughout our country are discussing the draft versions of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. The workers in our republic unanimously support the draft versions of the very important documents that have been submitted to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 stipulate the attainment of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society on the basis of the further considerable acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the USSR.

Speaking at the October 1985 plenum, M.S. Gorbachev, general sectetary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized that the draft of the Basic Directions "has been called upon, as it were, to materialize the principles in the CPSU Program, to translate them into the language of specific planning assignments as applicable to that responsible stage in its implementation -- the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period until the year 2000."

In this regard it is extremely noteworthy that the workers in our republic and the Communist Party members, in the course of the discussion of the draft of the Basic Direction, are directing special attention to the ways and means of assuring the practical resolution of the tasks advanced in the draft, and are making recommendations concerning the most rapid and fruitful ways of achieving the final goals of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the year 2000. And those tasks are not simple. Suffice it to state that during the forthcoming decade and a half it will be necessary to do as much as was done during all the previous years of socialist construction.

During the years of the past 5-year plan, the workers of Soviet Latvia made a noticeable contribution to the overall success of our country's national economy. In the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia to the congress, B.K. Puto gave profound, objective evaluations of the work that we have done. Therefore there is no need to dwell on that again.

The chief task of the 12th 5-Year Plan, as was stated in the draft of the Basic Directions, consists in increasing the rates and effectiveness of the development of the economy on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, technical reequipping and the remodeling of production, the intensive use of the created production potential, and the improvement of the system of administration and the economic mechanism, and in the attainment, on that basis, of a further upsurge in the welfare of the Soviet nation. The assignments of the new 5-year plan are oriented toward further guaranteeing the efficient combination of economic and social development in every union republic and the improvement of their interaction in our country's single national-economic complex. Proceeding from this need, our republic also has been assigned specific tasks. We may as well admit outright that they are large and important ones. I shall mention only a few of them.

It will be necessary to increase the average annual rates of growth of national production to 4 percent, and the volume of industrial production to 3.2 percent. The growth rates for labor productivity during the 5-year period have been defined at 17-17.5 percent; and it is necessary to obtain a further development of the production of high-grade consumer goods. The increase in the average annual volume of gross output of agriculture is planned in the amount of 14 percent.

The chief condition for intensification can and must be only the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in absolutely all branches. This requires us to give a decisive rebuff to all the attempts that still occur in the planning of production without a consideration of the need for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Something else that is intolerable is the attitude toward the fulfillment of the assignments in science and technology as though they are of secondary importance as compared with the assignments for the production of output. It is necessary to have a fundamental turning point here.

The plan for the development of our republic's national economy for the 12th 5-Year Plan includes the nationwide and republic programs that are aimed at accelerating the increase of labor productivity, reducing expenditures for production, and fundamentally improving the quality of output. It is planned to use at enterprises flexible automated systems, robotics and electronics, automated designing, and biotechnology methods, as well as developments involving the application of information systems. It is planned to carry out a total of approximately 60,000 measures involving new technology with a total economic benefit of no less than 360 million rubles. More than 13,000 progressive technological processes will also be assimilated. All this will provide the opportunity to bring the total increase of labor productivity to 88 percent as a result of new technology and the scientific organization of labor. It will also free approximately 54,000 persons, or 9,000 more than during the previous 5-year plan.

In the interests of the intensification of the national economy it is also necessary to continue to guarantee the increase in our republic's scientific-technical potential. Science at the Academy of Sciences and the institutions of higher learning must continue the outstripping development of exploratory and fundamental research and must strive for the more rapid materialization of scientific development. The organizations that will constitute the basis of the integration of science with production are the scientific-production associations, the engineer-technical centers in the system of the Academy of Sciences, as well as the scientific-technical complexes, special-problem laboratories, and introduction organizations. Simultaneously, steps will be taken to increase the role and responsibility of departmental science for the scientific-technical level of the corresponding branch, as well as measures to expand the plant sector of science by including design and technological organizations in the makeup of production associations. It is planned to improve and reinforce the material-technical base of scientific-research institutions and primarily their experimental production entities. For the "science" branch it is planned to allocate 32 million rubles of state capital investments. This requires the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, headed by President B.A. Purin, and all the managers of scientific-technical institutions to increase the rate of results of the research and to achieve a fundamental improvement in the introduction of scientific developments into the national economy of the country and the republic.

But, comrades, the chief goal consists in assuring that all enterprises accelerate the implementation of the plans for raising the technical level of production, making more complete use of the certification of work stations, and that they develop the technical cretivity of the workers and specialists in the interests of the most rapid introduction of advanced achievements of science and technology.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines it is clearly defined that the main source for covering the increased need for materials in the new 5-year plan is to economize on them. The reduction of material expenditures as a whole for our republic's national economy by 1 percent is equivalent to adding 90 million rubles to the national income. In the forthcoming period Gossnab Chairman G.I. Polyanskiy will be required not only to head the entire job of assuring economy measures, but also to create a clear-cut system that guarantees the complete collection, processing, and use of production and everyday waste products, primarily all types of metal, paper, fiber, polymer, and other materials.

Work that must become very important in the present 5-year period is work aimed at fundamental improvement of labor quality and the consumer characteristics (svoistvo) of output, and at increasing its competitive capability in the foreign market. Quality is one of the most important factors for the implementation of our party's socio-economic development. Thus, the problem of the quality of output moves into the foreground of our entire practical activity. That must be the goal of socialist competition and the efforts of the workers in absolutely all the enterprises, branches, and the national economy as a whole. In this regard a program that takes on no small importance is the republic's comprehensive "Quality-90" program, the formation of which is coming to an end. That program will unite the programs for the substantial raising of the technical-economic level of production and the plant, branch, and territorial systems of quality control.

The basic criterion for the work to improve the quality of output must be the achievement and surpassing of the level of the best worldwide models. For this purpose it is planned to carry out 39 target programs for raising the technical level of the most important types of articles being produced in our republic. The planned series of measures has been called on to guarantee an increase in the output of production in the highest category of quality during the 5-year period by a factor of 1.5, and the exporting of our articles to the international market by a factor of 1.6.

A key role in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress belongs to machine building. The machine-building structure that has developed in our republic, the accumulated scientific-technical potential, and the proficiency of our personnel determine the desirability of the further, high-priority development in our republic of radio electronics, instrument building, production entities to manufacture means of communication, and the electrical-engineering and chemical industries. In the branches of machine building and metal working, the increase in the production of commercial output will constitute 32 percent, which is almost twice as much as the average for industry. At practically all enterprises in this complex there will be a renovation of the output being produced.

In this 5-year plan many of our enterprises and production associations will undergo remodeling, including the beginning of the fundamental remodeling of one of our oldest enterprises in ferrous metallurgy -- the Sarkanays Metalurgs plant in Liyepaya. Instead of open-hearth furnaces, two electrical steel-smelting furnaces and machines for the continuous casting of blanks will be installed. This will guarantee an annual volume of steel production of up to 1 million tons, and rolled metal to 950,000 tons; it will make possible the more efficient use of the local resources of scrap metal, to achieve a substantial increase in the quality and expansion in the variety of rolled metal, and thus to achieve the most complete satisfying of the republic's need for it. Other branches will also receive further development. For example, the timber-industry complex will also develop, primarily by means of technical reequipping and remodeling. At such time the factor that will move into the foreground is the orientation on local raw-material resources and on the limitation of the use of wood that is brought in from a great distance.

For this purpose, in addition to increasing the productivity of the forests and expanding the reproduction of high-grade wood, it is planned to make more comprehensive and more effective use of wooden raw materials as a whole. The final goal is the gradual conversion of the process of the procurement and processing of wood by the year 2000 into production with no waste products. In this 5-year plan it is planned to further develop the production of large-format plywood and wooden slab materials as being the most effective ones. As compared with 1985, the production of wood-shaving slabs in 1990 will increase by a factor of 1.7, and plywood by a factor of 1.5. All this will make it possible to involve in production more than 180,000 cubic meters of low-grade wood and wooden waste products, instead of coniferous species of timber. By means of technical reequipping and the partial expansion of the existing enterprises, there will be an increase of 30.6 percent in the production of furniture.

In the draft of the Basic Direction, great importance is attached to our country's fuel and energy complex. In our republic the task being posed is to ensure that 70-80 percent of the increase in the need for fuel and other energy resources is covered by economizing measures. The type of fuel that will continue to be our basic type of fuel in large amounts is natural gas, the percentage of which in our fuel balance sheet will almost double by the end of the 5-year plan. The plan stipulates the activation, as early as this year, of the Riga-Daugavpils gas pipeline, which will make it possible to provide gas for the cities of Ogre, Stuchka, and Yekabpils, as well as the adjacent kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The task of the managers of the appropriate ministries and departments, executive committees, enterprises, and farms is to achieve the prompt completion of the necessary exploratory-planning, and then the construction-and-installation operations, and to instruct the personnel and to be ready for the receipt of gas.

The construction of the Daugavpils GES will continue, as well as the technical reequipping of the existing electric power stations.

A special role for guaranteeing the vitally important tasks of raising the national standard of living is played by the Food Program and the development of the agro-industrial complex. As is noted in the draft of the Basic Direction, the chief task of that complex is to attain stable growth of agricultural production, reliable provision to the country of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials, and unification of the efforts of all branches in the complex for obtaining high final results. Other very important conditions for success in the implementation of these tasks in our republic are to increase the stability and agroeconomic effectiveness of agricultural production and to reduce the dependence of the final results on weather and climatic conditions. For this purpose Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agroindustrial Complex Matters] must take more consistent and persistent steps to introduce scientifically substantiated systems for conducting vegetable and animal husbandry and for intensifying in a balanced manner the development of the material-technical base for the entire agrocomplex.

Every year we shall have to increase the harvest yield of grain crops, perennial grasses, potatoes, and other crops. The gross harvest of grain is supposed to reach no less than 2.3 million tons in 1990. It is necessary to make economical use of all the reserves for economy in the villages and to involve science more broadly in this job. In particular, large capabilities in increasing the effectiveness of the application of fertilizers, the introduction of intensive technological schemes, and other factors affecting the increase in the fertility of the land can and must be provided by the "Soil Harvest" information-processing system that has been developed in our republic; but the results of the use of that system cannot yet be considered to be satisfactory because of the insufficient attention devoted to this important matter by the managers and specialists at individual rayon agroindustrial associations.

The draft of the Basic Directions stipulates increasing the production of meat in 1990 (in slaughtered weight) to 360,000-370,000 tons, and milk to 2-2.2 million tons. These assignments require an increase in the productivity of animal husbandry by means of the broader use of intensive methods of breeding and fattening livestock. A chief condition at such time is the production of fodder in the necessary quality and of good quality, as well as their more effective use. It is also necessary to achieve a fundamental improvement in the labor of animal husbandrymen by means of the more complete mechanization of the animal farms. In addition to the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, it is also necessary to think about the more long-range situation: the improvement of pedigree lines on the basis of modern achievements of genetics, selection, and other methods that have been proven by science and practical life.

The entire increase in the gross output of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises must be obtained by means of an increase in labor productivity, which will have to be increased during the 5-year plan by 22 percent. For this purpose it will be necessary to renew the machine pool substantially, to improve its structure and improve its use, to raise the level of mechanization in vegetable husbandry and especially in animal husbandry, and to improve the organization of labor. Our republic's industry must assume some of the concerns for the manufacture of equipment that we lack today -- agricultural machinery, tools, and assemblies for creating specifically a zonal system of machinery and tools that is suitable for the natural and soil conditions of Latvia.

An important place in the fulfillment of the Food Program is assigned to the subsidiary farms at enterprises, organizations, and institutions. It will be necessary to carry out a large amount of work to increase their role in improving the rate to which the workers and the members of their families are provided with food products.

There will be a continuation of the broad-scale work of developing the social and everyday infrastructure of rural localities. It is planned to channel toward these goals 46 percent of the financial limits allocated to the branch for this 5-year plan for construction-and-installation operations -- as compared with 36 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Serious tasks have been entrusted to the Latvian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management. During the years of the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall have to drain and restore 260,000 hectares of land with an excess of moisture in it. Minister L.P. Misan must take the most energetic steps to raise the technical level and improve the quality of water-management construction and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must do so to achieve the more effective use of the reclaimed land.

As for branches of the food industry in the agrocomplex, the basic tasks here are linked with the expansion of the capacities for the complete processing of the output of agriculture. The improvement of technological processes must proceed along the line of the more thorough processing of raw materials, and the changeover to technological processes with no waste products, especially in the dairy industry, where one still observes substantial losses of the protein in milk. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to complete the remodeling of the Valmiyera Dairy Combine and the Riga Dairy Combine, to have a 2.5-fold increase in capacity, as well as that of certain other enterprises. It is planned to build a bread-baking combine and meat combine in Rezekne, among a number of other projects. There will be an increase in production and an expansion in the variety of confectionery articles and canned fruit and vegetables, and especially children's foods.

By means of the change in the area of specialization of a number of enterprises, especially in rural areas, that produce alcoholic beverages, the production of juices and other nonalcoholic beverages will increase during the 5-year plan by a factor of 2.4, and the production of mineral waters will triple. The chief trend in the development of the fishing industry is the expansion of the variety and improvement of the quality of edible fish output. Latrybprom [Latvian Fish Industry] (V. Ye. Kireyev) is required, within the shortest period of time, to increase the capacity of the newly built Kayya Fish-Canning Combine in Riga to the production of 30 tons of various kinds of fish products a day. Further development is planned in the hulling and milling industry and the combined fodders industry.

An important condition of success in the work of the agrocomplex is the acceleration and deepening of integration of agriculture with the corresponding branches of industry, and of agricultural science with production.

Gosagroprom must expand and reinforce the direct ties that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have with enterprises in trade and public nutrition and with procurement organizations. It will be necessary to carry out more persistently the work of improving the quality of agricultural output and of assuring the decisive elimination of any losses of that output at all stages of production, storage, and sale.

As is indicated in the draft of the Basic Direction, one of the most important tasks of absolutely all branches, republics, and rayons in our country is to increase their contribution to completing the varied tasks linked with raising the standard of living of Soviet citizens. Recently the comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere in the Latvian SSR for 1986-2000 was approved. The leading branch in the production of consumer goods is light industry. The status of production in that branch was justifiably subjected to criticism in the report submitted by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and, naturally, the Council of Ministers must assume a definite share of the blame.

In the new 5-year plan the average annual increase in the output of light industry has been defined in the amount of 2.6 percent, or more than was actually achieved during all the elapsed 5 years. This will require the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], to devote increased attention to the branch. It will be necessary to carry out the remodeling of a number of production entities -- the Latviyas Lini and Rigas Manufaktura Associations, and the woollen and footwear subbranches -- and to carry out the replacement of worn-out equipment at the Liyepaya Haberdashery Combine and the Ogre Knitting and Spinning Production Association. The collectives at those enterprises, and the ministry apparatus headed by Minister V.A. Nizhnik, will have to achieve a substantial improvement in the quality and the aesthetic level of the output being produced, especially sewn garments and footwear, and will have to develop the production of items intended for children at extraordinary rates.

Republic-level industry will receive further development. We expect that Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], the output of which will increase by 25 percent, and the other branches within the near future will undertake in a much more energetic manner the resolution of such a task as providing the public with the entire variety of household commodities that is called "a thousand trifles," while also using local types of raw materials and secondary resources. There will also be a substantial increase in the contribution of enterprises in our republic's machine-building complex to providing the public with various manufactured commodities, especially durable goods.

Something that is a requirement of the time today is the increase in the role that services play in improving the living conditions of Soviet citizens, in their spiritual and physical development, in the more efficient use of their free time. For this purpose the volume of paid services in the 12th 5-Year Plan is supposed to increase by no less than 29 percent. The system of personal services for the public will develop at more rapid rates.

The executive committees of the councils of people's deputies and Minkomkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Services] (V.G. Markot) during the 12th 5-Year Plan will have to carry out the capital repair of almost 2 million square meters of housing, to expand the volume of paid services for apartment repair by a factor of 2.2, raise considerably the level of amenities provided to cities and settlements, and increase the capacities of the water-supply networkers by a factor of 2. Every year it will be necessary to allocate approximately 8,000 plots of land for the organization of orchard and truck-garden cooperatives. Simultaneously there will be an increase in the production and sale of building materials, garden-plot sheds, and various kinds of tools. Urban transport will continue to be supplied with new motorbuses and trolleybuses. An important event in the life of our republic will be the beginning of the construction of the Riga subway.

In the area of the development of communication, with the activation of the new television tower there will be an expansion of the zone of reliable reception of the republic's television and two programs of Central Television. The capacity of the urban telephone network will reach 518,000 numbers, and of rural 165,000. This will make it possible, practically speaking, to satisfy in rural localities the needs of the national economy and the public for telephone communication. The comprehensive program provides for building tourist centers and campgrounds for 6,000 visitors, and for creating even broader opportunities for bringing physical culture and sports into the everyday life of workers everywhere.

All the enterprises and organizations, all the ministries and departments, irrespective of their specialization or the nature of their basic activity, will be involved in rendering services. The volume of personal services rendered by these enterprises and organizations will have to be increased from 3 million to 5 million rubles by 1990.

As a result of the steps being taken, the volume of retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade by the end of the 5-year plan will be increased to 4.9 billion rubles — that is, it will be increased by 18 percent. Within the period ahead, it is planned to achieve a considerable reinforcement of the material-technical base of the organizations and enterprises in consumer cooperatives. Chairman of Latprotrebsoyuz [Latvian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] I.F. Strautynsh, and the executive committees of the local soviets must make complete use of the additional rights granted by decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for the providing of better services to rural workers.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines the task of developing public nutrition at increased rates and of reinforcing the material-technical base in that branch is raised. For us that means assuring that by the end of the 5-year plan the workers' needs for public nutrition will be completely provided for at their places of work.

It is planned to carry out in our republic the comprehensive development of a single transportation system. In motor transport, which plays a leading role in providing for intrarepublic freight and passenger shipments, it is planned to improve the structure of the motor pool. The increase in shipments will be guaranteed by means of an increase in the productivity of the rolling stock. Today an acute task confronting motor transport is to economize on liquid fuel.

For these purposes compressor-type filling stations will be constructed in Riga, Liyepaya, Daugavpils, Saldus, and Yurmala for fueling motor vehicles with compressed gas. It is planned to build new highways and bridges. Sea transport will be equipped with new-generation ships with more economical power units. There will be an increase in the capacities of the Riga and Ventspils ports. Air and river transport will also receive definite development. Gosplan, Gossnab, the Baltic Railroad, and Minavtoshosdor [Ministry of Highways] must improve the administration of shipments, eliminate inefficient freight flows, and take steps to improve the coordination of the work of all types of transport among themselves and with other branches of the national economy. The ministries and departments and the enterprises must increase the effectiveness of rolling stock use, must introduce complete mechanization in loading and unloading operations, and must guarantee continuous delivery of freight shipments to consumers.

Successful attainment of the goals planned for the 5-year plan and for the period until the year 2000 depends considerably upon the fulfillment of the construction program. It is planned to increase state capital investments for our republic during the 5-year plan by 12.3 percent. Also, it is planned to channel 18 percent more funds into production construction, and into nonproduction construction 23 percent more, compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan. This structure of capital investments has been caused by the need to accelerate the erection of housing and of structures intended for social, cultural, everyday, and municipal purposes. Chief attention must be devoted to remodeling existing enterprises. The funds for new construction must only be put into projects that determine scientific-technical progress and that resolve social tasks. Gosplan (First Deputy Chairman G.V. Ukhov), jointly with the ministries and departments, is obliged to carry out a policy of concentrating the capital investments. All our construction organizations, customers, and designers are obliged to enter boldly onto the path of reducing the costs of construction, the substantial improvement of its quality, and the economizing of materials and structurals.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and Latvian SSR Council of Ministers have developed measures to improve the organizational structure of the administration of construction work and to build up the capacities of the construction organizations of Minstroy [Ministry of the Construction Industry], which in 1990 are supposed to be increased to R350 million, with an increase of almost R90 million as compared with 1985. The volume of contract operations of Latvkolkhozstroy will increase during that same period to R150 million, or by 23 percent. For these purposes it is planned to have an increased development of the production base of the construction industry, especially for the erection of housing. For purposes of more effective use of capital expenditures, Latvian SSR Gosstroy and Gosplan, jointly with Minstroymaterialov [Ministry of Building Materials], Minstroy [Ministry of Construction], and Latvkolkhozstroy, must take a vigorous, fresh look at the structure of the materials being employed today. Instead of the traditional ones, heavy concrete and brick, it is necessary to change over to the production and use of light and economical materials on the basis of gypsum, polymers, glass, and wood.

It will be necessary to carry out important work involving the industrialization of construction. Participants in that work will be not only the construction organizations, but also the industrial enterprises, where it is planned to manufacture more than 10,000 units of means of low-level mechanizations, tools, and outfitting. The further mechanization of labor in construction will guarantee a reduction of no less than 20 percent in the volume of manual operations.

Gosstroy Chairman A. Ya. Krols must considerably increase the insistence on quality of design documentation and the responsibility borne by the project developers and the customers for the decisions being made, and, most importantly, must increase the role and responsibility of Gosstroy for the formation and implementation of a single technical policy in capital construction and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all links of the construction complex.

Comrades! The entire sense of the programs being planned, the purpose of the concentration of efforts for their implementation, are seen by the party in the effort to resolve successfully the chief task -- the steady raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the nation. In our republic the increase in real income per capita of population is planned at 13 percent, as compared with 8 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will be increased by 12.5 percent and will be raised to R217 rubles, and the average payment for the labor performed by kolkhoz members to R225. Social consumption funds will increase by 25 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. Payments of pensions and grants in aid will increase to R835 million, or by 27.5 percent. In the area of housing construction, we shall continue to see an increase in the volumes for all sources of financing. Almost 6 million square meters of total area will be built, of which 36 percent will be in rural localities. In order to increase the amount of housing it is necessary to pay more attention to individual construction, as well as to the erection of apartment buildings by the in-house method, and to make broader use for those purposes of the money in the fund for social and cultural measures, which has been earned by the enterprise collectives themselves.

Our republic's public-health system is faced with the task of changing over to intensive methods, of achieving the complete satisfying of the needs of urban and rural residents with all types of highly qualified medical aid, and of substantially increasing its time-responsiveness and quality. By means of state capital investments, outpatient and clinic institutions providing for 2,200 visits a shift and hospitals accomodating 1,350 patients will be activated in our republic. There will be an expansion of the network and a raising of the level of the services at social-security boarding homes.

It will be necessary to reinforce considerably the material base of physical culture, sports, and tourism, and to expand the network of cultural institutions.

The basic task of public education is full implementation of the reform of the general educational and vocational school system. Here the problem that continues to be the chief one is the improvement of the quality of instruction, and the bringing of it into conformity with the requirements of scientific-technical progress. It will be necessary to do a large amount of work to improve instruction in the principles of information science and computer technology. During the 5-year period it will be necessary to build general educational schools to accommodate 31,600 students, and to carry out the changeover of all children starting at the age of 6 years to instruction in accordance with the first-grade curriculum. Accommodations for 20,000 children in preschool institutions will be activated at the expense of state capital investments, and the total number of children in those institutions will come to 155,000.

It is planned to begin the construction of a pedagogical school at the university. It is also planned to build three dormitories to accommodate 900 students for the Daugavpils Pedagogical Institute, the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka, and the Liyepaya Pedagogical Institute imeni V. Latsis. The construction of boarding homes for schoolchildren and apartment buildings for teachers will receive further development.

The same high measure of responsibility that will be required in resolving the practical tasks of scientific-technical progress must be manifested in the job of guaranteeing the optimal, comprehensive development of the social and cultural sphere, since its effectiveness, to a decisive degree, determines the activization of the human factor, the labor and social activity of people, and the success of the conversion of the entire national economy to methods of intensive development.

In addition to the more efficient operation of the network that has already been formed, it is necessary to undertake seriously the substantial reinforcement and development of the material base of the social and cultural institutions. For this purpose, first of all, the customers and contractors are obliged unconditionally to use the funds being allocated. Secondly, the party committees and the rayon and city executive committees, by using the local capabilities, are obliged to demonstrate the maximum amount of initiative and intelligent enterprise and, on the basis of a precisely drawn-up plan, organize the involvement of the ministries, departments, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in the construction and remodeling of schools, PTU [vocational-and-technical schools], medical institutions, and cultural and sports projects.

Under the conditions of the constantly growing scope of economic activity, problems that take on greater and greater importance are those of protecting the environment and the efficient use of natural resources. The general direction in this area is the ecologizing of all branches of the national economy through the introduction of technological processes with few or no waste products, Tasks that continue to be especially important for us in the new 5-year plan are those pertaining to the protection of the purity of the Baltic Sea. For the republic as a whole it is planned to activate stations for the purification of runoff water, with a total capacity of 820,000 cubic meters a day. This will exceed by a factor of 6 that which was done in the previous 5-year plan. Structures for the purification of runoff water will be built in Riga, Daugavpils, Liyepaye, Tsesis, Yekabpils, and 40 more cities and inhabited places in Latvia. Minkommunkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Economy] and the Riga City Executive Committee, jointly with the enterprises and organizations situated in the city, must also take on the creation of a single production complex for the collection, transporting, and processing of waste products.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, Latvia's foreign-economic ties will receive further development. The republic's ministries, departments, and enterprises must study more actively the demand and requirements of the foreign market, and must guarantee the development and production of new competitive commodities.

The increase in the scope of production, the progress of science and technology, and the complication of the economic ties make increased demands on the administration of the national economy. The entire system of administration must keep in the center of its attention the associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and working collectives -- that is, the direct intensification of production and the best organization of labor in the outlying areas, including the expansion of the independence and the increasing of the responsibility of the enterprises, and the introduction of cost accountability. Recommendations for the further improvement of administration in a number of branches of our republic's national economy have currently been developed with a consideration of the accumulated experience.

In the fulfillment of the plans that have been set down by the party, an important role belongs to the local soviets of people's deputies. Their chief efforts must be concentrated on guaranteeing a comprehensive approach to matters involving socio-economic development, the efficient use of the labor, raw material, and fuel and energy resources, and the reinforcement of discipline, organizational spirit, and order.

For the further development of the workers' creative initiative, it is necessary to guarantee the effective operation of the USSR Law Governing Labor Collectives.

Comrade delegates! The decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee clearly define the paths for the energetic improvement of management style, of confirming high organizational spirit, business efficiency, discipline, and the decisive struggle against undesirable phenomena in the life of our society. The tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee in the documents preceding the congress require the party organizations and the Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic agencies in our republic to be completely imbued with firm conviction that there is only one path to the flourishing of our country: the acceleration of our economic and social development.

In the light of these requirements of the party it is necessary to say self-critically that our republic's Council of Ministers has not yet succeeded in achieving the necessary effectiveness of the planned measures for the intensification of the national economy. Putting it in a single word, it's necessary to reorganize. This is also attested to by the just criticism that was expressed yesterday against the Council of Ministers and the ministries and departments in the report of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the statements made by the delegates. The Council of Ministers must subordinate its entire practical work to the requirements of scientific-technical progress, and must act in a concrete and time-responsive manner. When evaluating and resolving the economic, social, and financial problems, we shall act by orienting ourselves primarily on the effectiveness of the final results. We shall have to work constantly to improve the mechanism of administration, emphasizing simplification of economic relations and overcoming departmental attitudes, red tape, and formalism. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and its deputies will have to continue to make more demanding requirements upon the ministries, departments, and the executive committees of the rayon and city soviets of people's deputies in implementing in a rigorous and initiatory manner the new requirements of the party and the government.

The successful fulfillment of the assignments that the party is assigning in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period until the year 2000 will be not only of domestic importance, but also of intransitory international importance. It will reveal even more completely to the entire world the creative forces of our society, will serve the further integration of the socialist countries, and will become an important contribution to the reinforcement of peace on earth.

The time has come for initiatory actions and the implementation of effective measures. The Communists and workers of Soviet Latvia are approaching the congress of the Leninist party with an awareness of their responsibility for the successful achievement of the goals of the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the further reinforcement of our country's might.

GRISHKYAVICHYUS SPEECH AT LITHUANIAN CONGRESS

WA190100 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Speech by P.P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Discussion of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee report is at an end. It showed primarily that the congress delegates, expressing the will of their party organizations, unanimously approve the drafts of the CPSU Central Committee documents for the 27th party congress, the Leninist domestic and foreign policy, and the entire multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This unanimity is a convincing indicator of the fact that as the republic party organization approaches the 27th CPSU Congress it is united, cohesive, and boundlessly devoted to the behests of the great Lenin.

In their speeches the delegates analyzed discursively and interpreted in depth the work that has been done. It is gratifying that the main attention here was paid to unsolved problems and shortcomings, the specific causes and culprits were named, and thoughtful proposals aimed at surmounting them as quickly as possible were submitted. I believe I may say that there was a useful, high-minded, and exacting discussion which should serve as good inspiration for our further work and the successful accomplishment of the great and complex tasks which confront the republic party organization.

A sense of profound consciousness of duty and responsibility to the party and people and genuine party-minded concern for the state of affairs in their collectives imbued the speeches of the delegate representatives of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry: L. Lukichevaya, radio assembly worker of the Shyaulyay Television Plant imeni 40-Letiya Sovetskoy Litvy; V. Gurskite, weaver at the Alitus Cotton Works imeni 60-Letiya Kompartii Litvy; Ch. Lysko, engineer-instructor of the Kaunas Shop of the Vilnius Locomotive Depot; and R. Baronaytene, milker at Vilkavishkskiy Rayon's "Pyargale" Kolkhoz. The issues and shortcomings they raised, which they justifiably criticized, pertain not only to the collectives which they represent. The criticism they expressed should have extensive repercussions, and the correct conclusions need to be drawn from it by all concerned.

Problems of increasing the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production, improving product quality, and perfecting party and state leadership of the economy were purposefully analyzed by Comrades V. Mikuchyauskas, R. Rimaytis, S. Bartkus, L. Galvyalene, Ya. Fedorovich, S. Gedraytis, A. Vildzhyunas and L. Radenas. Their speeches showed graphically once again that we possess truly great potential and possibilities for realization of the course charted by the party toward an acceleration of socioeconomic development. The main thing is to activate this potential and these possibilities as quickly as possible and to the full extent. And for this it is necessary to remove by the most decisive measures the existing shortcomings in the organization of production and labor and the introduction of scientific-technical progress, and to instill everywhere strict plan, technological, and labor discipline and a practice of economies and thrift.

Comrade delegates I. Ignotas, S. Lisauskas, and V. Sharapayev rightly spoke about the great unutilized potential of the soviets, the state authorities and the trade union and Komsomol organizations in tackling tasks of economic and sociocultural building and, people's -- particularly the youth's -- education. They spoke of the need for those organizations to increase their public-political and labor assertiveness and to consolidate in all walks of our life the principles of socialist justice, organization

and discipline, and socialist legality and law and order. We still have many shortcomings in this sphere, and intensive work to remove them lies ahead.

Comrade delegates K. Bogdanas, A. Laurinchyukas and others spoke convincingly about the existing shortcomings and unutilized possibilities in the communist education of the working people, the development of culture, the recovery in the moral-psychological climate, and the establishment of a sober way of life. Both on the above-mentioned and on other issues connected with people's ideological and moral education our mass information and propaganda media, the creative unions, cultural establishments, and scientific and educational institutions can and must act far more assertively and aggressively. No Communist and no leader, whatever his position, can remain aloof from problems of spiritual life, ideological-political work, moral education, or cultural development.

We listened with great attention to the speech of Lieutenant General V. Samoylenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Baltic Military District Political Directorate. Besides their main task, defense of the fatherland, the Army and Navy formations and units are making an inestimable contribution to the military-patriotic education of our young people and rendering tangible assistance in the accomplishment of national economic tasks. This is why the republic party organization has paid and will continue to pay unflagging attention to strengthening ties to the military units. We wish our fighters, who vigilantly guard the gains of socialism, further success in their noble martial cause.

Comrades, in numerous labor reports, telegrams, and letters to the congress from all corners of Soviet Lithuania the Communists and nonparty people join their voices to that of our congress delegates in support of the CPSU's Leninist, wise domestic and foreign policy, and report labor gifts in honor of the 27th CPSU and the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party congresses. They express the unbending resolve to implement our party's policy by selfless labor and new accomplishments.

Permit me, on behalf of our congress, to express cordial gratitude to all the collectives and comrades who have reported their successes to us.

Comrades! The proposals and critical observations addressed to the Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat and the republic government we consider fair and correct, and we express sincere gratitude for them. They will all be most attentively considered and examined in the course of the practical work of the newly elected Central Committee. The due measures will be adopted for their full resolution by the government and ministries and departments of the republic, the party committees, and all whom they concern. I would like to express to you, comrade delegates, the wish that you will convey to your collectives the constructive spirit and atmosphere of stringency, exactingness, organization, and efficiency which have characterized the work of our congress and try to make them the daily norm of life and activity. This is a most important condition for continued successful work and the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us.

Permit me in conclusion to express the confidence that the party organization and working people of the republic will do everything for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment of its decisions.

SLYUNKOV CLOSING SPEECH AT BELORUSSIAN CONGRESS

WA190130 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Speech by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, at the 31 January closing session of the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The agenda of the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress is completed, and its work has come to an end.

Permit me on behalf of the members and candidates of the newly elected Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the members of the Belorussian Communist Party Auditing Commission to express to the congress delegates cordial gratitude for the high trust shown us.

We value this trust highly and understand the entire extent of the responsibility entrusted to us; we will spare no forces or energy for the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party.

The atmosphere in which the congress was held fully reflects the positive changes which have occurred in the country and the atmosphere of efficiency, exactingness, frank and constructive exchange of opinions, and orientation toward the achievement of outstanding results which in accordance with the will of the party is becoming established increasingly firmly in our society.

The congress demonstrated with full force the monolithic cohesion of the Communists and all working people of the republic around the party's Leninist Central Committee, their ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies, their readiness for major new tasks and accomplishments, and their inexorable wish to multiply the contribution to nationwide property.

The congress unanimously approved the drafts of the new version of the program and the changes to the rules of the CPSU and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

These documents of tremendous political and theoretical significance strikingly and convincingly embody the party's highest goal: All in the name of man, all for the good of man.

Having exactingly and self-critically analyzed the results of the republic party organization's work in the period under review, on the basis of the program documents and principles of the CPSU Central Committee the congress outlined the main directions of its practical activity for the coming 5-year period, the main paths of the struggle for implementation of the course advanced by the Central Committee's April and October (1985) plenums for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and the achievement on this basis of a new qualitative state of Soviet society.

The congress has given all of us a new creative charge. Returning to the labor collectives, it is necessary to transmit this charge to one's work comrades and join actively together with them in the struggle to implement the adopted decisions and to give a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A great deal of difficult work lies ahead of us. Accomplishment of the tasks which will be determined by the 27th party congress will require of each Communist, each party organization, and each labor collective of the republic a tireless quest for new approaches to the problems which arise, ever increasing initiative, high responsibility for the general results of work and precise organization and firm discipline.

And we delegates to our congress must set an example in all of this, each of us being especially responsible for the successful realization of the party's far-reaching designs and plans.

The congress received many letters and telegrams. The production collectives report the labor victories won in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. Wishes for the success of our congress are expressed by workers, kolkhoz members, representatives of the people's intelligentsia, and war and labor veterans.

These letters are eloquent testimony to the indestructible unity of party and people, our people's devoted love for the motherland and their patriotic endeavor to make it even more beautiful and rich.

I believe I express the general opinion when I reply to all who wrote to our congress: Cordial thanks, comrades! New success to you in work for the good of the beloved fatherland!

The congress received greetings telegrams from the union republic Communist Party central committees and the party organizations of a number of the country's oblasts and cities.

We perceive this as a manifestation of the fraternal feelings toward the Communists and working people of Belorussia.

We express to them our sincere gratitude and acknowledgments.

Enriched by the experience of organizing and political work in the masses, the Belorussian Republic party organization will, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, continue to struggle tirelessly to implement the party's general line and achieve new victories on the path of communist creation.

Long live the CPSU, the guiding and directing force of our society!

Long live the heroic Soviet people, the creator people!

VAYNO SPEAKS AT ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING

WA181126 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 pp 2-5

[Report by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress: "Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Report and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization"]

[Text] Five years have elapsed since the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress. For our republic, as for the entire country, these have been years of strenuous labor and progressive advance in all areas of economic and cultural building.

In the period under review, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee was guided in its activity by the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and the decisions of our preceding congress. The CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums, which substantiated and advanced the strategic course toward an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and profound qualitative transformations of all aspects of social life, were of great, pivotal significance. This course, which has been warmly received by the communists and all working people, has been embodied in the new draft party program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

In the draft new version of its third program the party provides a comprehensive characterization, more capacious than previously, of socialism as a social system possessing indisputable socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages over capitalism. It abides strictly here by Lenin's instructions concerning the impermissibility of excessive specification and groundless fantasizing about the future, premature anticipation and the leaping of historically necessary phases of social progress. The new version of the program determines the party's strategy under the new conditions.

In the economic sphere this means the national economy's movement toward qualitatively new frontiers and a fundamentally new scientific-technical and organizational-economic level. It means the economy's switch to the tracks of intensive development and the achievement of the highest world level of labor productivity, product quality and social production efficiency.

In the social sphere this means securing a higher level of the people's well-being with the consistent implementation of the socialist principle "from each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor," the erasure of appreciable differences between city and countryside, the increasingly close combination of physical and mental labor and the further cohesion of the soviet people as a social and international community of people.

In the political sphere this means the fuller enlistment of the citizens in the control of state and public affairs, an improvement in the activity of the elective organs of people's power, an expansion of publicity and an enhancement of the role of the trade unions, the Komsomol and other mass organizations of the working people.

In the sphere of spiritual life it means the consolidation in Soviet people's minds of socialist ideology, the complete establishment of the moral principles and values of socialism and the spirit of collectivism and comradely mutual assistance and the formation of the comprehensively developed personality.

The upcoming party congress will also examine the draft of the CPSU Statutes with the proposed changes. The nature of the changes to the statutes has been caused by time.

The scale, profundity and complexity of the tasks confronting the party and the people make new, higher demands on the level of party leadership and insistently dictate the need for the mastery of new approaches in party work also.

The proposed changes conform fully to the propositions of the new Draft CPSU Program and enrich the statutes with the accumulated experience of party building and organizing and political work. The unity of the party's ideological and organizational principles and theory and practice is thereby guaranteed.

These most important party documents have for almost 3 months now been at the center of the attention of the communists and all working people of the republic. They have been discussed in all primary party organizations, at city and rayon report and election conferences and in the party press. Members and candidates of the Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission of the Estonian Communist Party participated in the discussion at the meetings and conferences.

The meetings, which were open for nonparty persons also, were attended by more than 214,000 persons and addressed by approximately 44,000. It is important to note that one out of every four communists expressed his opinion on these documents.

All the primary party organizations and the city and rayon conferences unanimously approved the documents drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee, and discussion thereof was of a candid and businesslike nature. The communists and nonparty people submitted more than 2,500 specific proposals and changes for the drafts, sharply opposed the old approaches to the solution of economic and social problems and proposed the bolder assertion of what is new and progressive.

Questions of the reorganization of the work and the increased personal responsibility of the communists, leaders particularly, were posed with all scrupulousness, for example. Thus S. Gerve, deputy chief of the Soldino Railroad Station and secretary of the primary party organization, A. Myaniste, machine operator of Vyruskiy Rayon's "Kuldre" Kolkhoz, and V. Moronov, leader of a brigade of the "TEZ imeni M.I. Kalinin" Production Association, delegates to our congress, and other comrades proposed that the paragraph in the party program which speaks of the need for a rise in the technical level and quality of products be supplemented with the words: "The party will raise the responsibility of all workers guilty of the manufacture of substandard products, regardless of the positions they hold." At the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon party organization conference E. Kayu, secretary of the "Tudulinna" Sovkhoz' party organization, proposed the establishment of a rule in accordance with which communists punished along party lines must no later than 6 months following the imposition of the penalty unfailingly report to the party organization how they are making good the violations which were committed. Similar proposals were expressed by more than 80 comrades.

In a word, the discussion of the precongress documents developed into a concerned exchange of opinions and a collective quest for the most efficient ways of solving urgent problems. It is important now that not one useful observation and practical proposal directed in the course of discussion toward the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic authorities, enterprises and organizations be left unattended and that it be used for an improvement in all our work.

I. Problems of an Intensification of Production and Ways To Solve Them

In the period under review, the main attention of the republic party organization was directed toward the republic's further economic and social development and its increased contribution to the country's single national economic complex.

Industrial production increased 14.5 percent in the 5 years, which was more than outlined by the plan and the socialist pledges. The target for labor productivity growth

was met 6 months ahead of time. The preferential development of electronics, instrument-making, and electrical equipment industry was secured. The manufacture of consumer goods grew at a preferential rate.

Measures for fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Food Program were implemented consistently in the republic's agriculture. A large amount of work was done on the further intensification of agricultural production and a strengthening of the material-technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plans of the 3 years which have elapsed since the May plenum for the sale to the state of the main types of agricultural product were overfulfilled. The republic reached the level of the Food Program in terms of the production of milk and the sale thereof to the state and came close to it in terms of meat. The 4,000 threshold in per cow milk yield was passed last year. The economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes strengthened, and all 300 farms have been operating profitably since 1983.

A big program of construction was realized in the 5-year plan. For the second year in succession more than R1 billion of capital investments have been invested in the republic's national economy. Capacity for shale production at the "Oktyabrskiy" strip mine, new chemical processes in the "Slantsekhim" Association, production buildings and shops at many machine-building and instrument-making enterprises, facilities of the Georgiyevskaya Weaving Mill of the "Krengolmskaya Manufaktura" Works, a chrome leather plant and model footwear factory of the "Kommunar" Association, new units for almost 200,000 head of livestock and hundreds of other production facilities were commissioned.

The construction of the startup complex of the first stage of the Novotallinskiy Maritime Commercial Port is being completed. The 5-year plan quotas for the introduction of apartment houses, schools and clinics were fulfilled.

All forms of transport and communications were further developed, their material-technical base was strengthened and the amount of freight and passenger transportation increased.

Work was performed in all sectors of the economy on an increase in production efficiency. Practically the entire increase in the product in industry, agriculture and construction was obtained by way of increased labor productivity. There was a reduction in the energy and material consumption of production, thanks to which more than R200 million of resources were saved.

The material-technical base of all sectors serving the public was strengthened. The network of educational, cultural and health care establishments expanded. An extensive list of measures pertaining to environmental conservation was implemented. A further improvement in the conditions of the population's material and cultural life was secured.

In respect of the results of all-union socialist competition the Estonian SSR was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the successful fulfillment of the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development in 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas and a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

As you can see, comrades, much was done, and a great deal of work was performed. Nonetheless, we did not succeed in achieving everything outlined for the 5-year plan. Certain shortcomings in management, planning and control took their toll. All levers of an intensification of production and available potential were not activated to the due extent. And the main task which we face in the current 5-year plan is precisely achieving a fundamental turnabout toward an intensification of production. The predominant part of the increase in production in each sector and at each enterprise

is to be obtained thanks to the use of qualitative factors. It is on the accomplishment of this task that the efforts of the republic party organization, the republic's soviet and economic authorities and all public organizations and the creative energy of the labor collectives must be concentrated.

An acceleration of scientific-technical progress and an intensification of production are the fundamental issues of the party's economic policy at the current stage. And under these conditions the problem of quality moves to the forefront of practical activity. Quality today is a summary indicator of scientific-technical progress. It mirrors the level of organization of production and the standard and discipline of labor. It is a most important source of economies in material, labor, and financial resources. Solving the quality problem means moving toward the dependable path of intensification of the economy. And if we evaluate the work that has been done on improving quality from these standpoints, it becomes clear that we still have much to do. Although in the last 5-year plan the proportion of products of the top quality category in the volume of products subject to certification increased from 30 percent to 50 percent here and three-fourths of new products are manufactured with the Symbol of Quality, we cannot be satisfied by what has been achieved.

It is not everywhere as yet that the demands of the times are correctly understood. Not all leaders are imbued with a consciousness of the importance of and need for this work. The Tallinn "Prompribor" Association, where the proportion of products of the top quality category equals zero, could be an example of such incomprehension, shortsighteness and absence of a sense of innovation. The entire management of the association -- the director, chief engineer, chief of the design office and party committee secretary -- had to be replaced.

The majority of the republic's industrial enterprises does not experience direct complaints from the consumers, but it is no secret that many of them are manufacturing products which in terms of their parameters lag behind the best models. This applies to the "Volta" Electric Motors Plant, the "Vyyt" Loader-Carrier Plant and a number of consumer goods. If the work even of such a, let us say, well-known and successful enterprise as the "Talleks" Association is evaluated in the new way, from the height of today's requirements, serious complaints may be leveled at it also. This enterprise's product has been commended at international exhibitions repeatedly. But today even the enterprise is experiencing difficulties in exporting machinery. And even in our country the excavator is in demand mainly because there is essentially nowhere else to acquire another.

What is the problem here? Primarily the fact that the base model of the excavator has long been obsolescent. It has only been partially modernized since the sixties. And there is no transition to the production of a new generation of excavators. Nor is such envisaged in this 5-year plan. Can this be called anything other than complacency and the habit of living with the old equipment and past glory? Association General Director P. Treyer, Chief Engineer Kh. Yurri and Chief Designer Kh. Mark must alter their position and strive together with the planning organizations more enterprisingly for the development and assimilation of new excavator models.

Questions of quality today demand close attention, persevering, purposeful work and profound interest in a constant improvement and renewal of the products. This is how the collective of the "RET" Association is working, for example. The series production of unique radio-measuring instruments, unparalleled abroad, has been assimilated here. It has become the rule in the association that all new products are developed at invention level. Many of them have been patented in the industrially developed capitalist countries.

The "TEZ imeni M.I. Kalinin" Association, the Tartu Instrument-Making Plant and furniture industry enterprises involve themselves persistently in raising the technical level of the products. There should be only such an approach in our time.

It is essential in this 5-year plan to appreciably increase the manufacture of products of the top quality category. We must set ourselves the task of ensuring that all newly assimilated products correspond to the highest level of quality. And, of course, struggle against shoddy work. There is still much of this. In the last 5-year plan approximately R4 million were removed from plan fulfillment annually because of defective products.

The assimilation of new types of products which denote scientific-technical progress and on whose level and quality technical progress in other sectors today depends should be approached with particular responsibility. The country expects of us the speediest manufacture of a new trenching machine, the new series of electric motors set in motion in the CEMA "Interelektro" program, superpowerful and high-speed rectifiers for nuclear power engineering, lighters which today determine new maritime transportation technology, high-strength cable for the oilmen and geologists and a school computer.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress in industry will be based largely on the renewal of available production potential. What is the situation in our republic in this respect? More than one-third of the equipment has now exceeded the normative period of service. Almost half of the mechanized production lines and more than 40 percent of the transfer machinery are over 10 years old. The state of the technical base for enterprises of construction materials, logging, pulp and paper, electrical equipment and fish industry is causing serious disquiet. This is holding back labor productivity today and will hold it back even more in the future and be reflected in product quality. It is essential that we change this situation and, primarily, change our very attitude toward the question of the replacement of equipment and persistently strive to ensure that the bulk of allocated capital investments be channeled into the renewal of equipment. As yet only one out of every three new machine tools replaces an old one.

In addition, replacement is proceeding intolerably slowly; only 2 percent of equipment is updated annually. And it needs to be at least 7-8 percent, and we must not simply change it but carry out replacement comprehensively, precisely on the basis of the latest, highly productive equipment. And, of course, this latest equipment must be used with the highest degree of efficiency. Is it normal that the shift-work coefficient of metal-cutting machine tools with numerical programmed control in the "TEZ imeni M.I. Kalinin" Association constitutes only 1.25 and at the Plant imeni Kh. Pegelman 1.32? Only half the mechanized production lines and transfer machinery in the republic operates at the level of rated capacity. Can the primary party organizations and their commissions for monitoring the activity of the administration overlook these facts?

People are acting correctly where the replacement of equipment is performed in planned fashion, with the enlistment of the scientific and design organizations. For example, shortly after the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the Tallinn Machine-Building Plant elaborated for this 5-year plan a comprehensive plan for the fundamental retooling of the enterprise. And the Scientific Research Institute of Petrochemical Equipment was enlisted in this work. The plan provides for the replacement of half the existing pool of machine tools and the introduction of robotized complexes. The sharp rise in the technical level achieved thereby will make it possible by the end of the 5-year plan here to have raised labor productivity considerably and to have increased output by a factor of 1.5.

The retooling of production is also being carried out systematically at enterprises of the republic Ministry of Local Industry. A long-term program has been elaborated here according to which specific directions of the technical development of the sector are charted. Each sector and each enterprise should have such specific plans and long-term programs. However, not all party organizations are displaying the necessary insistence and exactingness here. There is no precise plan, for example, for an

intensification of production and retooling at the "Volta" Plant. Yet it is here that there is much obsolete equipment and manual labor. And what is more the enterprise has long been working erratically.

Nonetheless, timely concern has not been displayed here about how to perform this work consistently and purposefully, although sufficient time has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the June meeting in the CPSU Central Committee. Such slowness and passiveness are also to be observed at the Pyarnu Food Machine-Building Plant, the Tallinn Structural Clay Products Plant, the Perfumery-Oil Works and at a number of other enterprises. The position of the gorkoms and raykoms is utterly incomprehensively here; they should have intervened and corrected the situation long since.

An arterial direction of the intensification of the economy is the saving of material resources in every possible way. In this 5-year plan we have to increase the volume and improve the structure and quality of products basically without an increase and, in some cases, with a reduction even in raw material and fuel-energy resources. The material-intensiveness of production is to be reduced by 4-5 percent. This is considerable. But we have reserves, and this is attested if only by the fact that in machine building today one out of every four tons of metal becomes waste. A large quantity of metal is overconsumed owing to the imperfect techniques of forging and casting operations and in maintaining in operation obsolescent and obsolete equipment. Inadequate use is being made of the possibilities of replacing metal by other materials. Many enterprises are failing to meet the targets for economies in ferrous metals.

Questions of economies in fuel resources are particularly acute. We have much confusion and much potential here. Fuel is overconsumed in large quantities in the motor pools, in agricultural production and in boiler houses. Power consumption is great in industry, in the system of power engineering for its own needs and in day-to-day life. A firm barrier must be erected against extravagance. It is necessary primarily to break with the very mentality and attitude toward resources as something inexhaustible. The strictest control, the accounting of resources and scientifically substantiated norms of fuel and energy consumption are needed. Inadequate use is being made as yet of the possibilities of the use of cheap power surpluses at night time for heating and the engineering needs of production, particularly in the countryside. We must also transfer more rapidly a part of motor transport from liquid fuel to gas.

However, far from all our managers and primary party organization secretaries and certain gorkoms and raykoms even are imbued with an awareness of the seriousness and acuteness of the situation and the need for economies in materials and, particularly, liquid fuel. But this work should be performed on a precise planned basis. In the majority of instances, however, half-baked measures are being adopted as yet, and even this is being done slowly and irresolutely, as if in the hope that everything will be alright. But the situation will not get better, nor could it. And we must not permit a repetition of the galling experience of last year, when some motor vehicles and agricultural equipment were idled owing to the overconsumption of fuel.

Republic science can and must make a considerable contribution to an intensification of production. We must make better use of its great potential and channel it into the solution of questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. There are many shortcomings here as yet. As before, there are no truly strong ties between science and production. The very system of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences' submittal of proposals pertaining to the introduction of scientific developments and their examination in the Estonian SSR Gosplan and the republic Council of Ministers is failing to produce the anticipated results. The scientists' proposals pass through a multitude of responsible hands, but thus become bogged down half-way, without finding the client. The fact that the developments are not always brought to the level of practical use is also reflected. Forty proposals were submitted in the past 3 years, but their fate remains questionable.

It is essential to underpin science's ties to production organizationally and use various forms for this. Joint laboratories, as will now be the case with the Physics Institute and the "RET" Association on the development of the country's first laser disk players, could be such a form. A joint laboratory is also being set up by the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and the same "RET" Association for the development of auto-tune systems in the production of radio equipment. The conclusion of business contracts not only pertaining to development but also introduction could also be a good form.

Much could be produced by the creation of temporary scientific groups and the concentration of forces of different establishments on the solution of some major problem. The republic biological center was set up on this principle in Tartu. It would surely be correct to combine certain scientific research organizations located in the republic with the industrial enterprises which they serve.

The fruitfulness of the introduction of scientific developments will also largely depend on the scientists themselves. The leaders of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, institute directors and VUZ deans must strive more persistently for the application of completed work in the national economy.

Turning to problems of the intensification of agriculture, we should begin with animal husbandry, the most important sector for the republic. Despite a great deal of work, it failed nonetheless to cope with the 5-year plan for the production and sale to the state of meat and milk. There was a supply shortfall of 89,000 tons of meat and 170,000 tons of milk. The difficult years of 1981 and 1982 and the fodder shortage on many farms were undoubtedly reflected. But what cannot fail to disturb us? Far from everyone knew how to make good the lag which had arisen in subsequent general favorable years. And the roots go deep here. It is not simply a question of bad weather. The production of milk did not increase and remained at the level of or was even lower than in the 10th 5-Year Plan on more than one-fourth of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Production as a whole did not grow in Khiyumaaskiy, Tartuskiy and Vilyandiskiy rayons, and in Raplaskiy Rayon it even declined. Meat production declined on 84 farms. As a whole, it did not grow in Tartuskiy and Raplaskiy and declined in Valgaskiy and Vyruskiy rayons.

Figuratively speaking, our column extended considerably: the vanguard is marching confidently into the 12th 5-Year Plan, but the tail is dragging along in the 10th. Let us take, for example, Vilyandiskiy Rayon. There was repeated talk in the raykom (R. Elvak, first secretary) at plenums and meetings about the importance of study and dissemination of the progressive experience of animal husbandry and a strengthening of the weak farms. But when it came down to the main thing -- actual work -- word was not embodied in deed. As a result the fame of being one of the leaders of the republic's dairy stockbreeding was lost. Having passed the 4,000 mark in per cow milk yield back in 1977, the rayon still cannot in any way reach the former level. In addition, half of the farms have begun to obtain even less milk than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. For such a situation in the rayon's animal husbandry we have the right today to level the most serious complaints at Rayispolkom Chairman U. Veeperv and Yu. Rakhula, chairman of the rayon agrarian-industrial association (RAPO).

The question arises: how efficiently was party leadership exercised in, say, Vyruskiy Rayon if of the 20 farms 12 allowed a deterioration in the indicators pertaining to milk and just as many for meat? Or, for example, in Tartuskiy Rayon, where almost half the farms yielded their positions in respect of meat production? After all, raykom first secretaries A. Myanniste and L. Puksa worked in these rayons the entire 5-year plan. They are sufficiently experienced party workers. And they were obliged to ensure the steady development of all farms.

Yet we do have examples of successful work and skillful leadership. The 5-year plan in terms of meat and milk was fulfilled ahead of schedule by Kharyuskiy Rayon (S. Kont,

first secretary of the raykom, K. Payumyagi, chairman of the RAPO), and it was able to achieve a high growth rate here. Khaapsaluskiy, Pyarnuskiy and Kingiseppskiy rayons coped with the 5-year plan for milk.

In order to ensure fulfillment of the taut plans of the 12th 5-year period and to remove existing shortcomings more rapidly we need to work more creatively than ever, with high input and with knowledgeability and responsibility.

By the end of this 5-year plan we have to have secured an increase in meat production of 18 percent compared with 6.4 percent in the last. This rate cannot be achieved with the former, customary work methods. To what should attention be called primarily? It is essential to continue to expand the application of intensive fattening, primarily on the basis of fodder of on-farm production. As the practice of many of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes shows, we have the right to set ourselves the task of achieving average daily weight gains of hogs on all farms on a republic average of no less than 500 grams and of cattle of 750 grams and of raising the surrender weight of cattle to 460-470 kg.

An improvement in the pedigree of the livestock could be of palpable benefit here. Thus given the same fodder, merely by way of hybridization of hogs the average daily weight gains increased by 30 grams. Confirmation of this is the example of the research-demonstration Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum imeni Yu. Gagarin, where hybrids constitute 50 percent of the hogs and where a weight gain of more than 600 grams a day is achieved in fattening.

Or let us take such a breed as the Herefords. Practice has shown that it is not difficult to maintain these animals, which are unpretentious and not fodder-demanding. At the same time they produce good weight gains, and their meat is of a high quality, what is more. Yet on many farms the attitude toward this breed is inordinately cautious, prejudiced even. Yet for a whole number of rayons this represents appreciable potential for an increase in meat production. They would also be useful at the enterprises' subsidiary farms.

Nor are we paying sufficient attention to the development of sheep breeding. We are manifestly doing insufficient work here. There is practically no growth in the numbers of sheep in the republic.

Considerable potential is also contained in an improvement of the veterinary servicing of the livestock. The animals' morbidity, murrain and barrenness are still high. Just a 1-percent reduction in these indicators, which is perfectly feasible, could provide an additional 1,200-1,300 tons of meat a year.

No less complex problems have to be solved by workers of the dairy units. By the end of the 5-year plan gross milk production is to have increased 11 percent compared with 7.2 percent in the last one. And here also the main route consists of a further intensification of production. We have to annually raise the average per cow milk yield by 70-80 kg and to have increased it by the end of the 5-year plan to no less than 4,300. That is, to have reached a new high frontier. And whereas in the last 5-year plan we set the task of ensuring that the republic had not a single farm with yields below 3,000 kg and achieved this, we must now struggle to ensure that there be no farms with yields below 3,500. The main thing here is the most rational, scientifically substantiated feeding based on a better fodder balance. It is also necessary to perfect selection-breeding work, making more extensive use of the livestock's intrabreed possibilities, and to increase more rapidly in the milch herd the proportion of the most productive Estonian skewbald breed.

As calculations show, to secure fulfillment of the plans for milk production many farms also failed to cope without an increase in the basic herd and its replenishment by highly productive animals.

The transition to more intensive animal husbandry demands an effective solution of the problems connected with the modernization of the animal husbandry premises, introduction of progressive forms of the organization of labor and the training of personnel for the livestock units. Particular attention should be paid in the coming period to an increase in the qualifications of the machine-milking operators in special refresher groups on the basis of rural tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools. We can in no way be satisfied with the level of comprehensive mechanization at the livestock units. The proportion of manual labor is still high. It amounts to 50 percent. At the majority of livestock units the fodder is distributed manually on heavy and inconvenient carts. Yet the stockbreeders are mainly women. How much work can be done with these carts? The times are quite different. In the country as a whole more than half of the production processes at the cattle units are comprehensively mechanized now, in our republic only 40 percent. The ESSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee must determine as quickly as possible the ways to mechanize laborious processes and modernize the livestock units. It is necessary to know precisely what we will do with the small old farmsteads, what we will do with those built 15-20 years ago and how we will equip the new ones. Of course, this is no easy problem, but it insistently demands solution.

Both the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and the private farms of the population are directly related to an increase in the animal husbandry product. It is necessary to strive persistently to ensure that subsidiary facilities -- farmsteads, hotbeds and ponds for fish farming -- be created as quickly as possible at each enterprise and in each organization. This question is as yet being resolved extremely slowly. Little more than 1 kg of meat and the same quantity of vegetables is produced per worker. Things are particularly bad in our biggest cities of Tallinn and Tartu, in the system of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (G. Kruger), the Estonglavenergo (A. Osman) and the Ministry of Construction (L. Shmidt), at many enterprises of union jurisdiction, including the "Kiviyli" Plant (E. Vaas, director), at the "Ilmarine" Plant (Kh. Rokhtla, director) and at the Tartu Instrument-Making Plant (A. Kangro, director).

The individual sector now produces 14 percent of the meat and 16 percent of the milk in the total volume of purchases. This is considerable! A large part of this product is produced and purchased on the basis of contractual commitments. That is, new relations have arisen between the private sector and the farms. But these relations should be new not only in form but also content. The farms must display a more concerned attitude toward individual production, regard it as part of social production, render greater help with equipment and fodder and help in the sale of the surplus product.

An increase in the production of animal husbandry products is possible only given a considerable increase in the productiveness and stability of farming. And primarily given the utmost development of fodder production. The course which we formulated in this sphere has justified itself. We need to continue to proceed along this path.

In this 5-year plan we have on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to increase fodder production by a minimum of 13 percent and ensure that each hectare of cultivable land receives on average no less than 3,200 feed units, which is 400 more than in the past 5-year plan. In the accomplishment of this task should be the assimilation of the scientifically substantiated, intensive system of farming on all farms. And this needs to be done consistently and persistently. The experience of our frontrunners attests the big possibilities on this path.

An important place in the fodder "budget" is occupied by cereals. We are faced with the task of producing in the 5-year plan in favorable years no less than 1.4-1.5 million tons of grain and in unfavorable years a minimum of 1.2 million tons. And here also the sole path is intensification. We need to continue to introduce intensive grain-production techniques in the specialized fields and strive to obtain therefrom

no less than 50 quintals of cereals per hectare. Some managers are interpreting this task in a simplistic manner: give us more fertilizer, herbicides and machinery, they say, and a big harvest will be obtained. But is it a question of this? Intensive techniques require a different, largely new attitude. The main thing here is strict technological discipline and precise observance of the specified times for all work.

A big reserve for an increase in the gross grain harvests is an improvement in the harvesting production line and, mainly, a reduction in the time taken for harvesting operations. We have somehow become used to the fact that the harvesting extends for more than 6 weeks here. Last fall showed graphically the results of this. Having, according to all estimates, cultivated a record harvest, we lost approximately one-third thereof in the harvesting and as a result obtained only 22.9 quintals of grain per hectare.

In order to obtain big and, the main thing, stable harvests it is essential to engage more persistently in increasing the standard of farming and soil fertility. And particular significance is attached here to organic fertilizers. We have done much in this direction in recent years. In the last 5-year plan more than 12 tons of organic fertilizer were applied on average per hectare of plowland. But this is insufficient. We need in the 5-year plan to raise this indicator to 15-16 tons. Kharyuskiy and Pyarnuskiy rayons are working on organic fertilizer constantly and persistently, seeing this, together with other components, as an important level of an increase in yield. It is not fortuitous that these two rayons have scored significant successes recently.

Now concerning grass fodder. The optimum dimensions of the areas occupied by grass crops have taken shape here in recent years. It is now necessary to obtain from these areas more fodder of better quality. It is precisely quality which we have to raise to the due, optimum level. It is necessary for this to expand more persistently the areas sown to clover, rape, peas, alfalfa and other crops rich in protein. In recent years their share has increased to 44 percent, and it should now be raised to half the area occupied by grasses. It would be advisable for each farm and for the rayon even to have a "Feed Protein" program.

As practice shows, we will be unable to reach the high frontiers charted in dairy stock-breeding without an increase in the proportion of root crops in the feed ration. We should have no less than 2 tons of them per cow.

The best root crop under our republic's conditions is, as is known, the sugar beet. But the cultivation and harvesting of sugar beet is already mechanized in the country. Why are we also not using this technology? The Estonian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee must immediately imitate the techniques of the application of these machines and strive to obtain them and organize their introduction. It may be said that these combines are costly, and thus the harvesting of root crops will be too expensive for one farm. But why not have such a combine for several farms? Or why not create, say, in the rayon a special mechanized detachment for harvesting the root crops?

A few words about potatoes. We need to engage more persistently in improving the quality of the food potato. Work began in the republic recently on an improvement in the grade of potatoes, particularly by the meristematic method. The construction of potato repositories is under way. This work should be stepped up in order to obtain tangible results more quickly.

Many of the questions of the APK which the Central Committee is raising at the congress are not new. They have been raised before also. But some of them are being tackled too slowly as yet and are being translated into the plane of practical action without due energy.

The APK executives are largely responsible for an improvement in agriculture. Of course, it would seem too early to be criticizing the State Agrarian-Industrial

Committee. This organization was created quite recently, but it is headed, after all, by the same people who before also were responsible for the state of affairs in agriculture, working in the former Agrarian-Industrial Association and in the corresponding ministries. And we have a right today to speak in full measure of their responsibility for the solution of these problems.

Is Kh. Myannik, for example, not responsible for a certain neglected state of business in potato growing and for the low quality of the potatoes? After all, he was in charge of these matters in previous positions also.

Kh. Veldi, chairman of the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, and the deputy chairmen need to make a serious and specific study of the central problems up on which depend further intensification and, consequently, the end results of the work of the republic's APK.

There is also unfinished work here on the part of the Estonian CP Central Committee, A. B. Upsi, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, who is in charge of this sector, and the Central Committee department headed by I. Kallas, who are making an insufficiently persistent and enterprising study of questions of the search for new ways of the intensification of the republic's agriculture and the development of new economic levers of management and who are failing to render the raykoms sufficient assistance in collating and disseminating positive experience.

Big tasks confront us in the sphere of construction. The capital investments must produce results more quickly. This is the basis of their efficiency. It is a two-in-one task here: not only building more rapidly but also assimilating more rapidly. In the last 5-year plan the average time taken for the construction of production facilities was reduced by almost 9 months and the number of projects being constructed simultaneously by one-fifth. In the last 3 years the time taken for the construction of apartment houses was maintained. Nonetheless, there are still many "long-timers" which are erected in a time several times longer than the norm.

Despite overall fulfillment of the plan in 1985, the Ministry of Construction nonetheless failed to commission three apartment homes, a rubber modifier shop in Kokhtla-Yarve and a television studio complex in Tallinn. The plans were not entirely fulfilled at carryover construction projects, particularly at enterprises of construction materials industry. Yet this is the very basis of the entire construction complex. ESSR Construction Minister L. Shmidt must be more exacting toward construction organization leaders for the observance of plan discipline.

It is also necessary to increase construction capacity more persistently where it is as yet insufficient. However, a lack of understanding is being displayed in this matter both on the part of the ESSR Gosplan and on the part of the republic Ministry of Construction and other construction organizations, while some people simply give up in the face of difficulties which arise. But life demands that there be more construction in Tallinn and the countryside right now. It is necessary to prepare seriously for a considerable growth of construction in the northeast of the republic. Particular attention needs to be paid to a further growth of labor productivity. As yet almost half of construction workers are employed in manual labor, particularly in finishing operations. More efficient use should also be made of the brigade contract.

More work needs to be done on strengthening the personnel, creating permanent collectives and improving the conditions of their social life. After all, it was precisely the insufficient work in this field which led to the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction organizations, for example, losing almost 1,000 construction workers, of which there is in any case a shortage, in the last 5-year plan.

An appreciable reserve in a further expansion of the industrialization of housing construction is the development of large-panel house building. And it is essential for this to increase the capacity of the Tallinn and Tartu house-building works, begin the construction of the Kokhtla-Yarve works and introduce the Pyarnu House-Building Works in order in this 5-year plan even to provide the countryside with the first 1,000 single-family homes of complete plant readiness.

The situation at the Narva Construction Materials Works, which has been working erratically for a long time, is disturbing. And it is not only a matter here of shortcomings in the organization of production. The very technology of the manufacture of large-scale products is imperfect. It is time, finally, that republic Gosstroy Chairman R. Kvell, L. Ananich, minister of construction materials industry of the ESSR, and V. Klauson, director of the Lime Concrete Institute, came up with a real solution of this problem.

There is also hidden potential in the organization of construction industry. Work would be facilitated considerably if the construction organizations planned at least 2-3 years ahead. Now, when the 5-year plan has already been determined, this is completely impossible. There is no need to describe the benefits this would have for the engineering-economic and material-technical preparation of construction.

An intensification of production is largely determined by the level of development of the transport system. We still have many questions and unsolved problems here. There are justified complaints about the poor work of the railroad workers pertaining to the transportation of construction freight and mineral fertilizer and about the behind-schedule dispatch of finished products. Whereas the annual and 5-year transportation plans are being fulfilled as a whole, in terms of the product list fulfillment constitutes only 70 percent approximately. Compared with 1980 there has been a deterioration in such important qualitative indicators as car turnover, schedule speed and locomotive and car productivity.

Yet there is every actual opportunity for the railroad transport workers to reorganize work in the new way. The railroad has begun to receive considerably more capital investments and new equipment. There is also a backbone of knowledgeable workers and specialists. With regard for these conditions O. Moshenko, chief of the Estonian Branch of the Baltic Railroad Estonian Branch, needs to evaluate his work critically.

There are also many shortcomings in the use of motor transport. Yet we have opportunities for operating motor vehicles more efficiently. These are the full load of the vehicles, a reduction in empty runs and the more active enlistment of road trains and trailers, the expansion of container and packaged shipments and the introduction of computers for calculating the optimum itineraries and data processing.

We must study all these questions persistently. These are appreciable factors of an intensification of motor transport. As in all other sectors, new approaches are needed here also. There has long been talk here about the importance of concentration of the motor vehicles. And it would seem that this question is clear enough. Nonetheless, things are not moving. On the contrary, in the past 5 years the proportion of public motor transport's share of freight shipments declined even. Consequently, the motor pool owners have no certainty that they will be well and opportunely catered for. Incidentally, the republic has 600 motor pools with less than 10 motor vehicles. But why are the ESSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways leaders, G. Kruger, O. Kaerlepp and Ya. Anvelt, not displaying initiative here? After all, the ministry could devise conditions which would guarantee the precise and reliable servicing of the clients, as far as indication of the time the motor vehicle would reach the client, and at less expenditure than he incurs currently. And then the owners of the small motor pools would themselves voluntarily give up motor vehicles.

There is definite potential for intensification in sea and air transport also. Primarily the speedier provision of these sectors with the latest, highly productive equipment and its better assimilation.

Questions of the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere now confront us more seriously than ever and in a new way. Demand is tending increasingly toward high-quality and new fashionable goods. And at the same time our industry is not keeping pace with demand and not satisfying the consumer's increased requirements to the due extent. In addition, certain basic necessities sometimes disappear from the store counters, which gives rise to justified complaints. Thus it is currently difficult to buy winter footwear, children's coats made from artificial fur, light sports outfits and slacks, women's cotton dresses and dozens of other items in the stores.

Let us take women's clothing. In order to satisfy demand it is essential, according to trade data, to increase the production of cotton dresses by 80,000. The production capacity and the necessary material for their manufacture are available. What is the problem? It is said that there is no economic inducement -- greater profit is obtained on dresses made from expensive cloth. But if there continues to be a race merely for easy profit, the shortage will never be overcome. In the last 5-year plan the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry turned a blind eye to the increase in the average price of products in its system and is now the captive of this indicator. But why should the consumer suffer because of this? The republic Ministry of Light Industry, State Committee for Prices and the Gosplan must approach these matters more strictly, from state-minded positions.

A greater role in satisfaction of the population with the necessary commodities could also be performed by interrepublic commodity exchange. It is narrow as yet and declining in respect of a number of items even. In the last 5-year plan, for example, imports of garments from other republics declined threefold. The Estonian SSR Ministry of Trade and Minister K. Todeson need to display greater assertiveness here and seek opportunities for the enrichment of our home market more enterprisingly.

The problem of the manufacture of the range of footwear remains acute. There is a shortage of children's footwear. Difficulties have arisen in the large-size footwear and inexpensive outdoor shoes. Currently all talk about the shortage of these shoes begins, as a rule, with the explanation that once the new "Kommunara" Factory reaches full capacity, all problems will be solved. But the new works envisages the manufacture only of model footwear and does not remove the problem of everyday footwear. And in solving one question Yu. Kraft should not lose sight of the other. It is essential to have a precise program for the provision in this 5-year plan of all groups of the republic's population with the necessary footwear both thanks to production and thanks to imports and exchange. K. Todeson and Yu. Kraft cannot evade this problem.

It is also essential to raise with no less seriousness questions of an improvement in the organization of trade and consumer services. Let us take the work of the wholesale depots. After all, an interruption in the sale of certain goods, a shortage arising or, on the contrary, overstocking are caused to a considerable extent by the sluggishness of workers of the wholesale depots, an inadequate study of demand and the insufficient assertiveness and perseverance of the wholesalers. After all, it is they who should bear the responsibility for the accuracy and substantiation of the orders, provide the population with commodities fully in accordance with the requirements of specific consumer groups and prevent interruptions in the supply to the stores of basic necessities, in respect of which there are sufficient resources. But such happens. The most varied explanations of these facts are given in the Ministry of Trade and the Estonian Republic Union of Consumer Societies (ERSPO). There are references to the shortage of transport, the erratic receipt of commodities from the suppliers, the lack of sorting premises for component batching, the refusal of the transport organizations

to ship small commodity consignments and many other factors. But all this is just talk, and the consumer is no better off.

In a word, order must be brought to bear here also. It is necessary for the solution of all these questions to display more exactingness and enterprise, and these must emanate primarily from the leaders of the Ministry of Trade and the ERSPO.

There are also many shortcomings in consumer services, particularly for rural inhabitants. People write to the party, soviet and economic authorities about the fact that there are long lines at the service shops and acceptance centers, about instances of unscrupulous auto and household appliance servicing and repair, tailoring and so forth. The development of the service network in the new residential areas is lagging as yet.

The state of housing construction requires great attention. We still have many apartment houses showing considerable wear and tear and a low level of amenity provision, and there are many such houses in Tallinn, Tartu, Pyarnu, Rakvere, Vyru and elsewhere. It is advisable that the republic have a program for the 12th 5-Year Plan for the gradual elimination of unsuitable and damaged housing, as was the case at the time of the elimination of the wooden huts and basement quarters. More attention also needs to be paid to the reliability of the operation of the heating and water systems. Much also has to be done for an improvement in medical services for the public both in the city and in the countryside.

There are also many other questions connected with an improvement in service of the public. And the Estonian CP Central Committee of the gorkoms and raykoms must confront sector and enterprise leaders and party organizations with these questions seriously and scrupulously and raise their responsibility for implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere and the solution of social-everyday problems.

There is no need to prove what tremendous significance in an acceleration of the intensification of the economy is attached to the qualitative reorganization of control, planning and methods of management and the decisive abandonment of outmoded stereotypes. Working in the new way makes higher demands on the observance of state plan and contract discipline. However, we have not achieved a complete reorganization here. In 1985 fulfillment of the sales plan with regard for supply commitments constituted 99.3 percent. Some 22 enterprises failed to fulfill contractual commitments, failing to supply R29 million of products. These included nine enterprises which in the 5-year plan from year to year failed to fulfill the supply plans. These were the "Volta," "Estoplast," "Prompribor," "Estonfosforit," "Estonbumprom," "Kommunar," "Linda," "Punane Kunda" and Narva Construction Materials Works.

Seven of these enterprises are in Tallinn. Added to these whould be such a very big organization as the "Estrybprom," which is constantly in a state of turmoil. And although the gorkom and the raykoms of the city have dealt with it repeatedly, they have been unable to achieve a breakthrough. This testifies in this case to the low effectiveness of party influence.

Under the conditions of scientific-technical progress there are growing demands on the organization of labor and the standard of production and discipline and order at the work place. We have many shortcomings here. This was shown graphically by the initial stage of the certification and rationalization of jobs. We are still making inadequate use of the possibilities of the brigade contract. Approximately 9,000 brigades have been created in the republic's industry in recent years. They encompass two-thirds of the workers. A considerable number, seemingly. But there are not enough brigades of the new type as yet with elements of financial autonomy. The majority of brigades is small. Yet life shows convincingly that it is the big, all-around brigades which are the most efficient today.

In agriculture also there are many opportunities for the introduction of cost accounting and the brigade contract. Frankly, we are only beginning, and timidly at that, to avail ourselves of them. A relatively dangerous "theory" has been given birth even: the brigade contract is good for the uplift of economically weak farms, but we do not have such. On our strong kolkhozes and sovkhozes we can manage without such innovations. Yet the report and election conference of Kharyushkiy Rayon was addressed by I. Tammiste, secretary of a shop party organization from the "Saku" Sovkhoz, and a delegate to our congress. She told the conference that the dairy complex where she works had 2 years previously been switched fully to a collective contract. In this time the per cow milk yield had grown by 1,000 kg here, and other production indicators had improved considerably. And this had been achieved on "Saku" -- an economically strong farm which is widely known for its successes. And how much similar utilized potential is there on other kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic?

The initiative, energy and perseverance of leaders who do not rest content with what has been achieved but who constantly seek new paths and are surmounting the obstructions of conservatism are valued more highly today than ever. An innovative approach distinguishes the style of a whole number of leaders, including O. Klushin, L. Allik, Kh. Parik, Yu. Kraft, V. Vaskivyali, V. Khalmyagi, L. Kayk and others. Of course, there are still shortcomings and unsolved matters in the work of the enterprises, farms and sectors which they lead. But the main thing is that they are creating a creative atmosphere of search for new forms and methods of work and management.

A very great deal may be done under the conditions of our republic in the sphere of an improvement of the economic mechanism. It is this that is indicated by our experience of the creation of RAPO and then the Agrarian-Industrial Association, which was supported by the CPSU Central Committee and subsequently used on a countrywide scale. In industry 40 percent of enterprises are now working under the new conditions of management. The experiment has undoubtedly invigorated their activity. The enterprises have begun to adopt a more responsible approach to planning and the interconnection of indicators and to make calculations more at the time of decision making. Their end economic results were higher last year than for industry as a whole.

But together with the positive results shortcomings are ascertained also. Not all enterprises are as yet ensuring fulfillment of the plan quotas for output sales strictly with regard for contractual commitments and also for a reduction in the prime costs of products and the manufacture of products of the top quality category. A number of provisions and principles of the experiment is being implemented insufficiently consistently and in half-baked manner. This is expressed primarily in the fact that the material stimulation of the workers is not yet being properly linked with end production results.

It is a year now that an experiment has been under way in the republic's light industry on a comprehensive improvement of the control of production and the sale of commodities which is of all-union significance. Having studied the progress of the experiment, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently noted that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department and the republic Gosplan and Council of Ministers were not yet doing everything to ensure that it proceed successfully and were not catering for the solution of a number of questions connected with it. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau demanded an emphatic change in the attitude toward the experiment.

Considering that as of next year all industrial enterprises will be operating under the new management conditions, we need to prepare for this ahead of time, bearing in mind the experience which has already been acquired. It is essential to ensure that every worker, engineering-technical worker and employee know specifically his place and role in the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from the new management conditions. And a great deal of organizing and explanatory work in this respect has to be performed by the party organizations.

It is very important to lose no time in improving the economic mechanism in the Estonian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee also. Formerly we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunities afforded in this plane, failed to introduce differentiated purchase prices for agricultural products depending on the resource potential and natural-economic conditions of operation, which would have assisted the speedier development of the lagging farms and the formation of centralized funds for the stimulation of scientific-technical progress, and failed to use other levers also.

This unfinished business of the former republic Agro-Industrial Association was caused largely by the fact that the association was swamped by business routine. It frequently impeded an in-depth and thoughtful approach to an analysis of the questions occurring in the APK. Specialists sometimes lacked initiative and perseverance in the completion of useful undertakings. There must be no such serious unfinished business for the present State Agrarian-Industrial Committee.

In concluding the economic section I would like to say that all the figures, facts, examples and negative phenomena which have been given should generally be well known to the primary party organizations, gorkoms and raykoms. And party-minded conclusions should have been drawn on the basis thereof long since. The more so in that behind all the omissions and unfinished business are actual people, who are obliged to answer for the work. If such conclusions had been drawn opportunely, we could have avoided many costs.

The Tallinskiy Gorkom must involve itself more specifically, persistently and exactingly in questions of an intensification of production. After all, Tallinn is the industrial and scientific character of the republic. The level of technical progress in the republic is largely determined by how efficiently these questions are tackled here. As yet, however, the influence of the gorkom and its secretaries -- M. Pedak and P. Panfilov -- in questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the requipment of the enterprises, of union jurisdiction particularly, is manifestly insufficient. Considerably more in this plane also needs to be done by the raykom of the city's leading industrial rayon -- Kalininskiy (Ye. Popov, first secretary).

The city of Tartu is assuming increasingly great importance in the republic's industry. And the gorkom must constantly keep its eye on questions of a rise in the technical level of the manufactured machinery and instruments. The Narvskiy and Pyarnuskiy gorkoms must deal more efficiently with a rise in the quality of consumer goods and an expansion of their selection. The Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Gorkom must tackle more persistently tasks connected with the modernization of chemistry enterprises. The qualitatively new level of our shale-refining industry will largely depend on how successfully the "Slantsekhim" Association is reequipped.

Speaking of the need for an improvement in the control of the national economy and new approaches in the solution of problems of intensification, we cannot overlook the role of the republic Council of Ministers, ministries and the headquarters of our economy -- the ESSR Gosplan. Many of the shortcomings which have been mentioned today are connected with unfinished business precisely on the part of these bodies.

Let us take the Gosplan. For some reason or other it is customary to blame for all wrongs, as far as trifling matters, primarily the Gosplan, although many questions should be settled in the sectors and locally. But the Gosplan has questions which it alone can decide. And it is, of course, doing a good deal. That, for example, the plans for production and supply per sectors of republic and union-republic jurisdiction are balanced pretty well, as a whole, and that these sectors are developing steadily is to the credit of the Gosplan.

But objectively it has to be said that on a number of fundamental issues the Gosplan is not doing enough. This is reflected primarily in the solution of such problems as the creation of interdepartmental works and enterprise cooperation, the comprehensive

development of transport, the organization of science's ties to production and an increase in the capacity of the construction organizations and the construction industry of the republic.

Many of our enterprises of union jurisdiction have lagged behind in a technical respect. And here also the Gosplan has a share of the blame. Opportunities have not always been found for the allocation of construction forces for these enterprises. It does the republic no credit, for example, that at the "Volta" Plant, which manufactures very important products for the country, modernization has dragged on for 20 years, and no end is in sight. Having done good work and drawn up 10 republic targeted comprehensive programs, the Estonian SSR Gosplan at the same time has failed to establish due supervision of their fulfillment.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently subjected to high-minded criticism Gosplan leaders G. Tynspoyeg and I. Belistov for not adopting effective measures for bringing labor productivity on republic territory into line with the growth rate of wages. Yet there have been impermissible disproportions here for several years now in the republic.

Many of the complaints leveled at the Gosplan may legitimately be addressed to the ESSR Council of Ministers also. There are also other problems. Questions of a reduction in the managerial machinery require urgent solution. Per 1,000 workers it is one of the biggest in the country. The Estonian SSR Council of Ministers (B. Saul) must occupy a firm and scrupulous position on these matters. Policy in the sphere of training skilled worker personnel must be more definite and precise, and the training of young people via the vocational-technical schools needs to be extended. Other questions also must be solved more promptly. And, what is most important, precise and effective supervision of the fulfillment of adopted decrees must be organized. In this plane also it is necessary for the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen to change their work style.

The Central Committee and N. Ganyushov, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the chiefs of sectorial departments should have exerted a better influence on solution of questions connected with the development of the national economy, analyzed current processes in greater depth, called the personnel more strictly to account for the state of affairs in the sectors and rendered the gorkoms and raykoms more assistance in the formation of party methods of leadership of the economy. Department chiefs K. Benno, Ya. Allmere, V. Ilves and R. R. Merisalu are being slow as yet to reorganize their work in the spirit of the new demands.

II. Union of Ideological Work With Life -- Central Question of the Republic Party Organization's Activity

The scale and nature of the qualitatively new tasks confronting us today objectively require a stimulation of the human factor and, consequently, the increased attention of the party organizations to ideological work.

In the period under review, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee made a constant study of questions of the working people's ideological-political education. Not one plenum, not one Bureau or Secretariat session bypassed them. But they occupied a special place at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee 15th and 20th plenums, which examined the republic party organization's tasks pertaining to fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) decisions and the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Participation of ESSR Executives in Political-Educational Work Among the Working People". New impetus in this work was lent by the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums. Implementing the party's directions, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee performed a considerable amount of work on the establishment of a businesslike frame of mind in the republic and high exactingness toward the personnel. Ties to the working people became stronger. The role of leaders

in political-educational work increased considerably, and such effective forms thereof as united political festivals and radio and television forums were further developed.

However, we have yet succeeded to the due extent in ensuring the unity of ideological, organizing and economic activity and achieving the direct orientation of all educational work toward the solution of the problems which arise in life. It is far from always that our propaganda words are underpinned by the necessary organizing work and refracted in practical action. Satisfaction with the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Estonian SSR manifestly shows through in places.

The party organizations are not yet involving themselves sufficiently in ideological support for an acceleration of socioeconomic development. Considered use is not always made for this of economic and social levers and moral and material incentives. Insufficient concern is being displayed for a rise in the educational impact of socialist competition. At many enterprises the fulfillment of pledges is not monitored and results are frequently summed up only in terms of quarterly and sometimes annual indicators even. People often do not know who has been deemed the winner and for what and for what a bonus has been paid. There are enterprises where paltry sums are being channeled into the material stimulation of competition.

The moral encouragement of highly productive labor is often underestimated in the labor collectives. Yet the nature of the successes in Pyarnuskiy Rayon is largely explained precisely by the fact that the frontrunners are skillfully encouraged here and that people are raised on their example. Competition organized among workers of leading occupations both in terms of the rayon and regions and also within the collectives makes it possible to expand the number of these whose success is noticed and to also distinguish the best among those working under more difficult conditions. Rayon and regional stockbreeder and machine operator rallies and 4,000, 5,000 and 6,000 milker clubs compel people to match themselves against the best and to pull themselves up. Labor is given its due here not only before one's collective but also before the inhabitants of the region and community and members of the family. The emotionalism and heartfelt conviction of such celebration is a great force. And although the Pyarnu people make no secret of their experience, the rural raykoms are still being slow to imitate it. This applies primarily to the Vilyandiskiy, Khiyumaaskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy raykoms, which are as yet inadequately influencing an intensification of educational aspects of the new forms of the organization and stimulation of labor.

Also in arrears to the production frontrunners are the journalists, writers and artists. We have not created enough striking characters, the spiritual and moral character of the innovators is not being revealed sufficiently and full use is not thereby being made of the mobilizing force of their example.

The times insistently dictate the need for a serious reorganization of the personnel's economic thinking. We are still frequently encountering as yet an inability or reluctance to operate boldly and enterprisingly and without a view to narrow departmental interests and to take risks, if need be.

We need to change our attitude toward the economic, technical and vocational training and retaining of the personnel and determine precisely who, where, how and what to teach.

In the existing forms of training we must make more use of debate and practical games, organize speeches by the leaders of the best enterprises and production frontrunners and study of experience directly in the localities and discuss new approaches to the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us now. But training here as yet is more of an armchair, instructive nature.

The content of mass-political work also requires a new approach. As before, there are still many general appeals here. One rarely sees, for example, in the shops and bays

of many enterprises of Tallinn, Pyarnu and Sillamyae stands with data on consumption norms and the cost of materials, which would afford an opportunity for graphically depicting unproductive waste and the damage therefrom to the state and the worker himself. The party organizations of a number of enterprises of Narva, the Tartu Furniture Works and the Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum imeni Yu. Gagarin are acting correctly in underpinning agitation for an increase in labor productivity and product quality and economies in resources with precise economic calculations and thereby helping words be really convincing.

A stimulation of the human factor largely depends on how unity of word and deed is ensured in practice. If it exists, it stimulates initiative, if not, it gives rise to people's dissatisfaction and engenders passiveness.

It is far from everywhere that leaders heed the opinion of the working man and his requirements. It is not always that the powers provided for by the Law on the Labor Collective are exercised. This applies, for example, to P. Gulyavin, director of the "Kokhtla-Yarveavtotrans" Association, A. Ponomarenko, chief of the board of directors of the Novotallinskiy Port which is being built, Yu. Kyrda, director of the "Khabaya" Sovkhoz, and certain others. Even given the semblance of well-being, the atmosphere often becomes in time in such collectives abnormal and fraught with the risk of serious consequences. And the party organizations have to take this into consideration.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree on the ESSR and the recommendations of the all-union scientific-practical conference on the ideological struggle which was held in Tallinn, our party propaganda is putting the emphasis on class education and the formation of politically mature public opinion on the main problems of the ideological confrontation. But we are not always successful as yet in revealing intelligibly and persuasively how specific socioeconomic problems are being solved in the socialist society, cogently and strikingly showing the fundamentally different level of social life and the real concern for man in the Soviet country and the all-around development of the Estonian nation under the conditions of the socialist system and exposing the intrigues of bourgeois propaganda. Even the big opportunities which socialism affords man for the all-around realization of the personality are mentioned infrequently and inexpressively in our propaganda.

Particular relevance in class education is attached to the struggle against nationalist and chauvinist sentiments. Questions of international and patriotic education and the struggle against manifestations of nationalism have been raised repeatedly at Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenums and Bureau sessions and at gorkom and raykom plenums. A specific action program has been drawn up and is being implemented. However, despite the high-minded formulation of the question, far from all party organizations are performing this work and fulfilling their own decisions consistently and actively. Yet under the conditions of our republic international-patriotic education should be the pivot of all ideological-political work.

In propaganda and mass-political work as a whole insufficient attention is as yet being paid to a revelation of the historical roots of the friendship of the Estonian and Russian peoples, the heroic revolutionary traditions of the Estonian working class and Estonian Communist Party and the joint intensive labor of the entire Soviet people on an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic progress.

In the current tense international situation, when imperialism is attempting to strengthen its positions in the world via an arms buildup, particular significance is attached to molding the readiness for defense of the socialist fatherland and an intensification of defense-mass work. Unfortunately, its fruitfulness does not satisfy us as yet. With the increase in the number of measures there has in places been a slackening of supervision of their content, and much formalism has appeared.

We cannot fail to be disturbed by the state of the population's moral education. Drunkenness, consumerism, spirituality, the violation of socialist legality, an aspiration to unearned income and a fascination with substitutes of Western mass culture in a certain part of the population testify to serious shortcomings in the establishment of communist morality. We are not emphasizing attention to the proper extent in ideological-educational work to the cultivation of spirituality, decency and conscientiousness and failing to ensure the efficacy of propaganda of the soviet way of life and the establishment of an atmoshere of people's high exactingness toward themselves and one another. Of course, the struggle against these negative phenomena is not simple. It demands big and constant efforts, new approaches and greater specificity. And it is here that its difficult lies.

Let us take, for example, the struggle against drunkenness. There has been a considerable reduction in the last 6 months here in the number of sales outlets where liquor is sold. The sale of liquor in the vicinity of enterprises, in dining rooms and in public recreation areas has been eliminated, and we have put a stop to measures involving drinking in the labor collectives. City and community streets have been cleared of drunks to a considerable extent. In the republic as a whole in this time the sale of wine-vodka products has declined 25 percent. But essentially only the first steps have been taken. It is as yet mainly administrative measures which have been employed. There has not yet been, however, a fundamental psychological breakthrough. Those who like to drink have now moved inside apartments and hostels and, in the summertime, outdoors.

The gorkoms and raykoms are not yet probing in depth the processes under way in the collectives, rarely receive managers' reports on how the struggle against drunkenness is being organized locally and are not increasing efforts to eradicate this dangerous evil. This work is being performed particularly inadequately in Tartuskiy and Vyruskiy rayons. There has been no perceptible reduction in the sale of liquor here, and one of the highest levels of per capita alcohol consumption in the republic is maintained. What just one fact tells! In 6 months at the Vyrsukiy Sawmill there were 64 (!) recorded instances among the 127 persons working there of administrative proceedings being instituted for violation of the anti-alcohol legislation. There has been a marked falling off in attention to the fight against drunkenness in recent months in Narva and Kokhtla-Yarve. The sale of vodka is not declining here, and this is having a negative effect on the state of law and order.

The temperance society which was created recently is also being slow to develop its work. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and departments are raising insufficiently the personnel's responsibility for organizing the fight against drunkenness and inadequately monitoring fulfillment of the decisions adopted on these questions.

A new approach to illustration of the problems troubling people is required of our mass information and propaganda media. However, the press, radio and television are being slow to turn toward what is new. They lack depth, clarity of position, promptness, fullness of information and intelligibility, and what has been started is frequently not brought to a conclusion. We have not succeeded in ridding ourselves of the practice of presenting secondary news devoid of content for the benefit of a splendid phrase. Both television news broadcasts and ETA material and information of the republic newspapers are guilty of this.

Our journalists are not always availing themselves adroitly of such a powerful weapon as criticism. On the one hand they at times display a lack of balance and indulge in carping, which, incidentally, was typical of certain articles of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, and it was justifiably criticized for this at the Tallinn party report and election conference. On the other, they often lack civic maturity, responsibility and preparedness for critical articles on serious, fundamental subjects. It should be noted that our republic party newspapers RAKHVA KHYAEL (Kh. Toming, editor) and SOVETSKAYA

ESTONIYA (G. Turonok, former editor) have yet to reorganize themselves in the spirit of the new demands, are analyzing the work of the economic authorities in insufficient depth and extremely rarely and are circumventing many urgent issues. Criticism in the journal KOMMUNIST ESTONII (L. Annus, chief editor) is an infrequent guest. It is necessary that television's leaders, A. Kulaste and E. Anupyldy, intensify the critical pointedness of its broadcasts.

It is essential that the party committees make more efficient use of the mass information and propaganda media for broadening publicity and react more promptly and practically to their material. Only then will the mass media be able to really help in the accomplishment of many tasks.

A great deal of work is being performed in the republic in connection with the reform of the general and vocational schools. However, in such a most important matter as the education of the youth there is still much unfinished business. Not all teachers are able to awaken in the youth a profound interest in the affairs of society. Many schools are literally choking from an abundance of various measures, which are often unconnected and incidental.

In recent years the school party organizations have begun to perform work more purposefully on the young people's international education. The joint activity of students of different nationalities is expanding, and the level of Russian tuition is rising. But our efforts are not always producing the anticipated result. Inadequate knowledge of Russian is complicating for many young people service in the Soviet Army, studies outside of the republic and communication with their peers of other nationalities. The ESSR Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education should develop more persistently efficient methods of tuition and introduce them in practice more rapidly.

The young people's internationalist consciousness is largely formed in inter-nation intercourse. It is necessary to inculcate in the students a desire and ability to communicate, study, work and spend their leisure time with their peers of other nationalities.

The Komsomol organizations must play a considerably larger part in the ideological formation of the youth. Imitators of the "punk" style, traffickers and hooligans can only feel themselves to be "heroes" when their peers, whose opinion is particularly important for young people, remain silent. The Estonian Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat and First Secretary A. Almann must involve themselves to a far greater extent and more specifically with the Komsomol organizations of the educational institutions and strive to ensure that healthy public opinion be established in youth groups everywhere and that any juvenile antisocial conduct immediately become the subject of high-minded discussion in the Komsomol organizations.

We must pay more attention to the ideological-political education of the youth in the VUZ's. After all, it is precisely from there that the future commanders of production and figures of culture and science come. And we still have much unfinished business here also.

The political culture of schoolchildren and students depends directly on the political culture of the teachers. The Narvskiy Gorkom and Leninskiy and Khaapsaluskiy raykoms are acting correctly in daily keeping their eye on an improvement of the political knowledge and the briefing of the teaching personnel and a rise in its qualifications, enlisting it in active social-political activity and displaying concern to satisfy the teachers' spiritual interests and everyday needs. The Tallinskiy and Tartuskiy gorkoms should do this to a considerably greater extent in respect of the professorial-lecturer staff of the VUZ's.

In the course of the school reform the teaching collectives and many base enterprises have begun to involve themselves more assertively in the youth's labor training. The Kadrinaskaya High School, for example, is cooperating well with the local branch of the selkhoztekhnika. And it is not fortuitous that one out of every four workers at the enterprise is a Kadrinaskaya School graduate. At the same time, however, the concerns of the school have become their own, close concerns for far from all enterprise, farm and party organization leaders. Many have essentially not determined their place in fulfillment of the school reform.

The training of personnel in the vocational-technical education system continues largely along the beaten track. And although six new educational complexes were built in the 5-year plan and the graduation of skilled worker personnel increased 18 percent, there are still disproportions in providing certain important sectors of the republic's national economy, construction and machine building, for example, with vocational-technical school graduates.

Under current conditions there is even more significance in artistic creativity, literature and art as a powerful weapon of struggle for man's spiritual health. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor, which was recently bestowed on the writer P. Kuusberg and K. Ird, artistic leader of the "Vanemuyne" Theater, and also our top artist E. Okas, veterans of the Estonian Communist Party and delegates to the congress, testifies to Estonian culture's significant contribution to socialist building. All their creativity is undividedly given to service of the people and helps us comprehend life from class standpoints. It is gratifying that their traditions are being continued by such communist cultural figures as K. Beekman, Ya. Ryaets, E. Pyldroos, K. Kiysk, V. Laul and many others.

An entire pleiad of young talent, a striking representative of which is K. Randalu, a delegate to our congress and winner of the P.I. Chaykovskiy International Competition, became noticeable in recent years. Such continuity of the generations is a guarantee of the continued dynamic development of Estonian national culture and enrichment of the people's spiritual world.

The material base of culture grew more than ever in the past 5-year plan -- such unique installations at the Vilyandiskiy "Ugala" Theater, the library of the Tartu State University and the book printing house in Tallinn -- were commissioned, nine new museums were opened and such buildings of tremendous cultural value as the "Niguliste" Concert Hall and the Kuressaareskaya Castle Museum were restored. The Palace of Culture and Sport imeni V.I. Lenin alone increased our concert audience by half a million persons a year! The strengthening of the material-technical base of culture continues at an accelerated pace. The construction of the State Library imeni F.R. Kreytsvald has begun, a new opera theater is being planned and a competition for plans for a conservatory building has been conducted. Cultural centers and motion-picture theaters will be constructed in many cities and rayons.

And at the same time, however, our enemies abroad are shouting from the rooftops about the decline of Estonian national culture and piling up many other false inventions and malicious untruths. And this when the Estonian SSR occupies one of the first places not only in our country but in the world in the publication of literature per capita, when the new edition of the Estonian Soviet Encyclopedia will be published in an unprecedented printing for us of 200,000 copies, when more than 400 works by Estonian writers were in the past 5-year period alone translated into the languages of various peoples and published in a total edition of 17 million copies and when extensive research is under way into developing the Estonian language and literature. Was there anything of the kind in terms of scale and depth before?! Life itself is eloquent testimony to the unprecedented flowering of the culture and art of the Estonian people and the development of their national artistic traditions, which have been suffused with new socialist content. And this has to be seen!

Nonetheless, it has to be said that we have shortcomings and unfinished business in this sphere here. Had the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the leaders of the ESSR Ministry of Culture and the creative unions paid more attention to the creative intelligentsia, thre would not have been many of the appreciable shortcomings which we have to talk about today. Problems of broad social significance are revealed insufficiently in the work of part of our artistic intelligentsia. We are worried by the shakiness of ideological positions and separation from real life of individual men of letters, producers and artists. The narrowness of the subject interest of young Estonian poetry is cause for concern.

It is not the first time that we have spoken of oversights in the activity of the ESSR State Committee for Cinematography, which is not concerning itself with necessary organizing work, not making use of the social imperative and rendering its sole film studio, "Tallinfilm," insufficient assistance in the choice of subjects for its works and in the training of scriptwriters and producers. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee gave R. Penu, chairman of the Estonia SSR State Committee for Cinematography, a serious warning for shortcomings in work.

Certain concern is being caused by the trend which has been discerned in the repetory policy of the theaters, concert groups and club establishments toward a departure from profound social themes and a certain inclination toward national exclusiveness. The USSR Ministry of Culture Board recently rightly criticized the republic's drama and musical theaters. Their repertoire contains insufficient works devoted to present-day socioeconomic problems and international problems and an insufficient representation of the classics, which is reflected both in a rise in the professional skill of the acting groups and the international education of the audience. I. Lott, minister of culture of the ESSR, the ministry board and all communists of the theaters must draw serious conclusions from this. The organizers of cultural-mass work frequently forget that an acute ideological struggle is under way in the sphere of entertainment programs also and in the leisure industry as a whole. In making the stage, screen and the air available for the performances of this group and individual performer or the other and for the showing of motion pictures club, movie theater, television and radio workers must always themselves have a clear idea of the educational consequences and bar the way to second-rate products and forestall the harmful influence of bourgeois mass culture.

It has to be mentioned that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department (K. Tammistu) and the gorkoms and raykoms have not always displayed the necessary exactingness toward communist leaders and party organizations of cultural establishments and the creative unions and have rendered them insufficient effective help in work.

Concluding the examination of topical questions of ideological work, it has to be said that R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Central Committee ideology departments could have done much more. At times they lack consistency, a systemic approach and coordination, and haste has sometimes been permitted in deciding questions. The plans of measures have not always been underpinned by organization and subsequent supervision. Shortcomings in organizational support for ideological-educational work are as yet its weakest point. We must strengthen precisely this aspect, display far more concern for the further development of the material base of the socio-cultural sphere and make better use of everything that we have.

III. Organizational-Party Work and the Practice of Party Leadership -- At the Level of the New Demands

Our congress completes the big and crucial report and election campaign, which has been under way for several months in all components of the republic party organization.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and their spirit and thrust exerted their influence on the entire course of the campaign. This was manifested primarily in the assertiveness of the communists and the increased critical approach. More than 26,000 critical observations and proposals were expressed in the course of the reports and elections. This was 6,000 more than previously. Many of them have already been realized.

The communists evaluated the work of the secretaries, party bureaus and party committees more exactingly also. In a number of instances artistic leaders and secretaries about the style and content of whose work the communists had made serious complaints did not become a part of the elective authorities.

The reports and elections also showed graphically what the frame of mind is today in the party organizations where an atmosphere of scrupulousness and an aspiration to an actual improvement in matters predominates and where there is no hurry to reorganize and thinking and acting according to the old outlines continues.

The Estonian Communist Party has arrived at its 19th congress cohesive, battle-worthy and even stronger ideologically and organizationally. Its ranks now number almost 110,000 communists. Today one out of every 10 persons working in the national economy is a communist. This is a considerable number. However, the complex and large-scale tasks which confront us demand an intensification of party influence in the leading sectors of the economy, primarily where the tasks of scientific-technical progress are being tackled.

We will not accomplish the complex tasks which the party has now set us unless we perfect work with the personnel and raise their responsibility for the state of affairs. Questions of work with the personnel were analyzed constantly and searchingly in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. Whatever the issue discussed by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, Bureau or Secretariat, it was invariably examined from the viewpoint of work with the personnel.

A great deal of work was performed on the selection and assignment of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol personnel. First, there was a certain rejuvenation of this personnel. The average age of gorkom and raykom secretaries is now 41, of gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen 43. Second, there have come to be more women secretaries in each raykom and gorkom and also gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and their deputies. Third, and this is very important, there has been a considerable increase in the number of national economy specialists, and they constitute two-thirds of gorkom and raykom secretaries. More than half of them also have higher party-political education. Ninety percent of rural and settlement soviet chairmen and secretaries now have higher education. The majority of republic trade union committee chairmen and secretaries and Komsomol gorkom and raykom secretaries are also national economy specialists.

A strengthening and rejuvenation of the personnel occurred here at the republic level also. Skilled, energetic and enterprising people came to be promoted to leadership more actively. The leadership of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Council of Trade Unions and Komsomol Central Committee was renewed. Almost half the ministers and state committee chairmen and two-thirds of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs were replaced. Now, for example, the average age of the comrades heading the Council of Ministers -- the chairman and his deputies -- is 47.

A complex, multilevel picture of cadre movement lies behind all these indicators. A process of their natural growth, which has intensified markedly recently, and the transition of a significant number of specialists to party and soviet work. And the necessary replacement of cadres connected with their incongruousness in terms of

professional and moral attributes. Some we had to emphatically dispense with, it was suggested to others that they retire.

It may boldly be said that we now have a large detachment of leaders capable of working competently, knowledgeably and enterprisingly. At the same time, however, there are still many shortcomings in work with the personnel. They are particularly visible from the viewpoint of the new tasks.

The central question of work with the personnel is the creation of an effective reserve. It has to be said plainly that, despite the work being performed in this field, there are still very many shortcomings here. A real reserve where work is done constantly with selected candidates for promotion and they are prepared in practice to perform new duties does not yet exist in many party committees and ministries, at enterprises and on farms. How else to explain, say, the fact that the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry has for months been unable to find leaders for certain enterprises of the sector. Or the fact that there has been virtually no increase in the past 5 years in the number of leaders with higher education in the system of trade and consumer services, communications and motor transport.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department and other Estonian Communist Party Central Committee departments, which do not bear the least responsibility for the formation of an executive personnel reserve, deserve to be seriously reproved for shortcomings in the creation of an effective reserve.

We have many forms of work which contribute to a rise in cadre responsibility and their political and professional maturity. These include, for example, the party-political certification of personnel which began recently and which is being carried out successfully by the Narvskiy Gorkom and certain other party committees. And an updating of references with their subsequent discussion and confirmation at party committee bureau meetings.

Practice has shown that a big role in an increase in the exactingness and responsibility of leaders is performed by their reports. In the past 2 years, accounts were rendered at Central Committee plenums and Bureau and Secretariat sessions by 16 leader-communists, at party committee plenums and bureau sessions by 266 and in the primary party organizations by approximately 4,000. But far from best use is as yet being made of the reports' educational possibilities. In many party organizations they are received only periodically, without due preparation, formally and without a candid, concerned discussion of what matters. No specific decisions are adopted in respect of them, as a rule.

No leader must be beyond the supervision of the party organization. This demand is now emphasized in the draft CPSU Rules. It is important in this plane that all a leader-communist's misdemeanors be examined first of all in the primary party organizations. It has to be acknowledged that this principle was not always upheld here in recent years. In 1983, for example, only 15 percent of the personal cases of leaders against whom party proceedings had been instituted were examined in the primary party organizations. The situation was rectified somewhat last year, in 1985: more than 70 percent of such cases were examined beginning with the primary party organization. However, work in this direction must continue. Practice shows that decisions adopted in such cases "behind closed doors," in the higher authorities, do not always achieve their educational goal and do not always contribute to the speediest removal of shortcomings. More, they create soil conducive to every conceivable kind of false interpretation and immature judgment.

But it is not always that even the primary party organizations evaluate leaders' misdemeanors and their work and behavior exactingly and scrupulously. After all, it was precisely a lack of supervision and insufficient exactingness on the part of the party

organizations which led to A. Seemel, deputy minister of light industry, T. Kull, director of the "Vyrupribor" Association, G. Suurmets, chairman of Rakvereskiy Rayon's "energiya" Kolkhoz, and a number of other leaders having to be expelled from the party and dismissed from their positions for various abuses. Life confirms convincingly the extraordinarily important truth that the party will strengthen if it purges its ranks of unscrupulous people and those who sully the title of party member and lower its authority in the eyes of the people.

The decisions adopted by the primary party organizations and raykoms and gorkoms to expel from the party persons unworthy of the high title of communist were correct. There have in practice been no instances of such decisions being canceled by the higher party authorities. There have, however, been instances of party committees of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau canceling liberal decisions of certain primary organizations which allowed to remain in the party even those who had committed criminally indictable misdemeanors. We must continue to preserve in every possible way the purity of the party ranks and strengthen their unity and cohesion and strive for strict compliance with the Leninist standards of party life.

Questions of an improvement in the style and methods of work of the party committees and a rise in the battle-worthiness of the primary party organizations have constantly been at the center of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee's attention. But the demands on the party committees are particularly high today. Working as before is now no longer sufficient. In order to conform to the level of the new tasks it is necessary to reorganize and engage persistently in an improvement in the style and methods of work. It is no secret that certain gorkoms and raykoms are sometimes awash in so-called business routine and a mass of various questions and petty issues, are not always able to concentrate forces on what is most important and thus work beneath their potential. It was precisely these shortcomings which the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau pointed out to the Yygevaskiy and Khiyumaaskiy raykoms.

When a raykom probes the state of affairs in depth and underpins adopted decisions with persistent and consistent organizing work, good results are obtained.

How much such an approach means may be traced in the example of the work of Tallinn's Leninskiy Raykom with the "Vazar" Association, which was lagging behind. The raykom bureau made an in-depth analysis of its activity. The results of the discussion were then submitted to the enterprise's party-economic activists. Fulfillment of the adopted plan of measures was examined monthly at party bureau sessions, with the participation of representatives of the raykom, as a rule. Four leaders, who had failed to cope with the assignment, were replaced. And as a result of the work performed by the raykom the association is coping steadily with the plan and fulfilling contractual commitments.

It would be correct were the committees to examine comprehensive reports of the primary party organizations more often and, what is most important, in greater depth. This would make it possible to see their strong and weak sides better, help them make the necessary adjustments and latch onto and support that which is newwhich is engendered in the party organizations. As yet, however, such reports are merely isolated instances. In the last 5 years, for example, the Pyarnuskiy and Vyruskiy raykoms examined only three comprehensive reports each, the Pylvaskiy Raykom four. Need it be said that this not only is not to the benefit of the primary organizations but also impoverishes to a considerable extent the work of the party committees themselves. It needs to be self-critically acknowledged that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also examined comprehensive reports of the gorkoms and raykoms insufficiently. There were only four of them in the period under review.

Speaking of an improvement in style and an increase in practical efficiency, we cannot overlook such an important question as the holding of party meetings and party committee plenums. This is a very important part of our work. Topical questions of

the life of the party organizations are discussed and a collective opinion is formulated here. Of course, we are not running in place, and the practice of holding meetings has been enriched considerably in recent years. The meetings on the theme "The Communist--An Active Party Fighter," which were held in all party organizations on the initiative of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, for example, were very productive.

Nonetheless, we have not yet managed to reach the point where really sharp and high-minded criticism and self-criticism is heard at meetings and party committee plenums. Frequently the criticism is expressed in the form of requests and wishes on some individual economic questions or other. Party committee secretaries and the bureau are criticized rarely and timidly. Often raykom and gorkom reports even lack a critical evaluation of their own activity. Party committee plenums are rarely addressed by ordinary workers and kolkhoz members. Yet it is they who now constitute more than half of the composition of the gorkoms and raykoms.

The republic's party organizations paid close attention in the period under review to an improvement in the work of the soviets and trade union, and Komsomol and other mass organizations. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee considered a most important task the stimulation of these mass organizations in order that they might make better use of their rights and perform the duties entrusted to them more fully. For this purpose there was a rise in the responsibility of the communists working in the soviets and public organizations. However, it has to be acknowledged that the activity of the soviets, the trade unions and the Komsomol does not yet correspond to the increased demands. They do not always display sufficient initiative and an ability to work in the new way and see what has been started through to a conclusion. They are being extremely slow to change the style of their activity in the spirit of the ongoing reorganization.

The soviets should have a considerably bigger role. They need to be closer to people and their day-to-day concerns and needs and to display more initiative and persistence in the formulation of questions of the construction of housing, hospitals, schools and kindergarten and cultural and everyday establishments. Ispolkom and business organization leaders need to be heard from more often at sessions and in deputy commissions -- there are already very many complaints about the work of the housing-municipal services and trade and consumer service enterprises. And it is here that much can be done by the deputies. There are more than 11,000 of them here in the republic, and approximately half of them are communists. This is a tremendous force, which needs to be directed and used better.

Many of our ispolkoms are as yet working passively in the old way. Unenterprising, incompetent and indifferent people, who must be emphatically dispensed with, also find themselves work on their staffs.

It is essential that the soviets pay more attention to the work of the law enforcement authorities. There has been somewhat of a reduction in the number of crimes and offenses here recently. At the same time the overall crime level remains high. This applies particularly to the cities of Tallinn, Tartu and Kokhtla-Yarve and Valgaskiy, Vyruskiy and other rayons. Instances of mismanagement and extravagance, inflated reports and distortions in accountability and embezzlement of public property are, as before, giving rise to serious concern. Hooliganism and other crimes against the person are still prevalent, and there is virtually no decline in the number of persons not engaged in socially useful labor.

We have a right today to level serious complaints at M. Tibar, minister of internal affairs, and the ministry board for the inadequate organization of crime detection and the ascertainment and interdiction of the actions of persons leading a parasitical way of life and also those living on unearned income. These are perhaps the weakest

elements of the Estonian SSR MVD's activity, which are having a serious effect on the overall results of its work.

Our trade union organizations have big opportunities for influencing the accomplishment of social-everyday and educational tasks. At the same time, however, full use is not being made of these opportunities. The main shortcoming in the work of the trade union organizations is the fact that they are scattering their forces and do not know how to concentrate them on the solution of the main questions.

The republic Council of Trade Unions is still adopting many decrees, repeat ones at times, and is not always underpinning them with organizing work and supervision. The AUCCTU recently justifiably criticized the republic Council of Trade Unions for the neglect of many hostels. Yet their unfortunate condition was well known to our trade union committees. But it is only now that they have embarked on bringing order to bear there.

It is well known that our republic occupies one of the top places in terms of morbidity level. This is connected with many factors. Here the trade union organizations should be investigating how the clinics, dispensaries and plant first-aid rooms are operating and what the work conditions are like, outlining ways to improve them and striving for the solution of all questions. Do we here also have to wait until we are criticized from above for this to be tackled properly? The same may be said about the worker canteens and the use of clubs and sports installations. After all, these are questions which directly affect the interests of all working people.

We need to make better use of the people's control inspectors also. More than 65,000 persons currently operate at people's control posts and in groups at enterprises and on the farms. We must strive to ensure that they work more enterprisingly and aggressively, particularly on such important matters today as economies in raw material and intermediate products and a strengthening of labor discipline. More consistent use should be made of the rights which have been accorded with respect to a strengthening of state discipline by the republic and city and rayon people's control committees.

We have a right to expect new approaches and more efficient work on the communist upbringing of the youth from our Komsomol. There is still much tedium and formalism in the life of the Komsomol organizations, and their activity is sometimes far removed from the youth's real requirements and interests. The Komsomol committees are still in the grip of every conceivable, sometimes far-fetched, kind of measure and waste much time at meetings and in paperwork. An example in a reorganization of the work style should be set primarily by the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee. I would like to see on its part more assertiveness and promptness in the formulation and solution of questions troubling the youth.

Concluding the report, I would like to dwell briefly on the work of Central Committee plenums. Plenums were held regularly and they discussed most important topical questions of the life of the republic party organization. Members and candidates of the Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Estonia participated actively in the preparation of questions for the plenums, addressed them and worked on various commissions.

Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions were conducted regularly. They discussed long-term and current questions of the development of the economy and ideological and intraparty work. Such as, for example, the economic development of Prichudye, the style and methods of work of the Agrarian-Industrial Association, shortcomings in the work of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and measures to improve it and others. The members of the Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia worked collectively, in a spirit of mutual exactingness.

Now, looking back and evaluating the work that has been done, we also see clearly the shortcomings and omissions in the work of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. They did not always have a sufficiently systemic and plan-oriented approach. There was insufficient depth of analysis in the examination of certain questions. Bigger, longer-term problems should have been brought up for discussion.

Supervision of the fulfillment of the adopted decisions also could have been considerably better. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee departments displayed insufficient initiative in the formulation of questions and the necessary persistence in the organization of the fulfillment of decisions. And the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat was not always sufficiently demanding here. Many Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department workers rarely visited the localities and for this reason did not always have a sound idea of the processes occurring there.

I would like to say by way of self-criticism that I consider myself also responsible for the shortcomings in the work of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat and machinery. As Estonian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, I evidently did not always display due exactingness.

The analysis of our work in the period under review confirms time and again that a creative approach, high exactingness and the personal responsibility of everyone for the entrusted assignment are an indispensable condition of success. We need to persistently and perseveringly reeducate ourselves and reteach the personnel inasmuch as there is still an aspiration to tackle new tasks under the new conditions by old methods.

An example of an innovative approach, a critical, realistic appraisal of what has been and is being done and the emphatic surmounting of all that is outmoded and that is impeding accelerated advancement is set by the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the period under review the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee perceived the constant attention and support of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1984 the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat received our report on the participation by Estonian SSR executive personnel in political-educational work among the working people. A comprehensive, concerned discussion was conducted in the Secretariat which in actual fact developed into a discussion of our entire work in recent years. This high-minded and benevolent investigation and the adopted decree rendered us great assistance and largely determined our work for the coming years.

Less than a month remains before the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will put forward crucial new tasks for the accelerated development of the country's economy, a rise in the people's living standard and the struggle for lasting peace and international security.

The party is approaching its congress with a precise program of labor and peace and with a consciousness of high historic responsibility for the country and the peaceful future of mankind. The communists and all working people of Estonia fully share and support the high-minded policy of our party and state, which was set forth with the utmost clarity and convincingness in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the measures and proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and the subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. Our people understand -- and this was confirmed once again at the meetings and gatherings -- that the most impressive contribution to the cause of peace is intensive labor.

We have embarked on the 12th 5-Year Plan with pretty good process stock and enriched by practical experience. We are confronted by even larger-scale and more complex tasks. We have to secure a different quality of development of the economy, raise industrial and agricultural production to a new level and enhance people's well-being. These tasks of the 5-year plan are within our capabilities and they must be unconditionally accomplished.

Permit me on behalf of our congress to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the republic's communists will apply all their powers, knowledge and energy to the attainment of the new high frontiers and implementation of the party's general line.

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EDITORIAL ARTICLE ADVOCATES CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

PM232018 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Banning Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] The world public and political and scientific circles throughout the world are continuing to study the Soviet state's large-scale, peace-loving proposals promulgated in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. This package of peace proposals, which is designed to promote a radical improvement in the international situation and to help free mankind from the threat of nuclear, chemical, and other wars, is in the interests of the whole of mankind. The proposals made in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement encompass all of the most important aspects of arms limitation and disarmament.

First and foremost, it is essential to free mankind from the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union proposes in the next 15 years -- by the beginning of the next century -- to carry out the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth; the deployment of space strike armaments being inadmissible.

The complete elimination of chemical weapons, which have already killed tens of thousands of people and maimed millions, is a vital task in the disarmament sphere. The use of chemical weapons today could result in the destruction of enormous numbers of people, particularly civilians, and, possibly, the whole of mankind.

"The Soviet Union considers it entirely realistic to completely eliminate now, in this century, such barbaric weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons," the statement says. Specific proposals made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in recent years, as well as the new proposals contained in the above-mentioned document, are aimed at resolving that task.

From the earliest years of its existence the Soviet Union has fought to ban these dreadful weapons and was one of the first signatories to the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. Since then it has rigorously observed its international commitments and, true to the Geneva protocol, it has never resorted to the use of chemical weapons anywhere or handed them over to other countries. Despite persistent pleas to sign that important document, the United States did not do so until 50 years later, in 1975, having perpetrated a number of crimes involving the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia prior to that.

The 1925 Geneva protocol, however, while it outlawed the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, did not ban their development, manufacture, or stockpiling. Continuing its struggle to remove these means of mass destruction from military arsenals, the Soviet Union, in conjunction with the other socialist countries, presented a draft convention on the simultaneous banning of chemical and bacteriological weapons to the United Nations in 1969. The United States, however, blocked the document's adoption.

On the initiative of the socialist countries a Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction was signed. It came into force in 1975. Chemical weapons, however, remained in national arsenals.

Continuing its struggle to improve the international situation, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, submitted a draft in 1972 for a corresponding international convention to the Geneva Disarmament Committee (since 1984 the Disarmament Conference) for its examination.

The Soviet leadership also managed to persuade the U.S. Administration to begin Soviet-U.S. talks with the aim of drawing up a joint initiative on the question of banning chemical weapons and destroying stocks of them. Quite considerable progress was made at those meetings, which began in 1976. However, in 1980 the United States unilaterally broke off the talks. Continuing to pursue a policy of goodwill, in 1982 the Soviet Union submitted the draft "Basic Provisions on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction" to the United Nations.

The discussion of that document, augmented and broadened in 1983-1985 by new proposals from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, including proposals on questions of verification [Kontrol], now occupies a central place in the Disarmament Conference's work in Geneva.

Simultaneous with the talks on a global and comprehensive ban on chemical weapons at the Geneva conference, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries have also been conducting vigorous work to ban chemical weapons on a regional scale. On 10 January 1984, for example, the Warsaw Pact states proposed to the NATO states that talks begin on banning chemical weapons on a narrower plane, that is to say, on ridding Europe of these weapons. Thus far, this constructive proposal remains unanswered. But the socialist countries hope that reason will prevail and that talks will begin.

In 1985 the Soviet Union supported joint GDR-CSSR proposals regarding the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

Last December our state supported and approved proposals by Bulgaria and Romania on creating a chemical weapon-free zone in the Balkans also.

Thus, the Soviet Union has proposed a whole series of approaches to the United States and the other NATO countries whereby it would be possible to initiate the process of drafting a document which would subsequently lead to the conclusion of an international convention on banning chemical weapons and on their destruction.

The new proposal proposed by the Soviet Union has considerably concretized and broadened our approach to questions of banning these barbarous weapons of mass destruction. What is the stance of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states as a whole?

They continue to advocate a global and comprehensive ban on chemical weapons and the earliest destruction of all facilities where they are manufactured. For the implementation of effective and reliable verification [kontrol] to ensure that the above-mentioned measures are fulfilled, the Soviet Union is ready to ensure the prompt declaration of the location of all enterprises producing chemical weapons.

True to the spirit of the 22 Novmeber 1985 Soviet-U.S. statement, which urges "stepping up efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable [poddayushcheysya kontrolyu] international convention," the Soviet Union proposes that the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, which began its work this year, proceed to draft a procedure for the destruction of the corresponding production base. It is planned to proceed with the elimination of the stockpiles of chemical weapons shortly after the international convention comes into force.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement, in addition to the radical resolution of lethal chemical means and their destruction, also proposes a number of, so-called, interim steps. Such could be, for example, multilateral accords on the nontransfer of chemical weapons to any other party and on the nonemplacement of them on other states' territory.

In its approach to banning chemical weapons the Soviet Union allocates a special place to questions of verification [kontrol]. The Soviet Union, no less than any other country, has an interest in ensuring that monitoring is both reliable and strict. As M.S. Gorbachev observed at a reception for the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet Union, "Let it be verification [kontrol] using national technical means of international verification [kontrol]; the sole proviso is that it should be verification [kontrol] of the observance of specific accords." Our stance on the question of verification [kontrol] is therefore simple and specific: All measures to implement future accords must be carried out under strict verification [kontrol], including international procedures for on-site inspection [proverka].

How does the United States respond to this appeal? So far, it has to be regrettably stated, it has not adopted a constructive stance on banning chemical weapons. Moreover, under pressure from the military-industrial complex and the hawks, the Washington administration is openly seeking congressional approval for new appropriations to further improve chemical weapons and switch over to mass production of the new generation of chemical weapons -- binary chemical ammunition.

This course is patently at variance with the mood of the world public and the stance of the majority of the world's states, which unanimously favor the banning of chemical weapons and the destruction of all stockpiles of them. What all those who cherish peace demand is the elimination, not the expansion of chemical arsenals. The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives are also directed to that end.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE ON TEST BAN

PM221738 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Editoral article: "Washington at the 'Moment of Truth'; How the United States is Responding to the Soviet Moratorium on Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has been in force for 7 months now. And the peoples have been waiting for Washington to join Moscow's initiative for 7 months.

But the United States increasingly does not deem it necessary to pool efforts with the Soviet Union in order to end nuclear explosions. Just what is preventing the United States from backing up in practice the widely proclaimed statements about its love of peace and ardent desire to save mankind from nuclear weapons? Washington has many answers to these questions.

"Answer" one. The USSR's decision to introduce a moratorium straight off without delay was called "propaganda." That assessment turned out to be inapplicable. Moscow proposed: "If everything we do is just seen as propaganda, why not respond to it along the lines of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'? We have stopped nuclear explosions. And you, Americans, should take revenge by doing the same." As revenge, however, there was another underground explosion in Nevada. It was followed by others. But since then there has been no mention of "propaganda." Preference is given to other "arguments."

"Answer" two. R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, stated last summer: "The Russians cannot be trusted. They have already violated a moratorium once." But the U.S. press reminded the untrusting "historian" that, to put it mildly, he was confused. Indeed, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution 31 March 1958 on the unilateral ending of tests on all types of nuclear and hydrogen weapons and called for the other nuclear powers to follow this example.

The Soviet Union only released itself from this commitment 30 August 1958, some 4 months after Washington and London in response to the Soviet appeal had launched (in April that year) the most intensive nuclear test programs that had been held until then.

Things would seem to be clear. But time passes -- and in the second half of January 1986 L. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, repeated Perle's pearls: "We are suspicious of Soviet moratoriums on tests because in the past the Russians have proposed moratoriums and broken them themselves." Is this obdurate ignorance or just deliberate slander? -- It is hard to say, but to all appearances, it is an "answer" that suits its authors.

"Answer" three. They try to make it easier to wander down paths of pseudohistoric excursions in the campaign against the moratorium by climbing on the old hobbyhorse of "verification [kontrol] difficulties." But that horse was worn out before it started. For Moscow proclaimed: "We state categorically that verification [kontrol] is no problem for us. If the United States ends all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis, the proper verification [kontrol] of the observance of the moratorium will be completely ensured by national technical means and with the help of international procedures -- with on-site inspections [inspektsiya] if necessary."

You cannot be clearer than that. However, time passes -- and at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, which recently resumed work, the U.S. delegation arrived with the same aim: "There are differing opinions on whether effective inspection [proverka] means exist." That is an old tune. And it is being played in the old style.

"Answer" four. Properly speaking, it is not one reply, but a whole series including the following "thesis": "The Soviet test program was basically complete at the end of that part of the year when they announced the introduction of their moratorium." This "argument" did not last long. The Soviet Union explained: "It was by no means easy for us to take this step. In order to introduce a unilateral moratorium it was necessary to break off the test program before it had been completed." But Washington got out of that also.

It was already January 1986. At one of his press conferences Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, not without malicious pleasure, rebuked Moscow: "They have prepared superbly for resuming tests on the day after the moratorium expires." That was said on virtually the same day that the Soviet Union stated: "We are extending our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions by 3 months... The moratorium will stay in force if the United States, for its part, also ends nuclear tests."

Having familiarized himself with this decision, L. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary "understood" it himself -- and shared his discovery with journalists: "The Russians have the advantage and at the present moment do not need to hold tests." Gee, "those Russians"! They are slippery customers! They do not have to push ahead towards a conclusion of a strategic arms modernization by using nuclear explosions, thus building up the "Soviet threat" to United States which is at a disadvantage; they can just scoff -- they have the advantage and are prepared to wait a whole 8 months for the United States to catch up...

One excuse is more convincing than another. The chief of the U.S. military department even went so far as to declare: "The Russians do not hold tests at all at this time of year." Meaning that they wait until it gets warmer... But there are no grounds for rebuking C. Weinberger for his wild imagination. He himself obviously realized that trying to link the "start" and "end" of test programs is a thankless venture and so he switched to calculating "totals," as they say.

The results were not long in coming; soon the defense secretary declared: "The Russians have much more modern arms... They have held an enormous amount of tests."

To the uninitiated this answer may sound entirely convincing. But the initiated spend their time guessing: What amounts are we talking about? If we take the period between 1 January and 6 August 1985, it is common knowledge that the Soviet Union by no means outstripped the United States in terms of numbers of tests. If we take the entire postwar period, it turns out that the United States has held approximately 40 percent more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union, and 70 percent more when the other Western countries are included. So, if we copy the head of the U.S. military department and take the number of tests as a criterion of "threat" [ugrozhayemost], it is the West rather than the "Russians" which has far more "modern arms."

But a quantitative criterion is not the most reliable one in this specific case. Here facts of a different kind are far more trustworthy. And according to them (despite all of the Reagan administration's efforts to "steal a march" on the Soviet Union in its pursuit of indisputable military superiority and despite the U.S. Defense Department's vain attempts to portray the Soviet Union as "shooting far ahead"), the maintenance of rough parity in nuclear armaments between the two powers ensured by the Soviet Union has been and remains the reality. This was also confirmed in the Senate on 5 February by such an authoritative specialist as Admiral Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It is therefore not at all a question for the United States of the number of nuclear tests or nuclear armaments. What then is it?

Just a day after the promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January statement, THE WASHINGTON POST carried an article which said that "Officials have reported that the Reagan administration will not alter its position regarding the necessity of continuing tests." Why "necessity"? What precisely is it about the situation which forces Washington to talk of necessity when the Soviet Union in the self-same situation not only does not feel any "necessity," but indeed, approaches the question of nuclear tests from a position which is the exact opposite of that of the Americans?

Answering questions put by L'HUMANITE, M.S. Gorbachev described the Soviet program proposed in January for a world free of nuclear weapons as follows: "These proposals represent a kind of 'moment of truth.' They are making our negotiating partners reveal their true face and show what kind of goals their policy is really pursuing." What, then, does Washington's policy look like at this "moment of truth"?

As far as its attitude to the proposed Soviet moratorium is concerned, it is easy to see that the Washington administration does not, of course, have a single argument against joining the moratorium which convinces the peoples of the world.

Nor is it difficult to see another thing. Namely, that the United States, forced by the Soviet Union's comprehensive peace initiatives to confront the 'moment of truth," is having to acknowledge the following with increasing frequency and candor: Yes, the renunciation of nuclear tests is undesirable for Washington, since it does not correspond to long-term U.S. arms.

The preparation of more and more new kinds and types of nuclear weapons with increasing lethality and destructiveness lies at the core of this "constellation" of goals. Washington's cherished "star wars" program is an organic element of those goals. If the United States renounced nuclear tests, it would be deprived of the opportunity of developing [razrabotki], testing, and deploying space strike armaments based on the principle of nuclear-triggered laser systems. And space weapons by themselves, as is now already obvious, are not only not intended to "eliminate nuclear arms," as the White House claims, but are designed to maintain them. After all, the elimination of nuclear arsenals by as early as the end of the present century, as the Soviet Union proposes, will make space systems simply unnecessary. Washington does not want to recognize this. But it is going to have to.

Submitting the draft Pentagon budget to the Congress, recently, the U.S. secretary of defense said: "The United States is at the present time beginning to act from a position of strength; it is in fact the only way to conduct talks effectively."

The chief of the military department does not yet, of course, represent the whole administration. But for some reason no refutations were heard of this infamous panegyric to the "position-of-strength policy." Nor were any attempts by the people to somehow dissociate themselves from the future course outlined by Weinberger recorded. Hence the question: How does this course square with R. Reagan's repudiation in Geneva of a desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union?

Analysis of the "arguments" presented to the world from the banks of the Potomac convincingly demonstrates that U.S. reluctance to join the moratorium on all nuclear tests declared and extended by the Soviet Union is nothing more than a manifestation of that desire: The desire to be capable of casting the peoples into the abyss of the very thermonuclear catastrophe to whose inadmissibility the White House today gladly gives verbal acknowledgment, while the Soviet Union is seeking to prevent it by deeds.

[This article is accompanied by a diagram containing information on "the number of nuclear explosions as of 1 January 1986" based on "data from the Swedish Defense Institute."

The diagram lists totals for five countries as follows: United States -- 789; USSR -- 565; France -- 135; Britain -- 38; China -- 29; Total -- 1,556. A pie chart follows which converts these figures into percentages: United States -- 50.4 percent; USSR -- 36 percent; France -- 8.6 percent; Britain 2.4 percent; China -- approximately 2 percent.

At the end of the diagram is the statement: "In 1985 the United States carried out 18 explosions. (prior to the moratorium the USSR and the United States each carried out 9 explosions)."]

'NOTHING CONSTRUCTIVE' IN U.S. RESPONSE TO PROPOSAL

LD232145 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Feb 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Over 5 weeks have passed since the publication of the Soviet program for delivering mankind from nuclear and chemical weapons in this very century. The world has grown tired of waiting for a U.S. response to our peaceful initiatives. Western observers write that the delay has been caused by disagreement within the U.S. Administration and that the Pentagon is putting the brakes on things.

In order to reach agreement with the allies on the U.S. counterproposals Nitze and Rowny, two high-ranking emissaries from the White House, have been on a trip around the capitals of several states in Europe and Asia.

Certain well-informed observers believe that the White House is going to give its response on the eve of, or even on the opening day of, the 27th CPSU Congress to insure that the Soviet Union is left with no time to react to the U.S. position in the political report at the congress. If this really is the case, it indicates yet again the lack of seriousness of the Washington administration and that it is more concerned with arranging propaganda contests than with really looking for paths to disarmament and peace.

So, as yet there is no official reaction from the United States, but it is being forestalled by U.S. observers' reports. The content of Washington's counterproposals has already become the property of the Western press. It is possible that these information leaks have come about deliberately to prepare public opinion.

How then does this response, which has been proposed, look? Even a cursory look at the White House position shows that there is practically nothing constructive in it. However, there is an obvious attempt by the U.S. President to create the appearance of a positive approach. In order to implement this design the Americans are dismembering the Soviet peace program, although it is presented as a single whole. The United States is picking out of it the parts which suit it best, casting the others aside. So, in principle, they agree to a 50-percent reduction in nuclear weaponry. It is true that they have their own way of understanding 50 percent, but they do not wish to renounce the Strategic Defense Initiative of President Reagan -- that is the "star wars" program which is undermining the very idea of reducing nuclear weapons.

The United States is also, it would appear, in favor of eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. But, at the same time they reject our proposal on freezing the corresponding British and French nuclear forces and on the United States not supplying its missiles to other countries. To justify this they say that freezing British and French nuclear arsenals runs counter to plans which they adopted earlier to modernize them and in particular, equipping the British Navy with new U.S. Trident missile-equipped nuclear submarines. The unacceptability of this approach is evident. The Soviet Union is proposing disarmament while the partners of the United States in NATO will increase their nuclear might. Furthermore, they are demanding that we eliminate half or even most of our medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union. In other words, the White House is as before adhering to its notorious zero option in only a slightly revamped form.

Let me repeat that our analysis is based on data in the U.S. press. As yet, there is no official response. One would like to think that it will be carefully thought out and constructive. To be sure, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in his message to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, mankind has reached a turning point in its history where it must choose which path to follow next -- either to overcome the inertia of the past when security was seen primarily through the prism of positions of strength and military and technical decisions or to remain the hostage of the arms race, involving nuclear, chemical, and in the future, other no less threatening weapons.

A clear and consistent path was indicated in our 15 January statement. In particular, it envisages the destruction of all medium-range missiles in just the first stage of eliminating nuclear weapons. We attribute special importance to the problem of liberating Europe from nuclear weapons and primarily, from medium-range missiles which are seriously undermining European security. It only takes 8 minutes for a Pershing-2 sited in the FRG to fly to Soviet territory. As a result, the possibility of conflict coming about even accidentally is increased and at the same time, the people of West Germany have to play the unenviable role of nuclear hostages.

FALIN DEMANDS 'SUBSTANTIVE' U.S. RESPONSE

PM211514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "There Must Be a Substantive Response"]

[Text] It is more than a month since the publication of the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Union's submission of a range of new foreign policy initiatives aimed at ensuring that mankind greets the year 2000 under peaceful skies and space, with firm confidence in its peaceful future.

These days a month is a considerable period. But the official West, usually so quick to react, is silent. Not counting a few courteous remarks.

Certain commentators claim that the Soviet proposals have pitched Washington into confusion and despondency. Saying "no" would mean acting the king with no clothes in public. Saying "yes" would be even worse: They would have to accept what the U.S. Administration has been avoiding like the plague for the last 5 years. There is only one way out -- to drag their feet and confuse the issue. A 17th century French thinker described this kind of action thus: "So-called know-alls like to be confused by what is clear and not to understand what is entirely obvious."

What do today's know-alls find unclear? They can in no way understand, you see, who would benefit from a world without nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons. Washington's concern is to reduce other military potentials, but not its own. If the "perfidious Russians" advocate not only detente, but a detente that deprives militarism of a voice, then they are probably not doing it to harm themselves. What attraction would there be in a world in which the United States could not just take what its heart desired wherever its gaze alighted. The dollar, of course, does count for something, but its full weight is felt only when it is backed not merely by U.S. treasury assets, but by Pentagon cash. It is the latter that makes up for the "decaying" effect of equal rights.

Thus, an official reply is still awaited. Meanwhile, the Western public is being gradually prepared for that longest of journeys known in all languages as a "detour." A trip on post-horses, with many stops, far from the nub of the problems -- that is the approximate scenario.

Proposing nothing substantive for its part, Washington "will take note" of Soviet "concessions." The possibility of talks, specifically on concluding an interim agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, or accords on destroying chemical weapons or reducing conventional arms and armed forces must be conditional on Soviet readiness to accept a number of preliminary conditions imposed by the United States and its allies. The U.S. side intended to escape a ban on nuclear weapons and a timetable for removing them from states' arsenals with vague and entirely noncommittal arguments. Not everything is clear about tests. Rather, it is not clear whether any new arguments will be put forward to justify the rejection of a moratorium. But, first and foremost, Washington intends to avoid any linkage [vzaimosvyaz] between the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear means and nuclear arms altogether and the nonsiting of strike systems in space. A piece of "diplomatic cunning" is permitted as an option -- the "star wars" topic will be omitted from the response. As if it did not already exist.

In other words, a classic deception maneuver is being hatched. It is meant to trigger a controversy and set the public guessing who is right and who is guilty, since not every specialist is capable of getting to the bottom of the problem. That is why particular hopes are being pinned on the external effect and on the trenchancy of formulas and expressions. The overall tone -- and U.S. envoys have been trying this out in West European capitals -- is that the Soviet comprehensive plan cannot be taken as a basis since it requires the breakup of NATO military doctrines and allegedly gives the Soviet Union unilateral advantages.

Prompted from overseas, the European NATO members -- some directly, others by allusion -- are looking for trickery primarily in our main proposal on the phased elimination of nuclear weapons. Their zeal in attempting to prove the impossibility and harmfulness of denuclearization [dezatomizatsiya] leads certain people into conflict with... Reagan. The President sings the praises of his "Strategic Defense Initiative" as the sole practical means of making nuclear weapons "obsolete and unnecessary." But FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner states: "I consider this to be an illusion."

"I think that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons as a result of the development [razrabotka] of SDI," the minister stresses, "is unattainable in the foreseeable future." Incidentally, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger agrees with him.

Perhaps even stronger attacks are made on the idea of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons or at least, of certain nuclear weapons systems. To listen to certain figures it would seem that without nuclear arms the West's integrated defense would disintegrate into disparate unequal fragments. To the delight of the Soviet Union, "We in Europe," U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, said the other day, "should in no way be wanting a zero option in the nuclear sphere. For the destruction of medium-range weapons would mean that Pershing and cruise missiles would disappear from Europe, that is, there would not be any of the weapons which are the link between European and U.S. security, since only these medium-range weapons can reach Soviet territory." In order to rule out an interim solution beforehand, the United States is giving London and Paris promises ahead of time to promote the modernization of their nuclear arsenals and to be deaf to any proposals mooting British and French participation in international efforts to limit the nuclear arms race.

They are also laying a trap ahead of time for an agreement on reducing conventional arms and armed forces. With reference to Europe they allege that "geographic asymmetry" could be an insuperable obstacle. After all, in the event of complications the United States would have to ship heavy weapons from overseas while the Soviet Union, as a European country, would have them at hand. Soon they will be saying that, to play safe and "facilitate planning," the NATO strategists should be given a little extra to take account of the poor roads in the Soviet heartland, which have been so unwelcoming to uninvited guests in the past. In addition to the demands that are being made, two U.S. tanks would be equated to one Soviet tank and corresponding "asymmetrical counting" would be applied to all types of heavy arms.

I will not burden readers with details. The reaction at the "working level" is commensurate with the aggressive military doctrines of the United States and the NATO bloc as a whole and in line with the rejection of everything that formed the basis of mutual understanding in the seventies. Today Western rulers are not interested in concepts such as mutual benefit. It seems that they see their advantage mainly in placing the socialist countries at a disadvantage; whatever might give us balanced advantages is perceived as an encroachment on imperialism's position, a time bomb, or abandonment of the plans for social revenge. If they had their way, these rulers would long since have forced all peoples to learn by heart the U.S. or other versions of "democracy." Fortunately, they have been unable to achieve this for almost 70 years now.

What next? We can expect fierce opposition from the opponents of stopping the arms race. The peoples cannot achieve a single step toward lasting peace without a struggle. And that struggle consumes a great deal of time and effort. However, Washington cannot avoid a response, a substantive response, to the Soviet proposals and the questions posed by life itself -- the sternest judge in matters of what is true and false.

U.S. CONDUCTING 'MINIATURIZED' NUCLEAR TESTS

PM211713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Widespread Support"]

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Feb -- The United States is not only refusing to join the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, but is also conducting secret underground explosions in addition to those "officially acknowledged," according to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI.

Citing authoritative military experts, the newspaper reports that since the second half of the seventies the United States has been carrying out work to "miniaturize" nuclear weapon tests so as to make them virtually "imperceptible" to existing monitoring [kontroliruyushchiy] systems. According to figures from a private U.S. research organization, the council for the protection of natural resources, more than 10 "unofficial" underground nuclear explosions were carried out in the United States between 1980 and 1984 alone in addition to the "main" tests, which are usually officially announced.

As ASAHI points out, these explosions are being used in the creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear trigger devices for lasers, which the U.S. military is trying to use in the "star wars" program, and also in the development [razrabotka] of nuclear warheads for the lastest U.S. Trident-2 missile systems.

U.S. EMBARKING ON COURSE TO VIOLATE ABM TREATY

PM211143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA press service report under the "Theme of the Day" rubric: "Unseemly Involvement"]

[Text] Reports have recently begun appearing increasingly frequently in the Western press providing evidence that right-wing political circles in the United States together with the military are working intensively to undermine the 1972 USSR-U.S. ABM (antimissile defense) limitation treaty. Back in October 1985 the Pentagon chief pronounced it "anathema" and revealed Washington's intentions: "We must examine the possibility of a real break with the ABM Treaty." C. Weinberger's report to Congress on the Pentagon's draft budget for fiscal 1986 published specific instances of gross violation by the United States of the spirit and letter of the ABM treaty. As the report pointed out, the construction of a phased-array radar station using solid-state elements will be completed this year at Thule in Greenland. The fundamental modernization of the Fylingdales Moor radar station (Britain) will begin.

The Fylingdales Moor station is part of an ABM early-warning system. Its modernization, according to Western press information, will considerably increase its range and observation zone. This move by Washington may be taken as nothing less than the creation of a radar field covering the entire country. In that even t he United States is entering into direct conflict with Articles III, IV, and V, of the ABM treaty. It is well known that this treaty bans the deployment of phased-array radar stations other than within the stipulated areas, at test ranges, and along the periphery of its national territory and oriented outward. The sides also pledged themselves not to create such stations outside their national territory. The United States has now adopted a course aimed at the direct violation of its international commitments. Britain's agreement to the above-mentioned work at Fylingdales Moor makes it an accomplice in the violation of the ABM Treaty.

SPACE ARMS GROUP HOLDS MEETING IN GENEVA

LD181245 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 18 TASS -- The group on space arms at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons had a meeting here today.

STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN GENEVA

LD191637 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 19 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments held its session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD232218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Feb 86

["International Observers Roundtable" with Aleksey Nikolayevich Grigoryev, TASS political observer; Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, member of the editorial board of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA; and Igor Pavlovich Charikov, foreign political commentator of the all-Union Radio.]

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades! In 2 days on 25 February, the 27th CPSU Congress will open in Moscow. As you know, following wide discussion in party organizations and in the party press, this congress will adopt the draft of the new edition of the party program and also the changes in its rules. The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period through the Year 2000 will also be confirmed for acceptance by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The importance and the scale of these documents are self-explanatory. They also provide evidence of the fact that the congress itself will represent a major event, not only in party life, but also in the life of our entire state. It must be said that the foreign public too, is showing a great interest in the forthcoming congress. The Congress Press Center has told me that almost 500 foreign correspondents, representing major news agencies, television and radio companies, newspapers and magazines, will be reporting on its work. This interest can be viewed as recognition of the grandiose role played by the CPSU, the ruling party in our country, in international affairs.

Indeed, this is a major role. Let us just take the complex of measures aimed at reduction in stages and full destruction of all kinds of nuclear arms, which was put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on behalf of the CPSU on 15 January this year. These initiatives have already been rightly appraised practically all over the world, because they affect the interests of all states and people, both large and small. Not a single bourgeois political party has acted in the world arena with such responsibility for the fate of the whole of mankind, or with such a concrete, well thought-out, realistic program for the transformation of our planet into a vast zone of peace.

The bourgeois parties in the major capitalist states, as a rule, confine themselves to solving domestic policy issues only; foreign political issues are set out in their programs and other documents by only general phrases with little specific content. A graphic example of this in particular is the foreign policy plank of the preelection platform -- that's what they call their program -- of the U.S. Republican Party, which was adopted at the national convention in the summer of 1984.

On foreign political issues, the CPSU acts not only on behalf of the Communists in our country, but it also expresses the interests of all the Soviet people. It is supported by the fraternal communist and workers' parties. The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which took place last week, has yet again confirmed that People's Poland, as well as other fraternal socialist countries, have come out hand in hand with the Soviet Union and the CPSU for the practical solution of the cardinal task of the present time: halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. The radical solution of this problem has been proposed in the detailed program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of our twentieth century under the condition of banning the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment [razvertyvanie] of strike space weapons.

In his message to the participants at the regular session of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that there is only one possible way of freeing mankind from nuclear threat, the direct way, by eliminating nuclear weapons themselves. He pointed out that the objective reality is such that the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of the "star wars" weapons will inevitably further the arms race in all directions. Therefore it is necessary to put strike space weapons under an effective international ban from the very beginning. Such an approach, as it is well known, has met with understanding in many Western state capitals. In the United States as well, there are many serious and level-headed political figures who are denouncing the Reagan administration's stubborness on the space weapons issue. As we are aware, however, the White House so far has not heeded public opinion, either domestic or from other countries, and continues to conduct its affairs toward the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. By doing this, it is generally increasing the complexity of the already highly complicated issue of the nuclear arms race limitation.

[Grigoryev] I would like to add several of my own thoughts and observations to what you said, Igor Pavlovich. The forthcoming 27th congress of our party is, indeed, drawing great attention worldwide and in a way, so to speak, it focuses world public attention upon our country, upon what is happening in our country, and upon its actions on the international arena. In practical terms, the forum of the Soviet Communists has already become, on the eve of its inception, a number one topic of foreign mass media.

For instance, five or six major Japanese papers have for several days now been serializing separate articles dedicated to the economic and social development of the Soviet Union on the basis of the well-known documents which were discussed in our country, as well as on the discussion of the foreign political course. I recently read an interesting observation in a report in the West German paper UNSERE ZEIT by its correspondent and foreign affairs editor Wolfgang Bruehel, who visited our country. He too, compares what he sees in our country with what is happening in his country, in his homeland. He writes: What I have been able to see now in the Soviet Union would be impossible in our country, in the Federal Republic. Our ruling parties have never dreamed about anything like this. Millions of people are discussing the party program as an affair that concerns them closely; they approve of it wholeheartedly because they know that this is the program of their life and their future. It is indeed so.

On the other hand, this enormous attention focused upon our country is naturally, let us say, not so straightforward. It is not simply positive, if I can call it that, because bourgeois propaganda remains bourgeois propaganda. Naturally, being forced to write and report in this or that way about events in our country, it uses all types of tricks to distort them, to jumble them somehow, to delude those whom it serves: the readers, viewers, and so on.

[Tsoppi] This is becoming more difficult. However, I think that it is documented by the fact that the American CIA for example has started to publish special daily reports on the happenings in the Soviet Union and to disseminate them among highly placed officials in Washington and among diplomats. This publication is dedicated to the pre-congress topics and above all to the internal problems of our state and our society. I think that such increased attention given to the happenings in the Soviet Union and to the happenings which will occur at the congress can, of course, be explained. The Leninist party is indeed at the present time guiding our country to a new frontier -- to the frontier of a revolutionary turning point. This concerns the basic restructuring and improvement of many aspects of production relations and hence of human relations in our country.

It also concerns the methods, forms, and style of the party and state leadership. This means politics in the highest and in the strictest sense of the word. This task is a truly revolutionary one, and it can be solved only by revolutionary disposed and revolutionary minded people. These people, the Soviet people, are responding to the appeal of the epoch, both as far as the development of our country and as far as international politics are concerned, bringing out proposals which are absolutely revolutionary at the present time and which you, Igor Pavlovich, have mentioned.

[Grigoryev] I would also like to make this point, that apparently, whether we like it or not, bourgeois propaganda is prepared at such crucial moments as the ones we are presently going through to erect barriers to true information about our country in their own areas, in their own countries. However, these barriers do ultimately let through, of course, little crumbs of information: only a little, but nevertheless they do let it through. It is interesting to take a look at the way those who make this propaganda try to adapt to the situation; try to say something that is apparently objective, apparently good, but at the same time to push through the very same ideas and the very same thoughts about us and about our country. I do not want to leave what I say unsubstantiated and I will give a concrete example. A few days ago, the U.S. ABC television company, one of the three major television companies in the United States, showed its viewers a report from Moscow by Threlkeld, a correspondent working here, which as he said himself was devoted to the Soviet people and its traditions. Just listen to a few quotes: The traditions of the Russian people, he says, came into being much earlier than did our own. Well, that's true. Their history is considerably richer. One cannot object to anything there, either. However it lacks epochs and events like the Renaissance or the appearance of the Magna Carta. We didn't have a Renaissance of great Russian literature and we didn't have the great charter of freedoms born of the October Revolution. He goes on and on in the same spirit.

[Tsoppi] As you have noted, Aleksey Nikolayevich, the greater the attention that is given to our country, the more acutely we raise problems and the greater the response encountered among the broad masses of the working people and the democratic circles, then the more colorful on the other hand is the rhetoric that is intended to act as a counterweight to our plans and our way of life and bring more deeply into the awareness of the American, the French and the West German philistine the firm impression that he is incomparably superior to us, to his contemporaries who live in the socialist countries. It is intended to develop in his consciousness a conditioned reflex of fear, mistrust, and chauvinistic instincts.

[Charikov] When you started to talk about ABC, I remembered that this same company is currently preparing a major television serial which is going to go under the name Amerika. It will deal with what America is like and how America will live after...

[Tsoppi interrupts] Ten years after it has been occupied by Soviet troops.

[Charikov] After occupation by Soviet troops! Can you imagine such nonsense! What sensible person is capable of simulating such a daft situation? Who? And why? What is this needed for? Why do adult, literate professional television journalists deliberately poison -- deliberately poison -- the atmosphere in relations between people?

[Grigoryev] It's clear: This freedom and independence and so on is the freedom of the purse that Vladimir Ilyich Lenin wrote about way back at the beginning of the present century. Here it is -- it is camouflaged, it does not declare itself, but it exists.

Nothing will be said by the editor or the journalists, be they television journalists or printed word journalists and so on, nor can anything be done by them if this offends the censorship exercised by the editor or the proprietor or other superior authority.

[Tsoppi] I think that the visit paid to Grenada last week by the U.S. President is a vivid enough illustration of U.S. adherence to the ideals of freedom and democracy. Let us recall that this island state has already been an occupied country almost for 2 1/2 years, a country occupied by Americans following their intervention there in October 1983. Why were the people of Grenada occupied? Simply because they chose the path of national independence and democratic development. Now the boss there is the U.S. ambassador. There is a harsh police regime on the island. In short, everything is better for the vital interests, not of the people of Grenada, but of the United States. What's more it's just the same in another Caribbean country, Haiti. His U.S. bosses managed to bring out Jean-Claude Duvalier, bloody fanatic and dictator, and get him to France on a U.S. military aircraft with the agreement of the Frence Government. In Paris they said that it was for 8 days. Nearly twice this amount of time has already gone by, and Jean-Claude is still living in clover on French soil surrounded by security men, surrounded by concern and cordiality. Not one single country in the whole world wants to give him refuge.

[Grigoryev] Incidentally -- and pardon me for interrupting -- but why shouldn't he be living in clover when he brought with him when he fled, and a little earlier, more than $500 million.

[Tsoppi interrupts] Yes, half a billion.

[Grigoryev continues]. Which can be compared to an annual budget of Haiti which amounts to $250 million. In other words, Baby Doc brought with him two annual budgets, leaving around a million dollars in the treasury.

[Tsoppi] Around a million dollars in all. So there is not one country that is willing to accept him. At one stage they said that Liberia, apparently, might take him in return for a respectable sum, though they evidently understood later that that would be an utterly provocative insult to the whole of Africa. Those behind the plan for settling Duvalier in Liberia rejected it.

Though in fact it isn't at all difficult to find a proper place for this man: his place is in the dock, best of all in Haiti itself, best of all in Port-au-Prince, its capital, where they haven't forgotten this perfectly terrible criminal. He has on his conscience the deaths of thousands, of tens of thousands of Haitians. He and his U.S. masters carry the responsibility for the monstrous poverty, hunger, and lack of rights of the people. There is no punishment that this pocket-sized fascist dictator does not deserve. But the fact is that having thrown out Jean-Claude, the Haitians have not yet got rid of Jean-Claudisme, as the doctrine and practice of this fascist regime have solemnly been called. The country is ruled by a junta which consists totally of his people who have undergone training in the United States. The army solicitously protects the sinister Tontons-Macoutes, which, translated from the Creole, means something like the Vampires. They continue to carry out bloody acts against a population that has risen in an insurrection of liberation against the fascist dictatorship, which served interests primarily of U.S. and French monopolies. In short, the situation there remains extremely tense, while Washington, with the tacit agreement of Paris, makes out that that is the way things have to be and that it is none of its business.

Furthermore, there is another part of the globe where the two imperialist countries are today cooperating.

They are doing so in a very active way, each pursuing its own strategic and other economic interests, and at the same time those that are shared between the two of them. I am thinking about all that is happening around Libya. For several weeks the United States has been terrorizing this country, accusing it of terrorism. The U.S. Navy, the Navy's air force, is persistently patrolling off the coast of Libya with blatantly provocative intentions. France, now, has essentially opened up a second anti-Libyan front, a land front, having carried out a massed military incursion into the territory of Libya's neighbor, Chad, and having reinforced the positions of the pro-Western regime in Ndjamena, the country's capital. It's as if they are taking Libya in a pincer-movement, and this is very serious and dangerous. In the view of democratic circles in France this operation, which has been given the frightening code-name of "Hawk", proves that Paris certainly isn't seeking to achieve national conciliation in Chad, something which, if it were achieved, would in general remove any pretext for foreign interference. This is first and foremost a blow struck against Libya and against the whole of Africa, against the Arab countries, done in order to remind everyone that France, with the complete approval of the United States, will continue to fill the role of armed gendarme standing guard over the imperialist presence on the black continent and in all places from which colonialists have at some time been driven out.

[Grigoryev] Perhaps it is worth mentioning in this connection how we view French imperialism, for what we are talking about is France, wonderful France with which we have such long-standing traditional links. But imperialism remains imperialism, and the fact that it is French imperialism does not mean that it has French elegance. It is just as crude and harsh as it always was.

[Tsoppi] What's more, this imperialism, with its crudeness and harshness, is today exceeding all bounds of decency, even in relation to our country. Just look: France today is breaking all the records for anti-Sovietism. All bourgeois programs contain absolutely vile reports that the normal mind simply cannot stand, which allegedly underline the life of the Soviet people. They try to distort our peace program. They try to present it as some kind of game, as some kind of contest between the two superpowers, and so on and so forth. This is something that strikes everyone, literally everyone.

[Charikov] We have just been talking about the possibility of national conciliation in Chad and about the way in which imperialist forces are trying to hamper this very normal process. I immediately started to think about the way something similar is currently taking place on the Korean peninsula. We know that the issue of the reunification of North and South Korea is on the agenda. It has never been taken off it. Recently the leadership of the DPRK, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has taken an important and I would say constructive step toward the creation of a more constructive atmosphere for these talks. The leadership of the DPRK has proposed that all military maneuvers be ended by 1 February of this year on the territory of the peninsula, with the object, so to speak, of introducing into relations between the North and South an element of, say, confidence and stability. Naturally the leadership of the DPRK was counting on some actions in response by South Korea. However, South Korea's decision was made by the United States. At the very same time it began holding large-scale military games under the code-name "Team Spirit-86," thereby demonstrating that in the first place they are ignoring the DPRK initiative, and in the second place that essentially it is opposed to any compromise, that it is opposed to any reunification of the North and South of that country in any form. As we know, the United States is essentially the boss in the South. Following the so-called U.S.-South Korean treaty of 1953, the U.S. presence there is regarded as being essentially without time limit. Chon Tu-hwan, the current president, as we know took up this post in 1981, after a so-called new constituion was introduced for the country.

Under this constitution he was elected for a 7-year period, that is to say in 1988 he is due for reelection. What's more, he was elected not by direct suffrage but according the U.S. model by an electoral college. Given the fact that there is no direct suffrage, the result of this election is already under some doubt.

[Tsoppi] As we know, he himself primarily picked the electors with the help of U.S. advisers.

[Charikov] Not only the electors. Under that same constitution it turns out that the president has the right to appoint -- just imagine it -- to appoint one third of the national assembly, i.e. the country's parliament...

[Tsoppi interrupts] That is, the people who are to elect him.

[Charikov] Yes, the people who are to elect him, his country's parliamentarians.

[Tsoppi] That is also a very democratic method of government!

[Charikov] That is precisely the issue, and this democracy, this so-called democracy, is being promoted in all sorts of ways by the United States and presented as an example which should be followed in Asia.

[Grigoryev] Well, since we're talking about democracy, we naturally cannot fail to mention this concept in reference to Western Europe as well - to the bourgeois West. In the FRG at the moment, the government is trying to get through the Bundestag two internal security laws. I shall not go into the details of these laws, but their substance was very accurately expressed by the West German Communists' newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, which wrote that if these laws are adopted by the Bundestag, the FRG will finally be transformed into a police state. Well, indeed, things have been going that way for a long time, especially since the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats coalition came to power in 1982. The infamous constitution protection department has stepped up its activities. It has already passed a couple of million West German citizens through its filters in all sorts of interrogations and hearings and, according to the latest figures, around 10,000 West Germans have their names on the blacklist of those who are deprived of the right to work, to labor; i.e. the Berufsverbot, the ban on expression and ban on profession -- an expression which has entered all other languages from the German. Sad though it be, democracy in action, West German democracy, bourgeois democracy in action provides us with examples of this literally every day. Repression for participating in demonstrations is becoming harsher, as is police surveillance and so forth.

However, there is still another, let's say interesting phenomenon, which also characterizes this bourgeois democracy of the FRG very clearly. The other day it became known that none other than the chancellor himself, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, is under investigation. The procurator's office of the city of Koblenz has instituted proceedings against him on a charge of giving false testimony at a sitting of the parliamentary commission for the investigation into the Flick affair. So, the charge has been made against him. It was made by Otto Schily, a Bundestag deputy from the Greens Party and a well-known lawyer. The charge is that what Kohl said was far from the whole truth, and, moreover, that it wasn't even the truth at all. Well, I don't want to make guesses now as to what the outcome of this investigation will be, although UNSERE ZEIT, which I mentioned earlier, wrote that if the judges perform their duty, the chancellor will have to resign from his post. Let's not make any guesses about this for the moment. I simply want to talk about the essence of this phenomenon.

Putting a brave face on a sorry business, the bourgeois press writes in the FRG about how democratic their society is: even the chancellor, who allegedly committed unseemly deeds, is standing trial. Well, it's true that the chancellor is standing trial, as formerly did Economics Minister Lambsdorff, who then resigned from his post, and Barzel, who resigned as Bundestag chairman. That is true, but after all the affair is not called the Kohl, Lambsdorff, or Barzel affair, but the Flick affair.

[Tsoppi] The owner.

[Grigoryev] The owner. Nothing, however, is being done about the owner. Admittedly he is a bit fed up with this press scandal. He went and sold the majority of shares in his concern for 5,000 million -- he doesn't want his name to be bandied about anymore. No judicial bodies at all are summoning him however, nor will any because he is the boss. In his time he has installed Mr X. Next there will be Mr. Y, and then Mr. Z. The whole system remains the same.

[Charikov] Kohl probably isn't in much danger.

[Grigoryev] Even if he is in danger, I repeat, even if he is in danger, the system is one in which politics are determined by a large monopoly, or rather large monopolies, a conglomerate of these monopolies: the same ones that once brought Hitler to power. Naturally, I am making no parallels with today's FRG; nonetheless, I want to point out that these concerns have retained all their power and they bribe politicians. That, then, is their democracy, founded on bags of money.

[Tsoppi] It is a democracy of which any normal person living in such conditions ought to be ashamed. In France recently there was an instance which was very unpleasant for France's reputation. A factory worker kept a diary in which he noted the way in which workers were treated, working conditions, why there are no labor protection measures, and so on and so forth -- how much the company is making out of exploiting the workers. He sent this diary to the French Communists' newspaper HUMANITE. It was published and Henri Clavot, as the man is called, was sacked for daring to think that he, simple worker, has the right...

[Charikov interrupts] To write to a newspaper.

[Tsoppi]... Has the right to freedom of speech, has the right to use the freedom of the press. I think that this defect is an innate feature of bourgeois democracy, and I see no way for a society in which such a democracy flourishes to get rid of it.

[Charikov] Yes, there are many examples in the West like the one you have just mentioned, Viktov Aleksandrovich. They all differ only in the extent of their dramatic character, one could say. At the same time, they all confirm, just as you said, the fact that the society which calls itself the society of freedoms, equal opportunities and democracy, in actual fact tramples on these freedoms every day and every hour. Admittedly, individual citizens such as these Flicks, Kohls, and so on enjoy freedom in that society, i.e. those who are in power. All the others -- the workers, all the other people, all the other ordinary members of that society -- do not, in fact, have these fictional rights, and in essence, do not enjoy these freedoms.

On that, allow me to say good-bye and to thank you on behalf of the participants in this broadcast. Good-by comrades, and all the best.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON USSR QUEST FOR PEACE

PM232030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 86 First Edition p 6

[Editorial article: "Rising to the Challenge of the Epoch"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress is awaited all over the world as a most important event not only in our country's domestic life, but also in international life. This appraisal stems from the revolutionary nature and scope of the tasks which Lenin's party has set itself, rising to the challenge of the epoch.

This is a dual challenge. From the viewpoint of the country's domestic life, it concerns the fact that Soviet society is now facing the task of decisively accelerating socioeconomic development. From the external viewpoint, the creation [sozdaniye] of highly efficient means for mankind's self-destruction brings to the foreground the need for fundamental changes in the sphere of international relations and for the renunciation of the practice, going back thousands of years, when states relied on military force and often set it in motion.

"We Soviet Communists," M.S. Gorbachev says, "have been and remain loyal to the immortal teaching of Marx and Lenin, which was born and developed as a revolutionary teaching, as an instrument for the profound transformation of the world in the interests of the working class and all working people, for the sake of satisfying their vital needs and implementing their social and moral ideals. And this means that we Communists must be masters of the art of always and everywhere applying this teaching skillfully and creatively to the specific conditions of our work and of the real world surrounding us."

This is exactly how Lenin's party acted in preparation for its congress. Political observers and even the broad public strata abroad are struck by its dynamism and the daring with which it is revealing the accumulated shortcomings, by the grandeur of the plans for creative activity set out in the precongress documents, and by the purposefulness embodied in the unity of domestic and foreign policy which supplement one another.

The world is living through a period of great hopes and great alarm. Never before in its history has mankind possessed such great opportunities to solve its problems. Never before, however, have its problems been as complex as at present.

The achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, undreamed of just a few decades ago, seem to have made our planet smaller with man's emergence into space -- the eyes perceive it as just a small blue sphere. How young this planet -- Earth -- still is, strictly speaking. Its actual formation is still in progress, as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes constantly remind us. But no matter how destructive nature's elements may be at times, it is not they that cause the main alarm of mankind. Its attention is concentrated on different problems -- social, economic, and political.

The invention of nuclear weapons and the prospect of the creation [sozdaniye] of other, even more devastating means of mass destruction, transform the idea of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems, which was propounded way back by V.I. Lenin, into an imperative necessity. There is no other sensible alternative for mankind. The strong-arm method of solving international disputes is fraught with the destruction of life on earth itself. Now the question of war and peace has become the main, the key problem of mankind.

It is profoundly significant that the first country of victorious socialism in the world, the one that was born with the slogan "Peace for the peoples!", has now put forward, under fundamentally different international conditions, an expanded program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the militarization of space.

This program is contained in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement. Presented on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, it became yet another important landmark along the path of preparations for the congress and enhanced even further the international importance of the forthcoming forum of Soviet Communists. We believe that, having conquered the minds of people, from responsible statesmen to the most ordinary people, this program is capable of becoming the material force which will enable mankind to free itself from the fear for its future, to enter the 21st century without nuclear or any other mass destruction weapons, and to channel into peaceful needs the enormous funds that are being wasted on the arms race.

Such is the noble and humane objective set by the Land of October. It counters the misanthropic "star wars" plan being hatched by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism with its own "star peace" plan, opening before mankind the truly boundless horizons of exploring the universe and of social progress.

The peoples in the world hope that the 27th CPSU Congress will make a weighty contribution to the cause of the implementation of their common dream of a peaceful and happy life. And their hopes will not be in vain. Lenin's party has risen to the challenge of the epoch and will meet it appropriately.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES ASIA POLICIES

LD211208 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 21 (MTI) -- Leonid Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, has given an interview to MTI's Moscow correspondent on the policy towards the Far East of the Soviet Union, including Soviet-Chinese relations.

Ilichev stated 'The Soviet Union is also an Asian and Pacific power, which has its longest border in Asia. Over the past years the militarist activity of imperialism has palpably strengthened in this region. The imperialist forces continue to increase military potential in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states of Asia.

In this region, however, no steps were made to explore such efficient, comprehensive and mutually acceptable solutions as in Europe. A diplomatic 'gap' of this kind raises the danger of such events that might entail serious consequences for the Asian countries, and the entire world.

We oppose that the Asian states should become the 'nuclear hostages' of strategists beyond the ocean. We wish Asia to become a continent of peace and cooperation. The sooner it happens the better as the dangerous course of events can only be broken with steps made in that direction. The Soviet Union has expounded the basic conception of strengthening strategic stability which would comply with the interests of all countries in the region.

It would contain the five principles of peaceful co-existence elaborated by Asian countries, the ten principles of Bandung, and the proposals for security in Asia by the Soviet Union, Mongolia, the DPR of Korea, the Indochinese countries, India and other countries.

The Soviet Union does not wish to enforce ready formulas on the states of Asia and the Pacific region. It calls upon joint efforts to elaborate such formulas.

Ilichev said that the conception of security in Asia would also include the requirement that the nuclear-weapon states should discontinue any nuclear tests including those in the region of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

Ilichev pointed out that today the issues of peace and security are raised in Asia as keenly as in Europe. Over the recent period the aggressive policy of the United States has enhanced the danger of the Asian and Pacific region becoming another scene of military and political confrontation, Therefore we hold it imperative that all peace-loving forces in Asia should become more active and the Asian countries make united efforts to elaborate a more comprehensive interpretation of their security issues.

The opinion that the conditions for a comprehensive Asian political forum are not available can be heard sometimes, Ilyichev said. In our interpretation such a forum would be required in the last stage of the work serving the aim of Asia becoming a continent of lasting peace, friendship and genuine good-neighbourly relations, It is obvious that it could only be held after a certain period of time. It requires many years, strenuous work to establish an efficient system of security in Asia.

It is the most important thing today that genuine good-neighbourly relations be established between the Asian countries and their disputes be exclusively settled by peaceful means.

No genuine security can be created in Asia without the just, political settlement of conflicts in the different regions of the continent. It can only happen if the inalienable rights of all peoples to freedom, independence, and the independent choice of direction without external interference are recognized.

The issue of war and peace equally concerns the peoples of all countries in Asia. The issue of 'to be or not to be', the problem of the survival of humankind is a matter of particularly great concern. This is why the comprehensive programme of peace and disarmament included in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement was met favourably and with interest in the majority of Asian countries.

The leaders of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia and the DPR of Korea issued statements assuring the Soviet initiative of their full support.

The representative of the foreign minister of the People's Republic of China stated that the Soviet proposals contained some new features and they are being thoroughly studied by China. The official representatives of China, however, have as yet abstained from giving a genuine, public assessment of the Soviet proposals. The Chinese mass media carried only a brief summary of the statment.

It is noteworthy that the ASEAN countries have not made a formal reaction to the Soviet initiative. The opinion of the leaders of these states seems to depend on the position of Washington.

In Japan the Soviet proposals raised obvious interest and, on the whole, a favourable reaction. The different circles of the Japanese society received the statement of the CPSU CC general secretary with enthusiasm. The Soviet Union continues to strive for the maintenance and development of good-neighbourly relations with Japan, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said.

Over the recent period the Japanese leaders more frequently took a stand for the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations. It is obvious that we have a positive answer, and thus Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee [as recieved] and Soviet foreign minister paid a visit to Japan.

On the whole, the Soviet Union assessed the talks favourably. Political dialogue has been restored and will continue between our countries. I think it unnecessary to speak of the significance of Soviet-Japanese political dialogue. We are of the position that these two huge countries of Asia should find a common language. It is impossible, for instance, to hold different views on such issues of key importance like the elimination of nuclear danger.

It belongs to the positive achievements of the Tokyo visit of our foreign minister that both parties emphasized their intention to encourage commercial, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other kind of relations.

Of course there are some issues on which the Soviet Union and Japan hold different views. For instance, Japan does not condemn the U.S. "star wars" scheme. Whether it will only 'understand' the programme or take part in it is an important issue that determines our position towards Japan. A Japan participating in the 'Strategic Defence Initiative' differs from a Japan that stays away from the militarist programme.

The Soviet Union has always been the advocate of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty. We are of the view that there can be an agreement in this field. As Eduard Shevardnadze said, we are ready to hold talks on a peace treaty. It does not mean that the Soviet Union, as it is sometimes said in Japan, would be ready to discuss the non-existing, so-called territorial issue.

The Soviet Union is open to any cooperation with Japan upon the basis of equality and reciprocal benefits. If Japan acts in a consistent and constructive way, we can look with confidence on the future of Soviet-Japanese relations.

On the Soviet-Chinese relations Ilichev said:

The mere fact that the representatives of the two countries launched talks and held consultations for three years is highly important. The consultation led to some results. The Soviet Union continues to show an initiating, constructive attitude both in political issues and in practical bilateral relations. The reciprocally acceptable agreements achieved through the joint efforts of the two sides considerably promoted the favourable changes in the Soviet-Chinese relations.

In the past two years the two countries signed agreements on trade and payments in the 1986-1990 period, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and the establishment of a Soviet-Chinese committee for economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation. Bilateral trade is increasing, and scientific and technical relations have expanded.

In the consultations we have discussed the restoration of cultural exchange, and relations between the academies of sciences, ministries, national authorities and social organizations.

It is of principal importance from the aspect of the normalization of bilateral relations that Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU CC general secretary, met Li Peng, member of the CPC CC Political Committee and Chinese deputy prime minister, in May and December 1985, and that the Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers agreed in New York to pay official visits to one another's countries.

Despite the achievements, the level of political relations does not yet correspond to the opportunities arising from the socialist social order of the Soviet Union and China. This is why there is a lag in political relations which are still not based on a treaty. We hold it indispensable to create this basis.

Unfortunately, there is no genuine advance in political relations as China strives to add such issues to the scope of bilateral relations that are connected with third countries. We hold the position that we could agree on the normalization and improvement of our relations to China without preconditions, on the basis of the principles of equality and good-neighbourliness, without being against the interests of other countries.

On the Soviet-Indian relations Ilichev said:

The friendly relations of the two countries have been successfully developing for some decades. Political relations have become stable and trustful, and commercial, economic, scientific and technical relations have developed dynamically.

Personal relations on the top level are playing an important part in the accelerating development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries. As it is known, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi paid three visits to the Soviet Union, in March, May and October 1985. His meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev encouraged the cooperation of the Soviet Union and India in all fields.

Rajiv Gandhi invited Mikhail Gorbachev to India, who has accepted the invitation. The exact date of his visit will be made public later.

GDR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO FRG ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD220950 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, February 22 TASS -- Ensuring peace is the most important task of our time. Everything must be done to end the arms race on Earth and prevent its spread to outer space, says a joint communique on the results of an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by a delegation from the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, headed by the People's Chamber president, Horst Sindermann, at the invitation of Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Bundestag faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Both sides, the communique says, regard the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva as an important step toward detente. They welcome the Soviet Union's peace initiatives which deserve a constructive reply from the West.

It was stressed during the talks between the two delegations that the chief conditions for peace in Europe are the inviolability of borders, respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states.

PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD212045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1645 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Report on 21 February press conference held at the Congress Press Center in Moscow devoted to the Soviet peace program and regional conflicts granted by Nikolay Shishlin, head of a group of consultants for the Department for Liaison with Communist and Workers Parties of Socialists Countries; Vitaliy Kobysh, section head at the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of sciences; Vitaliy Zhurkin, deputy director of the institute of the U.S. and Canada Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Alexsandr Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA; correspondent's unidentified -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Primakov] "In the United States greater and greater attention is being paid lately to topics related to so-called neoglobalism, to low intensity wars. This can be seen in a number of speeches by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. An analysis of Reagan's latest State of the Union message convinces one that this subject is also of increased interest to the U.S. President. What is happening is that it is being proclaimed essential for the United States to employ its entire arsenal, including the military, in order to prevent the development of situations in different regions of the world that are unfavorable to the United States, or to create situations that are favorable to the United States, also on the regional level. I refer to the situations in Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, around Afghanistan, in Cambodia, and so on.

"Certain practical things have also recently been done in the context of so-called neoglobalism. First representatives of antigovernment forces are being received at the very highest level, for instance, Savimbi, the ringleader of the Angolan antigovernment gangs, and the anti-Sandinista contras. Increasing demands are made for meeting the requirements of the dushmans in Afghanistan, and so on. It is quite clear that the United State's complex, which could be described as a claim to the role of arbiter of the destinies of the world, is being revived at full throttle. But why is the concept of neoglobalism being pushed so insistently, and I would go so far as to say, so doggedly by the United States today? It seems that, first, this is a method by which the United States is attempting to wear down the USSR on a global scale; second, it is an attempt to halt the trend toward a change in public opinion after Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's 15 January statement that put forward a comprehensive plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons."

[Correspondent] The presidential election that took place recently in the Philippines are a vivid manifestation of the United States' policy of neoglobalism.

[Lomeyko] "Those who are present here obviously know that according to the information that has been officially published Marcos won the election by obtaining 1.5 million more votes than the opposition candidate, Aquino. These results have been confirmed by the National Assembly. I would like to stress as a point of principle that only the Filipinos themselves, and they alone, are able to decide their country's fate, including the question of to whom the supreme post in their state should be entrusted. Naturally we cannot fail to pay attention to the fact that many Philippine political figures and the public resolutely reject any interference in the internal affairs of their country, especially attempts to impose institutions and values from the other side of the ocean.

And there are more than sufficient grounds for indignation of this kind: For how else can one describe the fact that literally crowds of emissaries from across the ocean were sent to this country on the very eve of the election, to observe the election, to follow their progress, to conciliate between the hostile factions and so on and so forth. Many questions can be asked: Why was it necessary to send the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and the aircraft carrier Midway to the shores of the Philippines on the very eve of the election? Why was it necessary to send an additional 2,000 Marines from the Rapid Deployment Force and 200 Green Berets instructors in the suppression of disturbances, so to speak? Was this not direct interference in the affairs of another sovereign state?"

[Correspondent] The journalists who asked questions at the press conference noted that in a number of regions of the world the international situation, following the Geneva meeting, has not only failed to improve but has even become more complicated. Who, then, is to blame for this?

[Kobysh] "The picture, so to speak, is this: Soviet-U.S. talks are apparently taking place; there would even appear to be some progress, particularly as far as Euromissiles are concerned; a new summit meeting is possible -- in short there is some movement forward. But under cover of all this the United States is rigidly implementing, more rigidly than it was before, its course in the regions, in the hot spots of the world, as we journalists call them. It is doing so openly, aggressively, and imperialistically. This is the impression that we are getting. And of course this cannot fail to put one on one's guard."

[Correspondent] And how can President Reagan's visit to Grenada be described? Is this not a manifestation of the policy of neoglobalism?

[Kobysh] "This is classic imperialism. It has found its most colorful expression, so to speak, in this affair. They didn't just crucify and crush the country: The country is in a complete state of disorder. You know the objective data; you have the information. Virtually half of the population there is out of work, everything has been destroyed. And they are now unveiling a monument there to the soldiers who died during the liberation of Grenada. Liberation from what? Liberation from the desire of people to live in a way that benefits human beings. And Reagan has gone there to put his blessing upon this process, as it were, a process that the United States does not now conceal and which they call neoglobalism in Washington."

[Correspondent] Complications in a number of regions of our planet, or regional conflicts, as they say, are giving rise to alarm everywhere. But at the same time those complications are no doubt not the main problem that disturbs peace-loving mankind, particularly today.

[Bovin] "As far as I understand it, the main problem now lies not in what is taking place in, say, Nicaragua and the Republic of South Africa, although of itself this is very important, but the main thing amounts to this: Will we or will we not manage to survive? This is the main problem, and to solve this main problem we have to deal first and foremost with issues of disarmament, because if there is no disarmament then none of the remaining regional conflicts will be of great importance. We consider, therefore, that it is possible to single out some priorities in policy -- something is more important, something is less so -- and in our view the problem with the main priority, I repeat, is the problem of universal disarmament, despite the fact that of course we understand the importance of solutions of regional conflicts."

[Correspondent] Those present also answered other questions from the journalists.

U.S. PLANS 'ARMED OPERATIONS' AROUND WORLD

LD240905 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2005 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Those on the other side of the ocean are still raging over international terrorists. This concern is being voiced in speeches by U.S. politicians on television and in the press. Shadows of the past are being recalled from oblivion -- retired generals and former CIA agents -- in order to theoretically substantiate the philosophy of active interference by the United States in various regions of the world under the banner of the struggle against terrorism. This philosophy of the prehistoric age has even been given an official name: "military action of low intensity." From now on, what is involved is not just individual armed operations by the Pentagon of the Grenada sort for strengthening U.S. positions that were shattered in this or that minor or developing country, but a global policy of state terrorism by the United States.

It has already been reported that a conference called "military action of low intensity" was recently held in Washington under the patronage of Caspar Weinberger. This was not a scientific conference, but concrete instructions were issued concerning specific actions of a military or nonmilitary nature that could be taken by the United States in order to substantiate the imperial doctrine of new globalism. The U.S. ruling circles claim the right to directly manage affairs throughout the globe. The U.S. doctrine, as Buchanan, one of the leading presidential advisers declared, proclaims that the United States should not tolerate the fact that as soon as any country joins the socialist or communist camp it is to stay there forever. In Buchanan's words, the United States reserves the right for herself to render assistance to freedom fighters. By the so-called advocates of freedom Washington means that Afghan bandits, whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of peaceful inhabitants; the Somozite gangs, who make criminal sallies against the Republic of Nicaragua; the terrorists from the dissident Angola grouping of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola; and the Pol Pot bandits, who are trying to hinder the building of a new life in Cambodia.

But the United States does not rely exclusively on those mercenaries. The Pentagon is developing strategy and tactics for the U.S. Armed Forces in the so-called wars of low intensity. A special role is being assigned to the special purpose troops. The Green Berets, Rangers, sabotage units, "Delta" and others receive modern armaments and combat equipment. During the current year, the Pentagon will spend over $1 billion for expanding and fitting the units of professional killers. At U.S. training grounds and bases, cutthroats dressed in camouflage uniforms train operators on seizing individual facilities and whole cities, sabotage, and how to kipnap state and political figures who do not suit Washington. The interventionist doctrine of new globalism is directed against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, Angola and Cambodia, Ethiopia and Libya -- against all countries that conduct an independent, anti-imperialist policy. Under the banner of struggle against terrorism, Washington is planning large-scale armed operations in various areas of the world, and the Pentagon and CIA are assigned leading roles in these minor wars.

Recently the U.S. magazine ROLLING STONE published the confessions of Miles Copeland, a former CIA agent. This ominous name is well-known in the Middle-East. After World War II, Copeland headed the U.S. spy center in Damascus; then he was transferred to Cairo where following the orders of his bosses at Langley, he was preparing the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

Nobody knows better than me, the retired U.S. agent bragged, how a government is being replaced, no matter whether it is done by force or by other means.

Now Miles Copeland is advising on better ways of accomplishing U.S. subversive operations in developing counties. But even he has to admit that this policy does not have a future. At present, Copeland declared, most of the world is set against us; that is, against the United States. When we go out sailing on our gunboats, when we bomb villages and kill women and children, in much greater numbers than the terrorists, we antagonize the whole world.

The same fate awaits the new aggressive doctrines of today's knights of cloak and dagger on the other side of the ocean.

REPORT, COMMENT ON REAGAN'S GRENADA TRIP

New Threats Issued

LD212042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Speaking at St Georges during his visit to Grenada, President Reagan grossly attacked Cuba and Nicaragua, making new threats against them. The parallel that he drew between the events in Grenada preceding the U.S. aggression and the present situation in Nicaragua has led observers to the conclusion that that invasion to all intents and purposes was the beginning of the implementation of the policy of neoglobalism, and could be repeated.

Spontaneous demonstrations have taken place in Grenada during the U.S. President's visit. Punitive squads dealt harshly with the demonstrators, and dozens of demonstrators were thrown into jail.

U.S. 'Betrayal, Perfidy' Decried

LD220311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 21 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpt] Speaking of friendship and solidarity, I will proceed now to an event that reminded us of betrayal and perfidy. I mean the visit by President Reagan to Grenada, which took place yesterday.

Deigning to visit this tiny island in the Caribbean, Reagan wanted to do it for three reasons: First, to commemorate U.S. soldiers who died in October, 1983, during the bandit landing and capture of the island. Here is is, laying a wreath to the monument to U.S. soldiers. [video shows Reagan arriving, laying wreath] Second, the President has inaugurated an international airport in Point Salines; and the third reason for his visit is apparently the most important one: Reagan staged some sort of demonstration of Caribbean solidarity with Washington. He has attempted to rally his marionettes, heading unreservedly submissive regimes in several small Caribbean states, even closer around him. These obedient servants of Washington were assembled in St. Georges a day before Reagan arrived there by his emissary for the dirtiest affairs, General Vernon Walters, former CIA deputy director, who is now U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations. The marionettes obeyed the general in the way recruits obey their warrant officer.

If I wanted just to comment on this event, I would confine myself to just this explanation of the reasons for the visit, perhaps complem nting it by recalling the changes that Grenada underwent over the 2 years and 4 months of U.S. occupation: complete degradation of the national economy, sharp decline in the people's welfare, failure of social programs, growth of unemployment, which is up to 40 percent, and so on and so forth.

All this is true, but I would like to leave the confines of such standard and impartial analysis. That is, in this case, what is involved is far from being just a traditional, customary visit by the head of one state to the head of another. No, let us call a spade a spade. The main organizer and commander in chief of the bandit terrorist operation came to review the fruits of his labor, so to speak, to feast his eyes upon the outcome of feats by his subordinates, to sum up the results complacently. From his point of view, the results are undoubtedly positive. Well, little Grenada is not Vietnam; it was not that difficult to occupy the tiny island from a military point of view. The 19 U.S. soldiers who met their death there are, after all, a trifling cost -- from the point of view of the U.S. Administration -- for the glorious victory, even more so if one bears in mind the fact that over 50,000 Americans died pointless and futile deaths in Vietnam. Now, the master of the White House, bringing the fashionable Washington doctrine of neoglobalism to life and reaffirming the absolute domination of the Stars and Stripes there in a way, proudly sets his foot on the soil of the enslaved Grenada. Well, what comes next? One would like to ask this of those who set the President's hasty expedition underway, those who wrote his speeches about Grenada and for Grenade, those who obligingly pulled the red carpet toward the President's plane. In order to understand what happens next, one should look back, one should recall some chapters in history.

'Strange Logic' Noted

LD230948 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Legantsov reporting.

The regular weekend radio address of U.S. President Ronald Reagan essentially boiled down to an effort to justify U.S. armed aggression against Grenada and scare sovereign Nicaragua.

Without as much as a shade of embarrassment the White House incumbent described an act of state terrorism -- the seizure of the tiny insular state of Grenada on which the Pentagon brought down the might of its intervention forces -- as the liberation "of the people of Grenada from the grip of tyranny." Following what may be mildly termed strange logic, the President tried to pass off the occupation of Grenada by U.S. troops and the installation there of a regime that suits Washington as the "restoration of order and freedom to Grenada."

The President alleged that the remains of the Somocista bands that commit atrocious crimes on Nicaragua's soil are "freedom fighters now struggling against the communist dictatorship." In the President's words, U.S. aid to the bands of killers and thugs is "both morally right and vital to our national security." Revolutionary Nicaragua has long evoked special hatred in Washington. The ruling quarters of the United States cannot forgive the Nicaraguans for having taken the destiny of the country into their own hands and starting to build a new life. Even now the revolution provides free medical assistance and education to the people. Washington would very much like to deprive the Nicaraguans of the gains serving as an example for other Central American nations, and restore the former colonial order in the country.

Commenting on the presidential radio address to the nation, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency links it with the intention of the President to send an official request to the U.S. Congress for additional funds to help the anti-Nicaraguan bands. According to an AP report, the President is going to ask for 100 million dollars for that purpose.

U.S. JUDGMENT OF NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION CRITICIZED

LD220021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] You may possibly have already read in this morning press about President Reagan's meetings over the last few days with congressional leaders. I would like to dwell in a little more detail on his meeting, on his conversation with Republican leaders in Congress. After this meeting, which took place this week, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes explained to journalists that the President discussed with congressmen ways and means of further expanding U.S. military aid for the Nicaraguan contras. As Speakes told it, the President and members of his Cabinet depicted the desperate situation of the fighters for freedom in dramatic hues to the congressmen, and tried to substantiate in every possible way the need to allocate them -- these freedom fighters, that is, these bandits and killers fighting the Nicaraguan people -- fresh multimillion dollar assistance. Reagan is asking for $100 million from Congress this year. One journalist -- and this where an interesting episode occurred -- asked: Did Larry Speakes -- and, naturally, the administration that he represents -- did they not consider that the Sandinists have the right to defend themselves and their country against the contras? Larry Speakes maneuvered, evaded a direct reply to this question, and said the following: We deplore the fact that the Nicaraguan Government is not observing the principles of its revolution.

The journalists, of course, were amazed: Larry Speakes in the role of revolutionary theoretician! But Larry Speakes continued and went on to develop his idea: We consider, he said, the Nicaraguan revolution to be a hijacked revolution, its principles are not being observed; we, that is, the Washington administration, we want, said Larry Speakes, the Sandinist Government to observe these principles, the principles of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Well, comrades, as the saying goes, that's the limit! Official Washington, as we can see, has invested itself with the authority to decide and to express its judgments on what the paths of the revolution should be in Nicaragua. Washington considers it has a right to evaluate the character of this revolution, its aims, the means of achieving these aims. I think that it is simply impossible to take such arguments seriously. Let us try, in this connection, to remember what...[changes thought] After all, let's say, the United States also, as an independent state, in its time saw the light of day as a result of a revolution. And so, let's try to imagine how they would have reacted in Washington if someone outside that country, today started talking about the fact that the behests of that revolution, the American one, have been betrayed, that the United States are not on the course that they should be following, that the principles of the revolution for which the great American founding fathers fought are not being observed, and that in general that whole American revolution has been hijacked and betrayed. Well, honestly speaking, one could, in my opinion, find a grain of reason in these reproaches. But let us imagine that someone outside the United States, trying to reshape the development of American democracy to their manner and style and to return the United States to the sources of that revolution, proposed to begin deliveries of weapons and ammunition to some opposition forces coming out against the current administration in today's America.

It is unlikely that discourse on this theme, and moreover, such actions, would be welcomed by official circles in the United States.

Well, really, the Americans themselves should judge what system today's America needs. Ultimately, it is the American people who should resolve the issue of whether the current administration, let's say, is observing the behests of Lincoln or Washington, and not the Russian people or the Japanese or the French. Then why not grant precisely the same right to decide their internal problems and determine their path, let's say, to the Nicaraguans or the Angolans? Why does Washington deprive them of this right and consider that precisely it, Washington, must judge whether the Nicaraguan revolution has strayed off course or not? This is precisely how, after all, the U.S. Administration is acting now in relation to Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, when it gives military aid to the Somozite contras or the Afghan dushmans, when with pomp it receives Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola bands.

All this is nothing other than the finished expression of the policy of so-called new globalism, neo-globalism, which this past week has been literally elevated by Washington to the rank of official foreign policy doctrine.

ANGOLA NEXT TARGET OF U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD240349 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Feb 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan embarked on yet another bellicose campaign this week. He demanded that Congressional leaders allocate military aid to the Nicaraguan contras and to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] terrorists in Angola. Trying to convince the legislators, the White House chief argued that freedom fighters cannot fight helicopters aided only by mosquito nets. What a strange notion for the U.S. President to have. He sees bandits as the defenders of democracy, while for him the bazookas and mortars with which these rogues are armed have turned into protection against insects.

The White House is steering the situation toward strengthening its military interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries whose policy does not suit the United States. That is the reaction of U.S. ruling circles to progressive changes taking place in the world. That is Washington's recipe for resolving regional problems. The United States has even backed up this aggressive course with a theoretical concept, giving it the pompous title of neoglobalism. The cutting edge of this doctrine is directed against peoples that have decided to free themselves from the capitalist yoke. Its embodiment in practice is to be seen, for example, in the seizure of Grenada. The U.S. Administration considers violence against the people of this tiny island to be a great victory. Evidence of that is provided by President Reagan's visit to Grenada, where he solmenly laid a wreath at the monument to several U.S. commandos who died infamously on Grenadan soil.

Under the banner of neoglobalism, the United States is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua and Afghanistan and now Angola's turn has come. To be fair, it should be noted that the CIA has already been carrying out secret operations against the Angolan people for a long time. Until recently, however, the United States has been restrained by the so-called Clark Amendment, which forbids the provision of aid to UNITA gangs. The Reagan Administration has managed to abolish this law and this enables Washington to begin giving military support to Savimbi on a large scale.

It is true that this plan is giving rise to protests even in the U.S. Congress. To be sure, Angola maintains mutually advantageous business contacts with several major U.S. companies. There is another rather unpleasant aspect for the White House. Savimbi is well known as a long-standing agent of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa. In giving support to UNITA terrorists, the U.S. Administration is acting at one with the apartheid state and all the more so since the UNITA men can only receive the military aid through the territory of South Africa and Namibia.

In helping UNITA, the United States is not only violating the sovereignty of People's Angola, but is also acting openly as the ally of the racists.

Weapons 'Already Delivered'

LD222146 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] The United States has already delivered the first consignment of weapons to the terrorist UNITA group. The weapons include antitank and antiaircraft missiles. For more than a decade the UNITA group has been waging an armed struggle against the legitimate Government of Angola. Until recently, the bandits largely relied on South Africa. However, this month the UNITA ringleader, Savimbi, visited Washington. He was received by President Reagan. The United States promised all-round assistance for the UNITA group.

Commentary Examines U.S. Aid

LD222143 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The United States is preparing to shortly undertake another ominous step towards boosting subversion against Angola. This time it plans to generously supply with weaponry the anti-Angolan organization UNITA that is carrying out subversive operations against economic enterprises and peaceful citizens of Angola. The ringleader of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, boasted at a press conference following his visit to the United States that Washington had given him reliable guarantees of American military aid to UNITA. Moreover, Savimbi publicly listed the items of the death arsenal to be shortly supplied by the Pentagon. These include among other things antitank and antiaircraft systems. To purchase this weaponry, the terrorists will receive 54 million dollars from their American patrons.

Clearly, Savimbi's overseas voyage wasn't confined to staging a public show, with the purpose of making the UNITA terrorists look politically more respectable. The new African (?ideal) of American conservatives, as Savimbi was baptized by newsmen, was not only treated kindly in Washington but also is receiving weapons to further scale up the undeclared war imperialism and racism are waging on sovereign Angola. Savimbi's visit to Washington and the events that have followed clearly indicate who is the true inspirer and patron of this war. It would be quite misleading to assume that UNITA is capable of seriously threatening Angola and its Armed Forces. As is known, last September a shattering defeat was inflicted on the UNITA ganga and only the interference of the South African troops saved it from complete destruction. Even Western mass media had to admit this.

It is also crystal clear that Washington and Pretoria use the UNITA banner as a cover for carrying through their own subversive policies for Angola and to overthrow the legitimate government in Luanda and strangle the popular revolution in Angola they hate so much.

The planned supplies of American weaponry to the bandits pursue the same goal. For the same purpose, the neocolonialist circles of the United States, together with the Pretoria racists, are planning to transfer up to 30,000 mercenaries to Angola. They calculate that under the UNITA banner this invasion force will better succeed in smashing the progressive regime in the People's Republic of Angola.

This is an example of open and impudent manifestation of the United States policy of international terrorism. In this way the United States actions were qualified by the majority of members of the United Nations Security Council at its recent session. The participants resolutely condemned the scaling up of the American aid to the terrorists as well as Washington's so-called constructive engagement with Pretoria, spearheaded against independent African countries whose policies annoy imperialists and racists. The African public voices just indignation about the policy of the Reagan administration.

U.S. PLANNING MILITARY AID TO CHADIAN GOVERNMENT

PM240916 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Supplying Arms"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Feb -- A State Department spokesman announced that in the course of the next few days the United States will supply the Habre regime with large shipments of arms and ammunition as emergency aid. At present, he pointed out, Washington is expecting an inquiry from the Chadian capital regarding the nature of future deliveries. The United States has already allocated 6 million dollars for military aid to Chad in the current fiscal year.

Tension Serves U.S. Interests

LD230354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1759 GMT 22 Feb 86

["Chad: What Underlies the Invasion" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

In analyzing the causes which forced Paris, for the second time in the past 3 years, to decide on armed intervention in Chad, many observers have come together in the view that France has sent troops to this country by no means only to remind of her role as gendarme in the service of imperialist interests in Western Africa. At a time when the United States continues to escalate military provocations off the northern shores of Libya, creating an additional source of tension in the southern "underbelly" of the Jamahiriyah clearly corresponds to the interests of the White House.

This is particularly obvious if it is taken into account that the frenzied anti-Libyan campaign that Washington is conducting has not met with the expected support in Africa, and the knowingly false motives with which the White House is endeavoring to justify it have not been accepted there. The African countries refuse to see "the world center of international terrorism" in Tripoli insofar as, according to their conviction, it is situated in Washington.

To the accompaniment of Reagan's speeches, which abound in abusive [branny] epithets directed at the Libyan leaders, Jamahiriya delegations visited a number of African countries. There the countries not only did not react to the United States call for an economic boycott of Libya, but even went on, prepared to expand cooperation with her.

Washington simultaneously got two slaps in the face from the African giants Nigeria and the Sudan for its extortionate credit policy, and clashed with the growth of anti-American feelings in these key countries of the continent. The signs of democratization in Khartoum, and the steps it has taken to normalize relations with Tripoli and Addis Ababa have given rise, as the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHALI writes, in the Reagan administration to "nightmares of the prospect of the creation of a unified belt of friendly and hardly pro-U.S. states along a line of Libya-Sudan-Ethiopia." In Lagos, in the words of the NIGERIAN VOICE, Washington "is being put into a rage" by the resolve of the current government of this country "to settle accounts with those who would like to recolonize Nigeria."

Now take a map of Africa and try to look at it through the eyes of Washington geopoliticians. Surely Chad -- situated in the very center of the North African subcontinent and bordering on Libya, as well as Sudan and Nigeria -- is, from the point of view of the White House, that "ideal place" from where it is possible to apply pressure on Tripoli, Khartoum, and Lagos simultaneously and at the same time muddy the water in the whole of this huge region.

Already the experience of the first intervention undertaken in 1983 under the code name "Manta" suggested to the U.S. Administration that it was not Paris that stood to make the maximum gain from this venture but Washington, having occupied strategic positions in the zone considered in the West the "reserve" [zapovednik] of French interests. Thus the Pentagon got the opportunity to create a military base in the south of Chad. In N'Djamena and a number of other towns, several hundreds of thousands of U.S. military specialists have appeared who are not only training the army of the pro-Western Habre regime in punitive operations against the fighters of the Transitional Government for National Unity, but are participating directly in military actions. From year to year the supplies of U.S. weapons, including tanks and missiles, used by N'Djamena in the struggle against patriotic forces, grow.

The methods by which Habre suppresses the opposition do not fit in at all with ideas about human rights. But "in spite of Habre's unsavory reputation, NEWSWEEK admits, sources close to the Reagan administration have confirmed that the CIA is helping him." The U.S. journalist J. Campbell, who has access to secret documents of the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee of the U.S. Congress, characterizes Habre quite simply as a "CIA man," who is in power thanks to $10 million in support from Langley.

In this context, the current intervention of the "hawks" is nothing more than a collective neocolonialist action by Paris and Washington, which has been undertaken in order to prolong the power in N'Djamena of the "CIA man", who is hated by the Chadian people. Talk to the effect that French soldiers have appeared in the heart of Africa in order to "prevent Libya from occupying Chad" or to "prevent Tripoli from creating its own empire on the dark continent" looks simply like attempts to use clumsy propaganda to justify yet another case of "neoglobalism."

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN DECRIED

OW211243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Alekseyev commentary from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The current week has been announced by the WPC as the week of Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf countries.

[Alekseyev] Hello comrades. This vast region of the globe inhabited by over one-third of the world's people has become, during the last decade, the object of intensive military activity by imperialistic powers led by the United States. Large military bases have been created on Diego Garcia Island, in Oman, Somalia, and Kenya, and some other states. Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf waters are crossed by armadas of U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons. The region is patrolled by B-52 strategic bombers, and reconnaissance aircraft equipped with AWACS. The unprecedented increase in the U.S. military presence in the region alone is contrary to the official Washington version about the defense of Persian Gulf states from the alleged threat of the Iran-Iraq war. U.S. Administration officials themselves have conceded that a military victory is not possible for either side in the Iran-Iraq conflict, and that such an outcome would be strategically undesirable for the United States. This was stated by Assistant Secretary of State Murphy. Secret Pentagon documents designating the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region as a special strategic zone in U.S. global policy and ordering the U.S. Armed Forces to be prepared at their own initiative and without waiting for invitation by friendly governments, to take up positions in the region, or in other words, to commit aggression, have been leaked to the press.

It is in this manner that Washington is implementing its neoglobalistic policy that turns peoples of the region into hostages of its military strategic plans.

Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf states and all the peace-loving forces on the planet justly demand that U.S. military presence and bases be eliminated in order to create a zone of genuine peace and cooperation in this region of the planet.

TASS NOTES POLITICIZING OF SHUTTLE MISHAP

LD231728 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 23 TASS -- By TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev:

The investigation into the disaster of the space shuttle Challenger is turning ever more political. The search for the causes of the blast that destroyed the Challenger, notes the ASSOCIATED PRESS, has raised new questions related both to spacecraft equipment and decision-making by the leadership of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

It has become known that 15 engineers of Morton Thiokol, which manufactures solid-fuel boosters, strongly objected to the January 28 launch after learning about sharp drops in air temperature at the launch site. The corporation's Vice President Joe Kilminster and the NASA leadership ignored their objections, however.

In the light of the new information, Senator Albert Gore has demanded the resignation of acting NASA Administrator William Graham. He observed that the agency's leadership agreed to the lift-off despite apparant warnings about a possible danger.

The Challenger tragedy compels ever more people in the United States to ponder over dangerous consequences of the White House's "stars wars" programme. The loss of the space shuttle gave a lesson that, however sophisticated and advanced technology might be, one should not rule out man's role, member of the House of Representatives Dan Glickman stressed in Congress. An analogy with the Strategic Defence Initiative is striking, he went on. It is insanity to reply fully on lasers and advanced computers in the defence of the United States.

- The Challenger mishap, noted THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, is a reminder of how unreliable such systems are: Even a small element in a long-planned launch may break down and bring about a disaster.

Nashville (Tennessee), February 23 TASS -- By TASS correspondent A. Shalnev:

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has demanded that the administration of Ronald Reagan renounce the "star wars" plans. This should be done as soon as possible, he said at a seminar on East-West relations at Vanderbilt University.

Carter described SDI as a tragic mistake, a deluding concept. Not a single responsible scientist believes, he said, that it is possible to create an inpenetrable anti-missile defence. The implementation of SDI would result in the transfer of the nuclear arms race into outer space and become a hard-to-overcome obstacle in the way of arms control accords.

The former American president stressed that the latest Soviet initiatives, advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, represent a basis for constructive negotiations. These are sensible, much-promising proposals, Carter said.

Carter came out in favour of the termination of nuclear explosions by the United States which, he recalled, the Soviet Union already did unilaterally. He stressed the importance of banning the tests of anti-satellite weapons.

PENTAGON OUT TO GAIN CONTROL OF SHUTTLE PROGRAM

LD211835 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko reports:

Vice-Admiral Richard Truly has been appointed NASA deputy director in charge of space flights. He will now head the space shuttle program. A statement to this effect was made at a press conference here.

Way back in 1965, Richard Truly was included into the group of military astronauts, who created the U.S. Air Force orbital laboratory. He took part in a program of testing a prototype of a space shuttle, and then made two flights on board the space shuttle. From October 1983 Richard Truly headed the space command of the U.S. Navy, which runs reconnaissance and navigation satellites as well as relaying satellites ensuring communication with U.S. naval ships world-wide.

The appointment of a high-ranking military as head of the space shuttle program is evidence that the Pentagon is out to take the space shuttle program completely under its control. Already now the Defence Department broadly uses space ships with its aims, and for the coming years it has "reserved" for itself practically every third space shuttle mission.

ILICHEV TALKS WITH PRC AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

PM211802 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 February L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, received Li Zeqang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, and had a conversation with him on certain topical international problems, primarily questions connected with the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

EMBASSY IN BEIJING MARKS SOVIET ARMED FORCES DAY

Xu Xin Attends Reception

OW231609 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in China held a reception marking the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Armed Forces. Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the reception.

Soviet-War Dead Honored

OW231629 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] On the occasion of Soviet Armed Forces Day, the staff members of the Soviet Embassy in the People's Republic of China laid wreaths at fallen Soviet soldiers' monuments in Harbin, Shenyang, Changchun, Dalian, Mudanjiang, Jiamusi, and Wuhan. The Soviet soldiers heroically gave their lives in order to liberate China during the war against Japanese aggressors.

PRC TO TRY HIJACKERS OF SOVIET PLANE

LD211547 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 21 TASS -- The XINHUA news agency reports that a spokesman of the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (PRC) stated today that, in accordance with the laws of the PRC and the international convention, criminal proceedings will be instituted against the hijacker of the Soviet passenger plane.

The spokesman recalled that on December 19, 1985, the hijacked passenger plane of the civil aviation of the USSR had landed in the territory of China. Shortly after that the Chinese Government, with a view to ensuring the safety of the plane and the passengers took necessary measures and rendered due assistance, ensuring the speediest and safe return of 42 Soviet passengers who had been on board the plane, the crew members, and the hijacked plane itself to the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Government holds that the criminal actions of the hijacker of the plane are a breach not only of the relevant international convention but of Chinese laws as well.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON 1946 EVENTS IN PRC

PM211634 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Article in Chinese Newspaper"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published an article devoted to the history of the Chinese people's struggle to liberate northeast China after the Soviet Army had routed Japanese militarism and Soviet troops had withdrawn from the region in March 1946.

The article notes that June 1946 saw the reorganization of the leadership of CPC party organs and military formations in northeast China. Lin Biao was appointed secretary of the CPC Northeast Bureau and commander and political commissar of the United Democratic Army, with Peng Zhen, Luo Rongtan, Gao Gang, and Chen Yun as deputy secretaries and political commissars.

In July 1946 an enlarged session of the CPC Northeast Bureau was held in Harbin that adopted a resolution on the situation and tasks. The resolution stressed the paramount importance of the work to create a party stronghold in this part of China.

"After the victory over Japan in the resistance war the CPC's victory in the struggle for the northeast ensured a reliable base for the country's final liberation and created favorable conditions for restoring and developing the national economy after the creation of the new China," RENMIN RIBAO writes.

COMMENTARIES NOTE U.S. THREAT TO ASIA, PRC

New Weapons Given to Taiwan

OW240428 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Volskiy commentary: "Imperialism's Global Strategy of Aggression"]

[Excerpts] The world is in a complicated and changing situation. On the one hand, we see the results of the USSR-U.S. Geneva summit. Comrade Gorbachev has put forward a grand plan for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century. The movement to prevent a new war is developing in various places of the world. All this has created important conditions for turning international relations to a constructive course. However, on the other hand, the more the constructive trend developes, the stronger the imperialist aggressive group resists.

The United States is doing its best to expand the arms race, including into space. At the same time, it is aggravating tension throughout the world and looking for more strategic bases. While opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, imperialism also wants to strictly control developing countries. These objectives of U.S. imperialism's global strategy can also be seen in East Asia. The Pentagon has almost formally called East Asia a second possible theater of war in the next world war with a significance only second to Europe. The U.S. imperialist aggressive group is preparing for another world war.

Now let us look at the map. In South Korea, there are 40,000 U.S. troops and nuclear weapons are stored there. The various islands of Japan, primarily Okinawa and Guam, which was declared a U.S. colony, have become important U.S. strategic bases.

On Micronesia, which was illegally annexed by the United States, a number of strategic bases are being built, including bases for the Pentagon's "star wars" plan. The United States has had large air and naval bases in the Philippines for several decades and has stored nuclear weapons there. Lastly, the United States has set up its bastion on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. In other words, all of the East and Southeast Asia are bound by the United States.

Implerialism's bases for its global strategy are being linked one after another, including Taiwan, which belongs to China but was illegally separated. The United States has stubbornly obstructed Taiwan's reunification with China. This is not only because of its favorable impression of Taiwan's pro-imperialism regime, but also because of the fact that the island can be used as a military outpost. It is more important to note that large quantities of new types of weapons are being shipped there by the United States. This is by no means coincidental.

In fact, the positions of imperialism's global strategy in East Asia are located so that they can threaten China and put military and political pressure on this large country in East Asia and finally forcing it to be subordinated to imperialist forces.

U.S. Policy 'Hostile' to PRC

OW231944 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Losev commentary]

[Excerpts] Our actual life constantly proves the correctness of Marxist-Leninist doctrines on the nature of class structure in human society. A struggle now exists between socialist and imperialist countries.

Imperialism, capitalism, and all other exploitive societies are founded on a system of private ownership of the means of production. The system of private ownership enables some people to live by relying on others, and enables some countries to become rich by exploiting other countries. This is why all imperialists bitterly hate the socialist world, because the presence of a socialist world proves that people can live without the system of private ownership. In other words, they can live in a situation in which there is no landlord nor capitalist. This is why imperialist countries have a profound class hatred for the socialist world.

It is not accidential either that at present, U.S. imperialism has, through the Reagan administration, declared the so-called crusade against all socialist countries and forces. It is a general offensive against soicalism, as an ideology and as a social system. The main target of the offensive is the Soviet Union because our country was the first to take socialist road.

We would like to point out that imperialism, including U.S. imperialism, is also hostile to the People's Republic of China. This fact is shown by the so-called hope openly expressed by Washington that the foundation of socialism in China will be turn down. This is also shown by the continued active support given to the reactionary Kuomintang regime in Taiwan by U.S. imperialism. U.S. support of Taiwan is a wanton interference in China's internal affairs. The strengthening of U.S. military bases near eastern and southern borders of China also shows U.S. hostility against China.

TRUD EXAMINES PRC URBAN HOUSING PROBLEMS

PM211010 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Feb 86 p 3

[Ye. Piskunov article: "What the Ancient Architects Overlooked. Problems of China's Big Cities"]

[Text] "Straight on, turn right, and then turn left" -- you will definitely hear these words in any city in the world in response to a request for directions to the house or apartment you may be looking for. In any city, that is, apart from Beijing. The PRC capital is laid out strictly according to the cardinal points: Streets run in parallel from north to south or from west to east, and intersect at right angles. "Go south, then turn west, north, or east" -- this is what a citizen of Beijing will tell you, depending on your destination.

The square layout of the ancient city -- Beijing is over 3,000 years old -- was determined by the medieval builders' design to turn China's capital into an integrated architectural whole. Its center was the rectangular palace complex named the Purple Forbidden City. The emperors lived there and, as the name makes clear, ordinary people were strictly prohibited from entering. Around it was the Imperial City, encircled by a 9 km long perimeter wall. There were four city gates situated symmetrically on its four sides. Beyond the Imperial City lies the square Inner City. To the south is the rectangular Outer City. From the top of Coal Hill -- an artificial knoll by the northern gate of the Forbidden City -- you get a panoramic view of the whole of Beijing: the golden roofs of buildings and pagodas in a sea of greenery, the rectangular houses with inner courtyards, and the decorative arched gates breaking the monotony of the long main streets.

But the ancient architects, in their attempt to contain the city within the ring of its fortified wall, overlooked the main point -- Beijing was bound to and did develop. And the housing problem has become one of its most acute problems.

Following the formation of the PRC, active work was started during the years of the First 5-Year Plan to widen and connect the streets stretching around the Forbidden City. The eastern, western, and northern walls of the Imperial, Inner, and Outer Cities were demolished and large gates were removed from Tiananmen Square and the Xisi, Dignsi, and Donganmen Districts. Modern structures were erected to replace the single-story buildings.

But the pace of housing construction slowed down sharply during the so-called "Cultural Revolution." The city's population density increased to 120,000 per square km. Even today the bulk of the Chinese capitals' housing stock consists of single-story homes without main sewerage and water supply, divided by the narrow lanes known as hutong. Time and periodically recurring earthquakes -- the last one was in 1976 -- render them unfit for occupation. According to the Chinese newspaper CHINA DAILY, housing in 29 of Beijing's districts is in a dangerous condition: Walls are cracked and roofs leak.

Over 200,000 families are now waiting to be housed in Beijing, Ke Huanzhan, director of the Beijing Municipal People's Government Urban Planning and Administration Bureau, noted at a press conference. And, according to Ke Huanzhan, there is only an area of 20 square km left available for construction in the city.

The capital's newspaper BEIJING RIBAO carried a series of articles devoted to the prospects of erecting high-rise structures in Beijing, thus saving ground area that is in short supply. The newspaper's economists calculated that a 5-6 story building on 1 hectare of land could provide 8,000-9,000 square meters of housing area.

A 15-story building would provide 20,000 square meters, and a 20-story building -- 45,000 square meters. But, BEIJING RIBAO adds, this is only in theory. The erection of high-rise housing is becoming increasingly problematic due to the shortage of electricity, construction materials, and capital investment funds, and primarily the acute shortage of water.

The water supply problem from which the PRC capital suffers could become even more serious by the end of the present century, according to forecasts by Chinese research workers. The point is that Beijing uses mainly underground water, whose level falls by an average of 2 meters every year due to intensive pumping. The underground water sources, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO writes, are replenished by about 605 million metric tons of water annually as a result of atmospheric precipitation, while over 900 million metric tons are pumped out annually from the wells. The result, according to BEIJING RIBAO, is that water pressure in domestic pipes in many districts is so low that it finds it difficult to reach the third story, while there is often no water at all during the dry season.

In order to alleviate the problem it has been decided to correct the mistake committed by the medieval architects. According to the general plan for Beijing's development, it is intended to accelerate the construction of satellite cities for the capital and to considerably expand housing construction in the suburbs.

In the municipal government's opinion, an experiment involving sales of apartments to workers and employees ought to yield additional funds for housing construction. This experiment was launched in January 1985. It is envisaged that those wishing to purchase an apartment could obtain from their employer enterprise or institution a subsidy covering up to two-thirds of the apartment cost. The remainder is to be paid by the purchaser either in a lump sum or by installments over a 10-year period. The subsidy is available only to those who are acquiring conventional apartments at the price of 300 yuans per square meter. Purchasers of more expensive apartments must pay the full cost. Any organizations undertaking housing construction in the capital are obliged to allocate 20 percent of apartments for sale to their employees.

The plan is for about 80 PRC cities to join this experiment, including giant cities like Shanghai and Tianjin. The housing problem is perhaps even more acute there -- according to some data, Shanghai with its 12 million population has just 3 square meters per capita on average.

The funds obtained from the sale of apartments will be used for new housing construction. It was noted at the all-China discussion on urban and rural construction held recently in Beijing that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period (1986-1990) the PRC will build a total area of 750 million square meters of housing, in other words 130 million more than during the preceding 5-year plan period. According to Laian Zhong, vice minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, housing area available per capita of urban population will reach 6 [square] meters by 1990....

PRC CHIEF METEOROLOGIST VISITS 7-17 FEB

LD191338 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS -- A Chinese delegation, led by head of the State Meteorological Agency of the People's Republic of China Zou Jingmang stayed in the Soviet Union on February 7-17. The delegation was received by Yuriy Izrayel, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydro-Meteorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment. An exchange of opinions was held on a broad range of questions concerning the further development of cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of China in the respective areas.

MANEUVERS REVEAL JAPANESE MILITARY 'AMBITIONS'

LD222352 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Joint land maneuvers by U.S. troops and Japanese Self-Defense Forces have started in several parts of Hokkaido. The so-called Green Berets from Okinawa and U.S. contingents deployed in Hawaii have been ferried there to practice operations in heavy snowfall conditions. These are the second of its kind winter exercises in Hokkaido. The first exercises involving U.S. Marine Corps units were held last year. Coordination between U.S. and Japanese armed forces has been deepening and expanding on the basis of the so-called security treaty. The agreement is known to involve such aspects as intelligence exchange, joint manuevers, and construction of new U.S. military bases on Japan's territory.

By offering his country's territory for holding maneuvers and building military bases the Nakasone government is going further along the path of turning Japan into an outpost of U.S. aggressive strategy in the region. In the meantime, the authorities fully [word indistinct] the general consensus of Japan's public, who stage an ever more active daily opposition to the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Japanese islands. The islanders of Miyake, who are opposed to the construction of a base for the U.S. 7th Fleet Air Force, set up one precedent of the current situation. They are all against the idea of giving their land away to serve as an outpost of war and aggression. The authorities, however, have been trying to force the islanders to yield their land by brazen financial blackmail, saying they would ladle out the money for restoring the island's economy, which suffered in the wake of a volcano eruption, when they receive the islanders' consent to the construction of a base. Meanwhile, the islanders are not going to yield to pressure by the authorities.

It is hard to forecast the outcome of the confrontation between the islanders and the authorities, however facts show Tokyo continues its line of the expansion of the U.S. military presence in Japan. Recently, a major electronic surveillance base at Wakkanai, Honshu Island, was provided for the Pentagon and U.S. intelligence. The equipment, allowing no access for Japan's armed force personnel, has already been installed at the base. The equipment is being serviced by U.S. experts.

It is not only the build up of political pressure by the United States which accounts for the preparedness which Japanese ruling circles show in leasing their country's territory to the Pentagon strategists. Japan's leadership links the expansion of the U.S. military presence with the implementation of its own ambitions, aimed at the revival of Japan's military might.

U.S. 'SPY PLANES' INTRUDE INTO DPRK AIRSPACE

LD211852 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 21 TASS -- As was reported by the Central Telegraph Agency of Korea, American spy planes SR-71 today intruded twice into the airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over its territorial waters in the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. Such flights took place on February 14, 17 and 20. The danger of these acts of air espionage is that they are taking place in the area of the Korean peninsula now that large-scale American-South Korean "Team Spirit-86" exercises are under way, involving big contingents of troops and a huge number of weapons.

U.S., NOT USSR, BLOCKING SETTLEMENT IN DRA

LD240053 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Feb 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Another hot spot on earth: Afghanistan. During pointed discussions at the Geneva summit meeting, President Reagan accused the Soviet Union of not wanting, as he said, a political settlement in Afghanistan. The head of the White House, however, has shown by facts that it is his own administration that is doing everything to block a political settlement. Washington is building up military aid to the dushmans and is banking on expanding the undeclared war. Nonetheless, as Comrade Babrak Karmal stressed in an interview with the British paper THE GUARDIAN, the Afghan Government does not intend to request the Soviet Union increase the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan in response to the intensifying U.S. military interference.

The combat-readiness of the Afghan Army is strengthening, and the social base of people's power is also becoming broader. Many nonparty officials are members of the country's government and the Revolutionary Council. For a long time the important changes taking place in Afghanistan were virtually unknown to the public in the West. The bourgeois press preferred to broadcast reports from the other side, so to speak, from dushmans' camps. The Government of Democratic Afghanistan, however, gives foreign journalists the opportunity to get to know the life of the Afghan people.

BALUCHISTAN POVERTY LINKED TO U.S. MILITARY BASES

LD191149 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Malik commentary]

[Text] The subject of this commentary was prompted by a letter from four young people from Turbat town in Baluchistan. They say: We Baluchis live in the dark because we are deprived of basic human rights.

What made them write to us? Looking through an issue of the PAKISTAN TIMES recently I noticed an interview with the finance minister, Mahbubul Haq. The man in charge of planning the economic and social development of Pakistan complained that the people groundlessly reproached the regime for the absence of diverting attention to their needs and rights. The minister tried to back his opinion by statistics, by the increase of spending on the development of Baluchistan, for one. That is how the interview with the minister and the letter from four young men from Baluchistan appeared on my desk simultaneously. The two documents deal with the same subject. They can be compared, but they cannot be reconciled. Judge for yourself.

The senders of the letter don't simply reproach, as Mahbubul Haq puts it, but charge the regime with the fact that most Baluchis live in horrible poverty. There is no electricity or running water in their homes; their children can't receive even primary education. The young men say if there happens to be a school somewhere, there are no teachers, but if there are teachers there is no building suitable for a school. The Baluchis who have managed to learn to read and write and want to continue their education are subjected to real discrimination. They are actually barred from higher education because on various pretexts Baluchis are not allowed to have even entrance examinations to colleges.

The absence of necessary skills deprives them of the hope to find a job. Unemployment in Baluchistan grows faster than in the rest of the country. According to official reports, which many experts consider minimized, over one-fifth of Baluchis are out of work.

But Baluchis are not deprived only of their economic rights. The letter from our listeners makes it clear that the regime denies them the right to be masters in their own homes, openly express their opinions and observe their traditions and customs. Any manifestation of dissatisfaction is brutally suppressed. Our correspondents from Baluchistan say that the Pakistani authorities were especially merciless to participants in the actions demanding the restoration of democracy in July 1981. Thousands of Baluchis were killed or tortured. Their houses were levelled by bulldozers like the dwellings of the Pushtuns are now. The only part of the Baluchi population to which Islamabad is well disposed are the businessmen and big landlords, the owners of mines and plants. The Pakistani magazine HERALD says it's not accidental that they represent Baluchistan in the National Assembly.

Our listeners from Baluchistan report certain progress in the province in the past few years. Unfortunately, they don't mean economic, social or democratic rights. Progress is registered in an absolutely different sphere -- the military development of the province. People are moved out by force from Gwadar, Madakh, Hoshab and other settlements to clear the place for the construction of military bases and airfields. The zones are fenced off with barbed wire and announced closed. Guards are put around them.

This is done under the pressure of the United States, that thinks the Baluchistan can be a suitable staging post for the Rapid Deployment Force. The United States also hopes to control the approaches to the Persian Gulf through the network of its bases there. The facts are confirmed by numerous press reports and prominent Baluchi figures.

The former chief minister of the province, Attaulla Mengal, has told the British NEW STATESMAN magazine that the Pentagon is making use of seven bases and other military facilities in Baluchistan. The facilities are supposed to be placed under CENTCOM, the Central Command of the United States. However, Baluchis don't want the developments to proceed according to the American script.

This opposition is clearly seen in the letter from our listeners. It was expressed at a meeting of border tribes, that declared they would not permit the transformation of Baluchistan into a bridgehead of aggression against neighboring states. Attaulla Mengal said Baluchis no longer believed the oaths made by the Pakistani authorities on the Koran because they saw the endless brutal actions of the army and complete ignorance of their persistent demands to improve life, and observe their traditional rights and customs. That statement was made by a man who enjoys great authority among the Baluchis.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENTS

U.S. 'Intervention' Condemned

LD211044 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 21 TASS -- Filipino Premier and Finance Minister Cesar Virata has condemned U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Philippines, intervention which, according to him, became especially gross during the preparations for and holding of presidential elections of February 7. Addressing a press conference here, Virata said that, having arrogated to itself the right to dictate to the Filipino leadership, Washington was making extensive use of economic levers to exert political pressure on the administration of President Marcos. Today, according to the Filipino prime minister, the United States demands from the Marcos government deep-going domestic reforms, threatening to cut financial aid given to the Philippines by the U.S. Government and also by the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Marcos Cited on Rebellion

LD221853 Mocow TASS in English 1837 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] London, February 22 TASS -- Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos today told the country in a televised address that a plot to oust and kill him had been uncovered. REUTER reports from Manila that Marcos said National Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Deputy Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos were implicated in the conspiracy. According to the president, the other senior military commanders remained loyal to the government and were ordered to crush the conspiracy. He called upon the plotters to surrender to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. Marcos stressed that his government and himself were in complete control of the situation in the country.

Some time earlier Enrile and Ramos, supported by some military units, had seized the building of the Defense Ministry and announced at a press conference that they were "breaking up with Marcos." Enrile added that he had informed of this decision the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, S. Bosworth.

Washington February 22 TASS -- A White House spokesman said today that the U.S. Administration was informed on the situation in the Philippines and followed the developments there.

'Peaceful Means' 'Exhausted'

LD231959 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 23 TASS -- President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines has made a statement disclosing the formation of a new anti-government group bent on seizing power. The group is led by National Defence Minister Enrile and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Ramos.

It was these individuals, the president said, who attempted to stage a coup yesterday. The plotters set up a state council comprising representatives of the opposition, military and business circles. The president said that peaceful means to find a way out of the present situation have been exhausted.

Marcos Stance; U.S. 'Interference'

LD231922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1337 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, 23 Feb (TASS) -- Filipinos are waiting in suspense for the turn that events might take following yesterday's attempt to assassinate the president, which was preceded by a statement by J.P. Enrile, minister of national defense, and F. Ramos, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, saying that they are "breaking off with Marcos." Streets leading to the presidential palace are blocked with barbed wire and military helicopters are patrolling the skies over the city. Units loyal to the government have been deployed around Camp Aguinaldo, where troops, headed by Enrile and Ramos, took cover. A dense crowd consisting of thousands of supporters of C. Aquino, leader of the opposition, who have been arriving here since morning, has encircled the camp.

In this critical situation, President F. Marcos held a press conference this morning. Speaking to local and foreign reporters, he informed them about uncovering a plot aimed at toppling the government. Three officers present at the press conference, who had been arrested on charges of taking part in the plot, admitted that the plan included the capture of the presidential palace and the physical removal of F. Marcos.

Answering questions from journalists, F. Marcos declared that the Philippine Armed Forces under his direct command remained loyal to the government, which was keeping the situation in the country under its full control. The president warned that should street fighting break out in Manila, he would immediately impose a curfew. The president urged the United States to refrain from "interference" in the Philippine events. At the same time, he expressed the hope that intervention will not be used against the Philippines. The head of the government confirmed that his inauguration ceremony would take place next Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Ramos and Enrile, as reported by information services, have refused to lay down arms as demanded by F. Marcos suggesting that he resign and make a place for the opposition leader, C. Aquino. "We shall not surrender, because the Philippine people stand behind us," they declared. Ramos and Enrile, as well as the Catholic Church, which has supported their plight, are periodically broadcasting appeals to the Philippine people.

As reported by AP, C. Aquino has curtailed her tour of the country and is en route to Manila. According to other reports, she has gone into hiding on the Philippine Island of Sebu, fearing arrest.

In these difficult days, the Philippines are literally in the sights of U.S. guns: The Pentagon has sent the flag ship of the 7th Fleet, Blue Ridge, and the aircraft carrier Midway to the shores of this island country and has transferred units of Marines from the rapid deployment forces and 300 Green Berets who are experts in conducting punitive operations against civil populations. Simultaneously, the Philippines have been flooded with various "advisers" and "observers" who, as the local press believes, have been doing regular "arm twisting." A special role has been assigned to P. Habib, special representative of R. Reagan, who has arrived in the Philippines allegedly on a "peace-making mission," but actually it is to exert crude pressure on that sovereign country. Political observers and news agency correspondents are paying attention to the fact that during his stay in Manila, Washington's emissary has had meetings with Ramos and Enrile.

Washington, 23 Feb (TASS) -- The White House has issued a statement which says, in particular, that Enrile, minister of national defense, and General Ramos, deputy chief of staff of the Philippine Armed Forces, have announced their withdrawal from the government. They have called upon Marcos to resign, insofar as, in their words, his government no longer has the mandate of the people.

"The Reagan administration has exerted additional pressure on President Marcos, having published a statement supporting his opponents' claims," THE WASHINGTON POST writes today. "The United states has a lot at stake in the Philippines, including large U.S. investments and the two most important military bases in Asia for the Air Force and the Navy." P. Habib is returning from the Philippines and immediately upon his arrival in Washington he will present his report to President R. Reagan. According to the evidence of the U.S. NBC television company, he "knew in advance of the events which occurred in the Philippine Ministry of Defense." A French television correspondent agrees with this opinion, stressing that "in the United States they are not surprised at the attempt at a mini-putsch, which took place in the Philippines."

Reagan Statement Constitutes Interference

LD241125 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 24 TASS -- The U.S. President has held a conference with members of the National Security Council at which Philip Habib, special representative of the President who had just returned from the Philippines, made a report. Upon the end of the conference Larry Speakes, spokesman for the White House, read out a statement of Reagan which constituted an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines and to openly bring pressure to bear on President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

State of Emergency Declared

LD240543 Moscow TASS in English 0537 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 24 TASS -- Speaking on national television this morning, President Marcos of the Philippines declared a state of emergency in the country. He said that forces loyal to him had been ordered to use small arms against the insurgents who hold military camps Fort Aguinaldo and Camp Crane. The television broadcast was disrupted when opposition forces seized the TV station. General Fabian Ver who is in charge of operations against the insurgents said in a radio broadcast that government troops were getting ready for a new operation.

'Transitional Government' Formed

LD240910 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 24 TASS -- According to reports from the Philippines, the situation there remains complex and tense. Former national defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile and deposed deputy chief of the General Staff Fidel Ramos say they have received assurances of support from the commanders of 13 military districts of the country, including the Manila district. They have announced the formation of a government headed by opposition leader Corazon Aquino. At the same time Minister of Public Information of the Philippines Gregorio Cendana has stated that the government of Ferdinand Marcos controls the situation in the country. Mrs Aquino has made a statement after being proclaimed head of a "transitional government". She has called upon her supporters to stage a massive demonstration in Manila.

Lomeyko Describes U.S. Interference

LD211358 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 21 TASS -- Head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko has decribed U.S. actions in the Philippines as direct interference in the affairs of the sovereign state and an example of the manifestation of the policy of "neo-globalism".

He spoke at a press conference, "Soviet Peace Programme and Regional Conflict Situation", held at the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress today.

According to official returns, Ferdinand Marcos won the elections in the Philippines. The results were confirmed by the National Assembly. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the Philippine inhabitants alone can decide the destiny of their country, including the question of who should hold the supreme post in their state.

It is noteworthy that many political figures and the general public in that country resolutely reject interference in their internal affairs. There are more than enough grounds for their indignation. Crowds of overseas emissaries were sent into that country to monitor the elections. But why were the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, as well as the aircraft-carrier Midway, two thousand more marines from the Rapid Deployment Force and 200 Green Berets -- riot-control instructors, dispatched towards the Philippine coasts on the eve of the elections? One might think the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman observed,that the poll was taking place in a U.S. trust territory, rather than in a sovereign nation.

As to the Soviet Union, it builds its relations with all countries, including the Philippines, on the basis of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, on the basis of respect and equality.

Philippine Elections Haunt U.S.

LD232246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Feb 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] In the Philippines, the election results have been counted up, but the political situation remains unclear. The leader of the opposition, Corazon Aquino, has announced that the officially declared results are invalid.

The situation has been complicated by an attempt at a military overthrow. It was undertaken by Philippine National Defense Minister Enrile and the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Ramos. Along with the support of some troop subunits they seized the Ministry of Defense building and police headquarters and demanded that President Marcos leave his post.

At the same time, the president himself announced that other senior military chiefs were standing by the government. Marcos pointed out that his government is monitoring the situation in the country and proposed to the mutineers that they lay down their arms in order to avoid bloodshed.

It is typical that the conspirators informed the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, Bosworth, of their actions first thing. I would not have been surprised to find out that the U.S. ambassador had been enlightened beforehand of the plot; such is the really too suspicious fuss that Washington has started around the Philippines. Dozens of U.S. observers have paid a visit to this country in recent days. Also there was the personal envoy of the White House, Habib, who tried to play the role of the mediator in Manila between the government and the opposition.

But the U.S. Senate has unanimously adopted a resolution essentially declaring that it does not acknowledge the Filipino election results, a case almost unprecedented in international relations. This demonstrative gesture of course inspired the conspirators.

According to the British FINANCIAL TIMES the White House is haunted by the nightmare of the Philippine elections. It would be naive, however, to assume that in Washington they are chastely preoccupied with violations of the voting procedure. For the U.S. Administration, it is not very important who has won the elections -- Marcos or Aquino. The main thing is keeping U.S. bases in this country. Reagan himself blabbed this out while speaking at a press conference. It is impossible to lessen the significance of the bases not only for us, but for the Western world, he said. The Philippines without U.S. bases -- this is the nightmare haunting the White House.

Pressure Reaches 'Climax'

PM211253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Behind the Smoke Screen of Blackmail"]

[Text] No longer is anyone amazed by Washington's interference in the affairs of others. Congressmen, senators, and diplomats often try to instruct the leaders of other countries in how they should conduct themselves and even try to decide what results a certain election should have. And demonstrations of military might are made so that this "advice" and these "recommendations" are heeded, in other words, military pressure is exerted on the "disobedient" and "obstinate."

However, what is happening now concerning the Philippines, it seems, has exceeded the usual limits. We remind you that on the eve of this insular republic's presidential elections, a few hundred U.S. "observers" turned up in Manila and the aircraft carrier Enterprise and other warships with landing forces on board appeared off its shores. The U.S. President then sent to the Philippines his personal representative P. Habib, the same one who organized the political screen for the landing of Marines in Lebanon. But the matter did not end there. Pressure on the Philippines is currently reaching a climax and even more powerful artillery is entering the battle. The U.S. Senate has adopted a resolution which in essence declares that it does not recognize the results of the 7 February elections and calls on President Reagan to take appropriate measures.

is done as if it is a question of U.S. state or county and not at all a sovereign country and member of the United Nations. Whether the elections were good or bad is in the final analysis a matter for the country itself and its people. "Does President Reagan not understand," the newspaper MALAYA wrote, "that the Philippine people themselves must solve their own problems without outside interference!" But these appeals -- there have been many in the past and there are many now -- have not been heard. One can understand why. Subic Bay and Clark Field, two of the largest military bases outside the United States, are located on Philippine soil. More than 160 major U.S. firms and banks have based themselves in the Philippines. It is most important for Washington to preserve this; it is primarily concerned about the interests of the Pentagon and big business. This is the main thing; everything else recedes into the background.

The arguments about "defending democracy," the struggle against corruption, and the concern for justice are only camouflage, a propaganda screen for Washington's basic political goal: to keep its positions in the Philippines and to ensure tools of pressure on a country where events have recently developed that are patently not in the U.S. favor. This is precisely why the U.S. corridors of power are worrying, entire detachments of "arm-twisting" experts have been cast into the Philippines, and the forces Pentagon have begun to act. This is the latest example of interference in the internal affairs of another country and a display of U.S. imperialist manners within the framework of the "new globalism," that is already being conducted by the country's ruling circles in various parts of the world.

CSSR'S HUSAK SUPPORTS SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

PM211018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Call of the Time"]

[Text] Prague, 17 Feb -- The prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the peaceful resolution of all international problems are the insistent call of the time, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stated in a speech at the Prague City CPCZ organization report and election conference.

In a number of areas of the globe, the Czechoslovak leader continued, the sparks of military conflicts are smoldering and mountains of mass destruction weapons, which threaten to destroy human civilization, have been accumulated in the world. The Soviet Union, showing a sense of responsibility for the planet's future, has put forward a wide-ranging program aimed at reducing and entirely eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000. However, certain circles in the United States are trying, on various pretexts, to cast doubt on these realistic proposals and avoid specifically replying to them. They are continuing to strive for domination over the world, and the military-industrial complex in the United States does not want to abandon the immense profits which the arms race brings it.

The Czechoslovak people are well aware how deeply the questions of war and peace concern their vital interests. That is why they fully support the peace-loving Soviet initiatives. The tragic experience of our history and the price paid for the country's freedom and independence remind us that only in alliance with the USSR and all the socialist community countries is it possible to ensure the CSSR's peaceful development.

It can be stated with satisfaction that the USSR's peace-loving proposals are meeting with growing international support. There is a strengthening conviction in the world of the need to resolve international security questions on the basis of the principles proposed by the Soviet Union. This gives us hope that it will be possible to avert the nuclear threat and ensure a peaceful future for mankind, the speaker said in conclusion.

PRAVDA CARRIES RYZHKOV, MESSNER DINNER SPEECHES

Ryzhkov Speech

PM211130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 19 February Kremlin dinner in honor of Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers is an important event in Soviet-Polish relations, N.I. Ryzhkov said. In cordially greeting the head of the Polish Government, at the same time we would like to express our respect for the fraternal people of socialist Poland and the PZPR, our comrade-in-arms in our common cause, the struggle for socialism and peace.

We have had a detailed exchange of views today on a wide range of questions of interest to both sides. This applies to both bilateral cooperation and international problems.

We highly appreciate the mutual understanding and unity of views which were revealed during the talks and which enable us to elaborate joint decisions and find new ways and forms of cooperation in the interests of accelerating our progress and enhancing the well-being of both countries' peoples. We have completed our work by signing new Soviet-Polish agreements.

All this is based on the tremendous and constant efforts of our fraternal parties' Central Committees and both countries' governments, aimed at further deepening Soviet-Polish friendship and all-around cooperation. The meetings between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and Comrade W. Jaruzelski and the accords which they reached on fundamental questions of Soviet-Polish relations have added new scope and dynamism to this process.

Today, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, we are particularly strongly aware of the leading and inspiring role played by the Communist Party. The congress will define the main goals of the creative activity of Soviet people in all spheres. The strategic concept which determines our progress is based on the acceleration of socioeconomic development and an upsurge of the creative activeness of all Soviet people.

We are convinced that the bracing atmosphere of creativity which has been created by the the party, and confidence that the set aims will be achieved, will continue to have an increasing impact and will bear fruit in all areas and every sphere, including cooperation with fraternal Poland.

We believe in our cooperation. And this belief is bolstered by historical experience and our common, immutable political values. During the years of Poland's difficult trials our parties and our peoples pooled their efforts even more closely. We note with great satisfaction today that socialist Poland is surmounting its difficulties; in the course of preparations for its 10th Congress, the PZPR's links with the masses are strengthening.

Today, while discussing questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation during the new 5-year plan, we paid particular attention to new forms of economic relations capable of enhancing the effectiveness of these relations. These trends include production sharing and specialization, the expansion of direct links between industrial enterprises, and deepening socialist economic integration in every way. Special importance attaches to joint efforts to implement the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Member Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. They will help to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the socialist community countries and strengthen their unity and cohesion.

This is of tremendous importance in the current complex international situation. On a worldwide scale, the unity of the socialist countries serves a great goal on all continents and inspiring them to vigorous action. This goal is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe for the sake of preserving life on earth. And if today real preconditions for reducing the threat of war and reviving detente are emerging, we are able to say with great satisfaction that this is happening thanks to the fraternal socialist countries' persistent efforts and thanks to their cohesion and will for peace.

In accordance with the socialist community's common strategic course toward a decisive breakthrough from confrontation to cooperation, the Soviet Union has put forward a radical and at the same time realistic program which envisages the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 on the condition that the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike weapons are banned.

This program, set forth in the 15 January statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has opened up a reliable way toward delivering mankind from the threat of destruction.

Our program is designed to give a powerful impetus to the disarmament process in all its aspects. Priority tasks include ridding the European Continent of nuclear missile stockpiles, both tactical and medium-range, located there. The first step should be the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles -- ballistic and cruise missiles -- from the European zone, as proposed by us. The Soviet Union and Poland are actively cooperating in questions of foreign policy and the solution of current international problems. We highly appreciate the support expressed for the new Soviet peace initiatives by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Polish Government and Sejm. For our part, we note with satisfaction Poland's substantial contribution to our common struggle to prevent the militarization of space, to curb the arms race, and for disarmament. We express confidence that the cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in the international arena will continue reliably to serve the cause of peace, the strengthening of trust between states, and the broad development of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation between them.

We wish the PZPR, its Central Committee, the Polish Government, and all fraternal Poland's working people new success in socialist building.

Allow me to assure you on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that we will continue to spare no efforts to further strengthen the close cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and between our countries' governments, and to deepen the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Polish Peoples' Republic.

Messner Address

PM211353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, reply speech at 19 February Kremlin dinner in his honor under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude for your hospitality, cordial welcome, and the frank and concrete talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Z. Messner said. I value particularly highly the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The decisions adopted are of fundamental importance for Poland's development and the implementation of key socioeconomic tasks. The talks revealed the unity of the aims pursued by our Marxist-Leninist parties and our socialist states. They have reaffirmed that our friendship and the Polish-Soviet alliance are based on the indestructible principles of internationalism and on the common interests of the two fraternal peoples.

The Polish public is closely following the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which is due to open within the next few days and which will be a major event in the life of the Land of the Soviets, the socialist community, and the entire international communist and workers movement. The bold plans and programs contained in the draft documents of the congress deserve the highest admiration. They testify to the achievements of the party of Soviet Communists and the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

Polish Communists share the ideals and thoughts expressed in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program. It is a work of colossal dimensions, whose horizons reach out to the 21st century, a work of exceptional importance for the entire socialist system.

The 10th PZPR Congress will be a great event in the life of the Polish people. It will adopt our party program which reaches far into the future for the first time, and it will map out the trends and tasks of socialist development in People's Poland.

A common feature of the draft programs of both our fraternal parties is that they place social aims and the working people's well-being in the forefront. This is because they determine the meaning of socialist transformations.

An indispensable precondition of improving society's material and spiritual life is the growth of production forces and of the productivity of social labor.

We regard the achievement of substantial progress in the development and modernization of the economy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and broader participation in the international division of labor as a way to attain this aim.

These plans are in keeping with development trends in the entire socialist community. We proved this here in Moscow a few weeks ago, when we adopted documents which open up a qualitatively new stage of cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

The implementation of these plans in our country, particularly in the next 5-year plan, represents a complex task; the scale of our difficulties considerably exceeds that of other countries.

We are aware of the objective causes hampering the development of our economy: the state of the production potential, disproportions in the internal structure of the economy, the burden of debts and the unprecedented economic sanctions against us by capitalist countries, hostile propaganda aggression, and the attempts to isolate us in the international arena.

However, the correctness of the chosen path is indisputable. It is borne out by the ongoing normalization of political and socioeconomic life, the growing prestige of the party and state organs, and the strengthening of the positions of socialism in our country. We will continue to advance down the path with utmost consistency.

Expansion of all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance for Poland's further socioeconomic development. This was cogently expressed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, when he said that Poland "...seeks to develop and enrich cooperation with the great Land of the Soviets in all spheres. We share the view that further quantitative and qualitative progress in this cooperation is essential."

Polish-Soviet economic relations are producing increasing benefits for our countries. In recent years we have created a solid basis for their further development in the shape of the Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Through the Year 2000.

This is finding expression in the results of the coordination of the plans for 1986-1990, and also in the development of existing forms, methods, and trends of economic cooperation and in the quest for new ones, such as the development of direct contacts between industrial enterprises and organizations, the establishment of joint enterprises, the Soviet Union's participation in the modernization of Polish production capacities, and the establishment of joint scientific research teams, design bureaus, and laboratories.

We share the view that in many spheres there are still great additional potentials and reserves. We believe that our current talks and the signed treaties and agreements will also help to exploit them better.

Polish-Soviet cooperation is not only developing dynamically in the economy. Links between enterprise collectives, contacts between trade union and youth organizations, friendship societies, and other mass public organizations are expanding. Cultural and scientific exchanges are developing successfully.

The successess achieved in the development of Polish-Soviet relations are based on the close interaction between the PZPR and the CPSU. Of particular importance are the meetings between Comrades W. Jaruzelski and M.S. Gorbachev, and also meetings between members of the leadership of the two fraternal parties. We would like to continue to strengthen and expand this interaction in the interests of both our parties, countries, and peoples.

The friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union guarantees Poland's security and the inviolability of our borders.

The indestructible alliance between Poland and the USSR also serves the interests of the Soviet Union and helps to ensure the security of the Land of the Soviets and its development.

The Polish people fully support the Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. We express our complete solidarity with the Soviet disarmament initiatives, and in particular with the far-reaching program for delivering mankind from a nuclear catastrophe which was put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

We cannot remain indifferent to facts indicating that the United States and its NATO allies continue to seek military superiority over the socialist community countries and to pursue their policy of confrontation. This creates favorable conditions for the activities of forces, particularly in the FRG, which would like to turn back the wheel of history and undermine existing territorial and political realities in Europe.

Understandably, we will continue to consistently strengthen our defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact, which serves as a reliable shield in protecting the security of the fraternal socialist states and upholding peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We are confronting enormous tasks whose solution will mark an important step forward in socialist building, the strengthening of our states' security, and upholding peace.

Allow me to express my firm belief that new unfading values will be added to the rich treasure house of Polish-Soviet friendship.

Z. Messner proclaimed a toast in honor of our Marxist-Leninist parties -- the CPSU and the PZPR -- and their Central Committees and wished health and success to Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski, Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, and all who attended the dinner.

The guest expressed himself in favor of indestructible friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and wished success to our common struggle for peace, progress, and socialism.

MESSNER SEEN OFF AT AIRPORT DEPARTURE CEREMONY

PM241038 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Excerpt] Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, left Moscow 20 February. He had been in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was seen off at the aircraft ramp by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The farewell ceremony was also attended by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers B.I. Aristov, B.V. Balmont, Tb.B. Guzhenko, A.S. Systsov, and V.G. Chirskov; USSR State Committee Chairmen A.N. Aksenov and K.F. Katushev; S.A. Losev, director general of TASS; O.B. Rakhmanin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland; and other officials.

W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and representatives of Moscow's working people were also in the sendoff party.

The state flags of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR were flying at the airport and an honor guard from the Moscow garrison was lined up. A band played the state anthems of the two countries. N.I. Ryzhkov and Z. Messner inspected the line of Soviet servicemen. The festive ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The Moscow streets and squares through which the motorcade, with its honorary motorcycle escort, passed on its way to the airport were decked out with the two countries' state flags and greetings banners.

UK RADAR STATION UPGRADE VIOLATES ABM TREATY

LD212239 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Sergey Sayenko commentary]

[Text] The United States decision to start modernizing this year the radar station at Fylingdales Moor draws Britain into the violation of the ABM treaty. Sergey Sayenko has written this commentary.

By its consent to modernize the radar station at Fylingdales Moor, Britain, along with the United States, has in fact taken another step toward undermining the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems. In accordance with the treaty the Soviet Union and the United States agree not to set up such stations outside their national territories. So what is it? An occasional negligence on the part of the United States and Britain, a failure to realize that after the modernization of the radar facility at Fylingdales Moor it will considerably expand the range of its actions and the zone of surveillance?

Unlikely so. The matter is that the ABM treaty remains important and significant, and as usual strongly hinders attempts to upset the strategic parity in the world and achieve military superiority. One should bear in mind that the AMB treaty is a deterrent to an arms race in space. Before the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last November and after it London has repeatedly stressed the need for the United States and the Soviet Union to stand by the SALT II and ABM treaties. In them, if official signals are to be believed, London sees the guarantee of success at negotiations in Geneva. So it turns out that the right hand doesn't know what the left one does.

U.S. DICTATES FRG STANCE ON ARMS PROPOSALS

LD211644 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

"Consultations", "explanations" and other propagandistic lectures, by means of which Washington is busy manipulating its NATO allies in an attempt to bring them to a common denominator, obviously make themselves felt on the banks of the Rhine. At first, Bonn assured that it was "welcoming the stand" set out by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement of January 15, and promised together with the FRG's allies thoroughly to study the proposals and particularly the new elements contained in them whereas later on West German ruling circles began more and more obviously to adjust their positions to bring them into line with the U.S. ones.

To begin with, the Christian Liberal coalition abruptly about-faced in the question of a ban on nuclear tests and on nuclear weapons as such. Back at the beginning of January, when speaking in the Bundestag, Chancellor Helmut Kohl urged the USSR and the USA to introduce such a ban. Scarcely had two weeks passed after the Soviet Union put forward proposals aimed at ridding mankind of the nuclear threat when Lothar Ruehl, state secretary of the FRG's ministry of defence set out an official line of NATO circles and of the government at a meeting of the parliamentary commission on defence: a certain number of nuclear tests will be necessary as long as the NATO strategy envisages the use of these weapons of mass destruction.

The line became known during a debate in the Bundestag, which enabled SDPG deputies to draw a clear conclusion: Bonn, upon having given consent to participation in the U.S. "star wars" programme, which automatically means a continuation of nuclear weapon testing, has practically renounced a ban on such explosions.

The farther, the more. They on the Rhine are now trying to question the entire package of Soviet peace proposals by obstructing the way to their realisation with every kind of conditions.

When speaking at a press conference in Bonn after a regular West German-Italian consultative meeting, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG, upon having made a usual diplomatic gesture by saying that "the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva gave an impetus to progressive development which can be welcomed", stated that "zero option" on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles should not be limited to Europe but should also include without fail the "Soviet missiles deployed on the other side of the Urals". "A different settlement of the problem is not subject to discussion," Kohl maintained.

The U.S. origin of such a thesis is obvious. Reagan's "zero option" is known to have provided that the USSR was to eliminate its medium-range missiles not only in the European zone but in the country's east as well and, on the other hand, it does not rule out that the USA could transfer such missiles to its allies. Neither does it rule rule out that Britain and France could build up their respective nuclear arms. Of course, this is quite different from what the USSR is suggesting.

Thus, an obvious refusal to immediately ban nuclear explosions is manifest. Britain's and France's unequivocal hint at not agreeing to a freeze on their nuclear forces upon the elimination of Soviet-U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone is manifest, too, just as a demand for a simultaneous reduction in relevant Soviet weapons in Asia, the weapons which are a counterbalance to the U.S. nuclear potential existing there. Only in this way one can define Bonn's present-day stand with regard to the most pressing problems of our times. This is the stand which, really, was not worthwhile setting out in German because it had been repeatedly set out in English from Washington.

MISSING USSR EMBASSY STAFFER SOUGHT IN GREECE

NC201927 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 20 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Alternate Interior and Public Order Minister Athanasios Tsouras told the press that the authorities had not found any of the three Soviets who had been reported missing by the Soviet Embassy in Athens.

Mr Tsouras denied any knowledge of a protest by the U.S. Embassy over the Soviets discovered cruising around the embassy in two cars on Friday night.

No weapons or electronic equipment were found in the cars by police who took the cars' occupants in for questioning, after being alerted by the U.S. Embassy, he said.

Asked whether the missing Soviet citizens would be allowed out of Greece if they appeared at a border checkpoint, Mr Tsouras said that as missing persons for whom a search was under way they would be investigated, but if their travel documents were in order they "should not be hindered."

BOVIN STRESSES SENSELESSNESS OF GULF WAR

LD211224 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 21 TASS -- From the Soviet Union's standpoint, the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is needed neither by Tehran nor by Baghdad, political commentator Aleksandr Bovin said today. He explained that if anybody benefits from this war, it is first of all the enemies of Arab unity, the forces seeking to preserve tension in the Middle Eastern and Central Asian region. Bovin was speaking at a news conference in the press center of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which dealt with the theme "The Soviet Peace Program and Regional Conflict Situations".

The Iran-Iraq armed conflict is among the more senseless wars of the 20th century, the commentator said, adding that from the general humanistic point of view, the absurdity and senselessness of this war are obvious. Bovin also pointed out the irrationality of the stand taken by Tehran which stubbornly declares that the war will not end until the present political regime in Baghdad is removed. Plainly, with such an approach the war will go on for a long time, but those suffering from it in the first place are not the people who sit in Baghdad and Tehran but those who are engaged in the fighting, for the war has already claimed hundreds of thousands of lives.

The Soviet Union advocates a comprehensive approach to the resolution of the complicated and explosive problems of the times, which concern the situation in the Asian region, the news conference was told. The Soviet side believes that what is needed as a matter of priority is a dialogue among all nations and governments in that continent as well as unfailing respect for the independence and national sovereignty of each country.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH LUSHEV IN MOSCOW

JN211034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0943 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb (INA) -- The Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union met with Lushev, member of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Central Committee. The ambassador explained to Lushev developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the dangers this war poses to world peace and security, pointing out the dimensions and aims of the Iranian aggression which is a violation of the sovereignty of an independent state as well as a threat to the territory of other UN member-states. He called for condemning this aggression and for exerting efforts on all levels to end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict peacefully. The Soviet official expressed concern over the continuation of the war as a result of the recent Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory. He said that the Soviet Union is trying to put an end to the conflict, stressing that the continuation and expansion of the war will lead to foreign interference in the region which will serve Zionist interests and imperialist schemes in this part of the world.

GULF CONFLICT, YEMEN SITUATION EXAMINED

LD221455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Feb 86

[From the "Time, Events, People" program, with answers to listeners' questions by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] Our mail contains a particularly large quantity of letters devoted to the forthcoming party congress and the program documents that it will discuss.

Moreover, a whole series of letters, in one form or another, repeat the thought that one of the most important topics is now the question of war and peace. Precisely for that reason, many of our listeners are particularly interested in the situation in the world's flashpoints which pose a threat to universal peace.

Let us now consider the situation in one such hotbead of tension -- in the Persian Gulf region, where the war between Iran and Iraq is now in its 6th year. (Askir Gassanzade) from Baku is interested in the origins of the conflict and the prospects for resolving it.

I would like to make the point that one of the main causes of the conflict is the age-old territorial dispute between the two states. The border between them along the Shatt al-'Arab river was established in the time of British domination in the region and did not suit either country. The latest treaty defining the border line between them was signed in 1975 under blatant pressure from the shah of Iran and was annulled by Iraq after his overthrow. However, all the frontier disputes could be settled if the imperialist forces did not have an interest in maintaining tension in that very important region, where there are enormous oil reserves.

The Soviet Union, on the contrary, has repeatedly called for a quick end to the conflict and for the settlement of disputes by political means around the negotiating table. Our country adopted this position during the recent meeting of the UN Security Council, which called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, which is bringing to the peoples of both countries only casualties and devastation.

In conclusion, I would like to reply, albeit briefly, to letters from (Ivan Ivanovich Korniyevskiy) in Lipetsk, (Vladimir Mikhaylovich Moshchalgin) in the village of Verkhneozernoye in Orenburg Oblast and other listeners, who ask about the situation in the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman [PDRY].

As far as one can now judge, the recent bloody clashes in the country resulted from a split in the party and state leadership. Tribal and clan differences, vestiges of feudalism and the inflammatory actions of reactionary imperialist forces also had an effect. The situation in the country is now returning to normal. The first session of the newly-constituted Council of Ministers has taken place. Abu Bakr al-'Attas, the chairman of the Presidium of the Republic's Supreme People's Council, emphasized at it the importance of preserving a progressive system in the country. He gave a high appraisal to the friendly relations linking Democratic Yeman with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

PDRY MINISTER DISCUSSES SOVIET 'EXPERTS' RETURN

GF221854 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP [Yemen Socialist Party] Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of energy and minerals, received in his office today Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY. They discussed the aspects of economic cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of energy and minerals and the means of promoting it. They also discussed the return of the Soviet experts working in this field. Brother ibn Husaynun explained to the brother ambassador the aims and dimensions of the abortive coupist conspiracy carried out by the schemer 'Ali Nasir and his clique.

The USSR ambassador expressed his country's willingness to strengthen cooperation between the two friendly countries in all fields in the light of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two friendly peoples. He affirmed that the experts will return in the next few days.

SOVIET SOLIDARITY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LIBYA

PM211638 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[APN correspondent Ye. Aslanyan dispatch for IZVESTIYA: "Bonds of Solidarity"]

[Text] Tripoli -- The solidarity of the world public with Libya is becoming more extensive now that ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet are staging unending maneuvers and provocations off Libyan shores and the imperialists are trying to scare the 3-million-strong people of the North African country with the threat of invasion.

A delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries headed by Professor K. Barlamov has just arrived here at the invitation of the National Committee for Peace and Afro-Asian Solidarity. Receiving the guests, Ahmad Shihadah, the well known politician and public figure, said: "We are grateful to the Soviet people for their support in this difficult time for us. I have visited the Soviet Union and met with Soviet people and I must say that we are using your experience of socialist building. We are confident that the 27th CPSU Congress that opens in a few days will allow the Soviet Union to scale new heights in developing all spheres of the economy."

SOVIET OFFICIAL VIEWS COOPERATION WITH KUWAIT

LD240943 Kuwait KUNA in English 0819 GMT 24 Feb 86

[By Khalid al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, Feb 24 (KUNA) -- A senior Soviet official Monday described Kuwait's foreign policy as "wise and balanced" and characterized its role played in the international arena as "tangible and positive".

In an interview with KUNA, head of the Gulf Section at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Aleksandr Ivanov noted that Kuwait practices a non-aligned policy on both the international and local levels. Ivanov also expressed admiration and appreciation of Kuwait's role in the United Nations and other international bodies. "Kuwait plays a positive role on the international level especially relating to disarmament and ways of strengthening world peace and security". Kuwait with its small area, plays a (?tangible) and positive role" on the world level.

"I do not think that only the Soviet Union recognizes the peace-loving policy of Kuwait, but the entire world as well", Ivanov stressed.

Speaking on cultural cooperation between the two countries, Ivanov pointed out that cultural relations with Kuwait became more active last year compared with previous year citing the Kuwaiti labour union's participation in the 12th youth festival, the signing of a two-year cultural protocol and a number of exchange visits by ranking cultural delegations between the two sides.

Ivanov, who served in the Soviet diplomatic mission in Kuwait in the 1970s said there are plans underway to expand relations between the University of Moscow and University of Kuwait as well as with other scientific institutions in Kuwait such as the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR).

On future military deals between Kuwait and the USSR, the Soviet diplomat said "first of all we are not arms dealers", however, we sell arms to those countries facing threats.

Military cooperation with Kuwait began mainly with the [word indistinct] to strengthen Kuwait's defence ability and not for any reason, [as received] Ivanov stressed. "We are ready to give military assistance to Kuwait only when it is requested by the government," he added.

On the recent Iranian offensive launched against Iraq, Ivanov described it as "the most violent one" since the eruption of war in 1980. He stressed that the aim of the recent thrust is strictly to isolate Iraq from neighboring countries of the Gulf region.

He also reiterated his country's clear and stable stand regarding the Gulf war, calling for an immediate end to the conflict. The Soviet Union is strongly opposed to occupation, Ivanov added. "The Soviet Union supports the right of the Gulf countries to protect their territories from any foreign intervention in the affairs of the region, the Soviet official concluded.

PLO OFFICIAL ENDS SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS

JN221838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has concluded official talks with senior Soviet officials following a session with officials at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the CPSU Central Committee, and the Afro-Asian Committee.

Brother Abu Jihad met with the Arab ambassadors at the PLO's office in the USSR last night. He briefed the ambassadors on recent developments in the Palestine question.

SYRIAN, SOVIET OIL RELATIONS, PROMOTION DISCUSSED

JN221356 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Feb (SANA) -- Oil and Mineral Wealth Minister Dr Ghazi al-Durubi and Soviet ambassador Felix Fedotov discussed bilateral oil relations and ways to promote them. Receiving the ambassador here today, the minister stressed Syria's eagerness to promote these relations in the interest of the peoples in both friendly countries.

ENVOY BRIEFS AL-JUMAYYIL ON SOVIET STAND

NC241023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Yuriy Suslikov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Lebanon, met with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today and briefed him on the Soviet answer to the proposals that the president presented on 10 February. Suslikov reiterated Soviet support for Lebanon and its people regarding southern Lebanon and the Israeli attacks on it.

U.S. MAY USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD221116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Lydia Podolnaya commentary]

[Text] As reported by HONDUPRESS, U.S. airplanes based in Honduras are scattering poisonous substances on the territory of the country.

Eye-witnesses told correspondents and agencies that every time following the appearance of U.S. Air Force planes there would be yellow rain; if it fell on the skin it caused severe burns and poisoning. It turned out that the poisonous chemical Agent Orange has exactly the same aftereffects; as is known, it was widely used by the U.S. military during the war in Vietnam, when hundreds of thousands of civilians suffered.

The Pentagon is now experimenting with chemical weapons in Honduras -- experimenting for the time being. One of the first victims was a peasant from the (Villa Nueva) settlement, (Sirio Flores). There have been so many complaints from the Cortes Department alone that the authorities have set up a special commission which has carried out an investigation and even prepared a report. However, one can only guess at its contents -- publication has been banned.

At the same time official Washington has once again got busy with disseminating slander about the Sandinists' use of chemical substances against the contras. In other words, the United States wants to cover up even more the traces of its own actions. This looks unconvincing. But then, I think it is appropriate to recall the Nicaraguan leaders' statement that the Pentagon is preparing for chemical and bacteriological war against the republic. Quite a lot of proof has been produced; for example, last year's outbreak of dengue fever. The epidemic struck over half a million people; that is virtually one inhabitant in every six in Nicaragua.

Vietnam and Cuba once suffered from this disease. The path they have chosen -- the path of building socialism -- did not suit U.S. ruling circles, and their disgrace cost the Cubans and the Vietnamese dearly. Among other means of punishment there have been chemical and bacteriological weapons. Tomorrow the same thing may be repeated against Nicaragua.

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Zagladin on Foreign Representation at Congress

LD241128 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS — Many more representatives of communist, workers' and other democratic parties have been invited to the 27th CPSU Congress than for the previous congresses, specifically the 26th Congress, said Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Congress [as received]. Speaking at the press centre of the 27th CPSU Central Committee [as received] today, he said that 153 delegations from 113 countries of the world had given consent to attend the congress. Among them — 12 delegations of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries, 83 delegations of communist and workers' parties of non-socialist countries, 37 delegations of revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements.

We demonstrate our readiness for cooperation with all democratic and peace forces, coming out for security of the peoples, for prevention of nuclear war. An important innovation is that socialist, social-democratic and labour parties have been invited for the congress, said Vadim Zagladin. Their representatives at the congress will have the same status as all other delegations. A total of 21 such delegations have given consent to attend the congress.

The Socialist International, on the instruction of its leadership, will be represented by a delegation of the French Socialist Party. A delegation of the Indian National Congress has been invited, and has already arrived in Moscow. And, finally, invited were representatives of 7 international democratic organisations. Part of the delegations, participants in the work of the congress, will speak at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, and since their number is 153, the other delegations will be given the floor at meetings of party activists in Moscow, the Moscow region, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk. All our guests, who will be willing to speak, will be given the floor on equal rights, and these speeches will be in the verbatim report of the congress.

Answering a question, Vadim Zagladin said that Chinese comrades had stated that they would not be able to send their delegation to the congress since the CPSU and the Communist Party of China do not maintain interparty links.

A total of 1016 foreign journalists and also 1705 representatives of Soviet mass media have been accredited at the press centre of the 27th congress by today.

Delegations Arrive for Opening of Congress

Guests Welcomed

PM241103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86
First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "The Arrival of Foreign Delegations for the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 27th CPSU congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

Of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos;

Of the Communist Party of Canada led by William Kashtan, general secretary of the party;

Of the Brazilian Communist Party led by Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Uruguay, led by Rodney Arismendi, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Chile led by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the party Central Committee;

Of the Maltese Communist Party led by Anthony Vassalo, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Sri Lanka Communist Party including K.P. Silva, general secretary of the party Central Committee, and Peter Keuneman, chairman of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Venezuela, led by Alonso Oheda, general secretary of the party;

Of the Paraguayan Communist Party, led by Ananias Maidana, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, led by Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Association for the Unity of the Communists of Australia, led by Patrick Clancy, national secretary of the association;

Of the Communist Party of the Philippines, led by N. Manguiduyos, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of El Salvador, led by Shafic Jorge Handal, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador led by F. Cienfuegos, member of the leadership of the front;

Of the National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt, including Fu'ad Moursi and Husayn 'Abd al-Rabbo, member of the party Central Secretariat;

Of the Radical Party of Chile led by U. Miranda, member of the party leadership;

Of the Communist Party of Honduras, led by Rigoberto Pakilla, general secretary of the party;

Of the Colombian Communist Party led by Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the People's Party of Panama led by Ruben Dario Sousa,

general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Israel led by Me'ir Wilner, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Iraqi Communist Party led by Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Palestine Communist Party led by S. al-Natshab, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee;

Of the Syrian Communist Party led by Khalid Bakhdash, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Ireland, including Michael O'Riordan, national chairman of the party, and James Stewart, general secretary of the party.

The delegations were welcomed by N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, I.V. Kapitonov and V.P. Nikonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V.M. Borisenkov, P.P. Grishkyavichus, I.S. Gustov, G.V. Kolbin, M.A. Ponomarev, Ya.P. Ryabov, P.N. Fedoseyev, and S.A. Shalayev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; I.M. Vladychenko, I.F. Obraztsov, and A.B. Chakovskiy, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Abolentsev, V.S. Baltrunas, N.I. Bochkov, K.N. Brutents, A.I. Vlasov, V.A. Grigoryev, V.G. Dolgin, I.I. Kovalenko, I.S. Skiba, M.N. Smirnovskiy, A.N. Shoshnikov, and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; and L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

IZVESTIYA on Delegation Arrivals

PM241036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Arrival of Foreign Delegations for the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

Of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] comprising Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee (delegation head); Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vu Kuang, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the CPV Central Committee International Department; and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR;

Of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] comprising Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers (delegation head); Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and LPDR minister of national defense; Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee; and Oudom Khatti-Gna, member of the LPRP Central Committee and first secretary of the Xieng Khouang Province LPRP Committee;

Of the MPRP comprising Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural Presidium (delegation head); Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Bugyn Dejid, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPRP Central Committee Party Control Committee; and Tserengiyn Gurbadam, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR ambassador to the USSR;

Of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

Of the Communist Party of India led by Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the party;

Of the Argentine Communist Party led by Athos Fava, general secretary of the party;

Of the Communist Party of Luxembourg led by Rene Urbany, chairman of the party;

Of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin led by Horst Schmitt, chairman of the party;

Of the Communist Party of Norway led by Hans Kleven, chairman of the party;

Of the Communist Party of Ecuador led by Rene Leon Mauge, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the United Socialist Party of Mexico including Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and Manuel Stefens Garcia, member of the Political Commission of the party Central Committee;

Of the Jordanian Communist Party led by Faik Warrad [spelling as received], first secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand led by George Edward Jackson, party general secretary;

Of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Peter Symon, party general secretary;

Of the Party of the Costa Rican People led by Eduardo Mora, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the Ntional Liberation Front of Bahrain led by Abdallah 'Ali, member of the Guiding Committee of the Front;

Of the People's Party of Iran;

Of the Communist Party of Pakistan;

Of the Yemen Socialist Party led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Of the African National Congress of South Africa led by Alfred Nzo, ANC general secretary;

Of the African party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) led by Carlos Correia, member of the political Bureau of the party Central Committee, minister of agricultural development and fisheries of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

Of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar Party led by Gisele Rabesahala, general secretary of the party, minister of culture and revolutionary arts of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (Arema) led by Theophil Andrianaelisoa, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin led by Martin Bohou Azonhiho, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee;

Of the Socialist Party of Belgium (Francophone) led by Elie Devorme, member of the party leadership.

The delegations were greeted by G.A. Aliyev and V.I. Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; L.N. Zaykov and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V.N. Bazovskiy, L.A. Voronin, M.G. Voropayev, L.A. Gorshkov, T.B. Guzhenko, V.K. Mesyats, V.S. Murakhovskiy, O.B. Rakhmanin, Ya.P. Ryabov, and N.I. Savinkin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; I.N. Dmitriyev, T.G. Ivanova, V.M. Kamentsev, A.A. Logunov, K.Ye. Fomichenko, and B.N. Chaplin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; T.V. Golubtsova, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; O.S. Belyakov and N.A. Stashenkov, CPSU Central Committee section chiefs; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.A. Belik, N.B. Bikkenin, K.N. Brutents, I.I. Kovalenko, V.F. Morozov, P.Ya. Slezko, M.N. Smirnovskiy, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, and N.N. Chetverikov, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chiefs; V.G. Zakharov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom second secretary; A.A. Reut, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; P.A. Naumov, chairman of the APN Board; M.P. Vyshinskiy, G.K. Zhuravlev, N.N. Sofinskiy, and V.I. Tikhonov, USSR deputy ministers; S.I. Chistoplyasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; A.A. Belyayev and B.G. Vladimirov, chief editors of the newspapers *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA* and *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*; V.F. Sobchenko, USSR ambassador to the LPDR; V.V. Volskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute; V.F. Stanis, rector of the Patrice Lumumba University of the Friendship of the Peoples; V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; A.S. Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries; and other officials.

BCP, PZPR, RCP Delegations Arrive

LD241221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation of the BCP led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the republic, arrived today in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It was met at the airport by Comrade Ryzhkov, of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

A delegation of the PZPR led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the republic, arrived today in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It was met at the airport by Comrade Ligachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

A delegation of the RCP led by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the country, arrived today in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It was met at the airport by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and other officials.

Zamyatin Holds Press Conference on CPSU Congress

LD241044 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS — The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), which opens tomorrow, is of truly historic significance in the life of the party and of the entire Soviet people, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, stated at a press conference at the Press Centre of the 27th Congress of the CPSU today.

The significance of the congress is determined by the paramount importance of the matters which are being brought up for discussion at the congress, by the character of the current period, by the novelty and magnitude of the tasks arising before Soviet society, Leonid Zamyatin said. The CPSU holds that, in present-day domestic and international conditions, all-round progress of Soviet society can be ensured along the lines of accelerating socio-economic development. This is the party's strategic course which is directed towards a qualitative remaking of society.

This means the renovation of the material-technical base on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, the refining of social relations, first and foremost, in the economy, deep-running changes in the content and character

of labor, in the material and spiritual conditions of life of Soviet people, and the stimulation of the entire system of political, social and ideological institutions.

Soviet society, Leonid Zamyatin went on to say, has entered a new phase of its history. Its substance is that the requirements of social development dictate the need of further changes and transformations, serious re-structuring and refining of many sides of production relations, methods of economic management, forms and style of party and state guidance, that is, the policy designed to achieve a qualitatively new state of Soviet society.

The policy of the CPSU on the international scene is inseparably linked with the vital strategic tasks inside the country. The statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, January 15 reflects the striving of our party to work toward the relaxation of international tensions, toward the realization of a wide-scale constructive program of measures devised to terminate the arms race, promote disarmament, ensure peace and security.

In its cadres policy the CPSU makes principled emphasis on such qualitities of leading officials as the sense of the new, the readiness to take responsibility upon oneself, the desire to learn and work better, the ability to take account of the political meaning of the economic activity, exactingness to oneself and to others. In the course of the election campaign the body of secretaries of primary party organizations was renewed by 23 per cent. In the primary party organizations — and there are over 430,000 of them — Communists made more than three million remarks and comments concerning the documents submitted for discussion, Leonid Zamyatin said. This is a genuine wealth of collective thinking and evidence of the flourishing party democracy.

PRAVDA Reviews Book on Precongress Documents

PM181119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 86
First Edition p 3

[V. Fedotov review under the "Among Books" rubric: "Acceleration"]

[Text] The above is the title of a collection of articles from the central press on topical problems of the country's socioeconomic development. Its second part, like the first, which came out last year, is published by the Pravda Publishing House. The book presents extensive items from the nationwide discussion of precongress party documents and includes speeches by workers, kolkhoz members, party, soviet, and economic leaders, scientists, and specialists. For example, A. Churkin, milling machine operator at the Moscow Carburetor Plant, writes about a very important principle of party work style — the unity of word and deed; V. Muirakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers reveals the opportunities available to agro-industrial associations and the prospects for that major national economic sector; Academician V. Trapeznikov considers how to provide incentives conducive to enhanced output quality; and B. Gumenyak, a gas extraction expert, considers how to increase labor collectives' role....

The book's opening section expounds on the concept of socioeconomic acceleration, which envisages not only doubling our economic potential by the year 2000 and increasing national economic growth rates but also switching over to intensive development.

The collection discusses strengthening the scientific and technical revolution and creating conditions for the extensive and rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. One section is devoted to the main factor involved in acceleration, namely, the role played by people. Indeed acceleration itself has been conceived and is being carried out by the party in the name of and for the good of people.

Zagladin Focuses on Peace Policy for Congress

LD222308 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 22 Feb 86

["Recorded statement" by Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; in Russian with superimposed English translation; date not given]

[Text] Just a few days are before the opening of the congress. All the preparations for it have been practically finished. These were very serious preparations as the Congress will be of exceptional signifiance. It will take place at the turning point of this country's life and also at the turning point of the life of mankind as a whole. In fact, all countries and nations are faced with the problem of choosing between letting the events take the same course as in the previous decade, that is toward confrontation and aggravation of the war threat, and seeking the way out of this well-used track, looking for the road to termination of confrontation to the loosening of tensions, to lasting peaceful coexistence. It is our firm belief that every country and nation, every government, every political and public functionary must think of this and make his choice, select his way in this complicated period.

We have made our choice. The Soviet Communists go to the 27th party congress having made their choice and with a clearly formulated foreign policy program. This program is outlined in the draft of the updated program of the party, in the statements of the party leaders, primarily of Mikhail Gorbachev. In many respects our choice is a new choice, a fresh approach to the problems faced by mankind today. In his interview for the *L'HUMANITE* newspaper, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about this. In the present conditions, he pointed out, when human civilization has developed means sufficient for self destruction it is vital to break through the age-long traditions and give them up, for otherwise the problem of mankind's survival may become solution-proof. In the nuclear age it is impossible to leave at least sufficiently long relying on psychology, habits and regulations from the stonge age. [sentence as heard]

When we discuss this with our foreign colleagues we are sometimes asked if this approach doesn't signify a step back from certain basic principles. Not in the least, is our answer. The principles that are at the core of our foreign policy stay unchanged. These principles are traceable to Lenin's thought, to his Peace Decree, and we remain faithful to them. Yet the realization of this principle takes different shapes today, considering the peculiarities of our nuclear age, the demands of the international situation. Our policy is successive and consistent. But succession, as our party has repeatedly pointed out, doesn't mean repetition of what has been before, but rather giving due consideration to the new circumstances, and we do this in full measure.

Well, what have we actually taken into account? What traditions of the past do we propose to forsake? For one thing we have taken into account the fact that in the present nuclear age it is impossible to guarantee security basically by way of multiplying weaponry. The more weapons, the less the security — such is the reality of today. We have also taken into account the fact that the security of one state cannot be guaranteed at the expense of another state's security. In the nuclear age security is one and the same for all. We have also realized that the efforts of one state, even of such a big one as the Soviet Union, are not enough to guarantee this security. In the past a nation could hope to guarantee security only for itself, this is no longer possible; security today requires collective efforts of both states and nations.

Proceeding from these premises we have elaborated the concept of security, as well as the program of its realization. The fundamental principles of this program were spelled out in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year. A significant aspect of this program is that for one thing its purpose is to rid mankind completely of such heavy burden as mass annihilation weapons by the end of this century. Naturally, we don't neglect other types of weapons generally called conventional. It's worth pointing out, as in the West anxieties are voiced quite groundlessly though, that once nuclear weapons are liquidated the Russians will take (?all) with conventional arms. But we don't have superiority or seek it.

Another thing is that we propose a strict system of international control, including control on-the-spot. Thirdly, our proposals envisage liquidation of mass annihilation weapons in three stages, and at each stage identical security to be guaranteed to all states. None of these stages relies on upsetting the military-strategic balance; on the contrary this balance is proposed to be maintained but on the minimal level. Naturally, the Soviet Union and the United States, as the two greatest nuclear powers, are to start the disarmament program. Yet on a later stage they are to be joined by other countries. In short, this program is to be carried through not by one or two countries, but through the efforts of all nuclear powers, of the world community as a whole.

Finally, this program is addressed not just to governments, but to nations as well. This deserves special mentioning, because it is based not just on our own ideas but also on the proposals that have been advanced by various political and public forces. We take these proposals with utmost attention and try to incorporate them with the ideas of our own. We are ready and willing to study other proposals aimed to consolidate peace; we are ready for dialogue, for discussion; we are ready to seek mutually acceptable solutions, but only if these solutions serve peace.

Prokhorov Previews 27th CPSU Congress

LD211720 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 21 TASS — By TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov:

The recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee approved the report and other documents intended for the 27th party congress and adopted the decision to submit them to consideration by the congress. The results of the nation-wide discussion of the pre-congress documents and of the socialist emulation campaign of the country's work collectives in honour of the party congress have been summed up. First showings of plays and exhibitions devoted to the 27th CPSU Congress have been held in Moscow and other towns of the country, and books timed to coincide with the congress have come off the press.

Everything is ready for the party congress which is to open in the Kremlin on Tuesday: Moscow's hotels are awaiting the delegatesto the party forum and its numerous guests, while the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress, where the accreditation of journalists representing the press of almost all countries of the world is continuing, has already opened.

There is a special atmosphere in Moscow in the remaining days before the congress. There are no elements of ostentation in it: a party congress means first of all a lot of work. But there is an understanding of the scopefulness and importance of the approaching event.

People in the Soviet Union expect much of the 27th CPSU Congress. The course of the report-and-elections meetings in the party, that preceded the congress, demonstrated the substantially changed style of party life in general. At the meetings, party conferences and congresses of the Communist parties of the union republics there was a frank and very critical discussion both of achievements in various fields of the country's life and of shortcomings, miscalculations and lapses. Those directly responsible for this were named and many of them had to leave their positions of importance. Such posts were left not only by those who were guilty of miscalculations and errors but also by those who no longer met the present much higher demands made of officials.

Party congresses of our Communist Party have always not only solved key questions of party life but also determined the direction of development of Soviet society, the Soviet state. For instance, questions of the industrialisation of the Soviet Union and the collectivisation of agriculture, five-year development plans were discussed and approved at party congresses.

This time, too, the highest forum of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is to study strategic questions: Adopt the new edition of the party's fundamental document — the Programme of the CPSU, the amended party rules and determine the guidelines for the USSR'S economic and social development in the coming five years and the period to the year 2000.

Letters to PRAVDA Support Draft Party Documents

LD240414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian

2300 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Today the newspaper analyzes the preliminary results of the discussion of the drafts of the precongress party documents. It is noted that the *PRAVDA* editorial offices received more than 25,000 letters on the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, its rules and proposed amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and in the Period to 2000. The paper notes that all of these letters were imbued with one common concern: The concern that the fresh wind of beneficial change should gather force in all spheres of our life, that our forward progress should steadfastly gain pace.

Another conclusion is that the mail to *PRAVDA* convinces one that Communists and Soviet people take the party's programmatic aims completely to heart and are aware of the objective necessity of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. The letters contain ardent approval of the course adopted by the party, of seriously restructuring the management structure and the leadership style and methods of all work, and they contain unanimous support for the new and decisive steps which aim to strengthen peace on the globe.

Kosolapov Replaced as Editor of KOMUNIST

AU241404 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 24 (AFP) — Richard Kosolapov, 55, ultra-conservative editor-in-chief of the magazine *KOMMUNIST* since April 1976, has left in the latest of several top-rank changes in the Soviet media. His successor, a reliable source said, would be Central Committee Propaganda Department aide N.B. Bikenin. The department chief, Aleksandr Yakovlev, is regarded as a supporter of party chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Under Mr. Kosolapov, a propaganda official whose career developed with the late party chief Leonid Brezhnev, *KOMMUNIST* backed ultra-conservative views. This happened notably in an apparently dry debate about contradictions in the communist system, which in fact reflected Mr. Gorbachev's power struggle against "orthodox" officials round his predecessor Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Kosolapov would take a philosophy chair at Moscow University, and probabaly lose both his Central Committee post and his political influence, the source said. The 27th party congress starts here tomorrow. But a Western diplomatic source warned that the change, while suggesting a new openness, did not mean a more liberal approach.

There have been recent editorial changes at the top of *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*, *SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA*, the Red Army daily *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* (*Red Star*), and at least two other publications and three publishing houses, as well as the State Committee (ministry) for Radio and Television.

Conference Criticizes Work of Armenian Mass Media

LD230240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] A conference of Armenia's ideological aktiv held today in Yerevan discussed the tasks of the republic's ideological institutions and mass information media in educating cadres and the further improvement of the quality of their work in light of the demands of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. It was noted in the report and in speeches that the resources of workers of newspapers, magazines, radio, television, the Armenian state information agency, and publishing houses are not being used sufficiently. Articles in the press and on the airwaves sometimes lack principle and punch; they trespass on cliches and sketchiness; and front-ranking expertise and the achievements of science are being propagandized feebly. City and rayon party committees, the orators emphaisized, must react more energetically to criticism of shortcomings and adopt effec-

tive measures to remove them.

Soviet Editors View Changes in Media
PM181203 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 86 p 16

[Article by Gerard Streiff: "Media: The Duty To Criticize"]

[Text] *PRAVDA* Opposition Newspaper

Some time ago television viewers witnessed the following sequence: On the right of the screen a senior official; on the left, a group of elected representatives. The camera had entered the room in which a parliamentary commission was sitting. Consumer goods were being discussed. "Why is a particular product not available?" a deputy asked. "It is not our responsibility," the bureaucrat replied. "Wrong!" a young elected representative cried, producing a document, "you are obliged to make it your business...."

This curious "live" debate is one small example of the new look on Soviet television, whose chairman has recently been replaced. Program format is starting to change; in other words, there is a tendency to abandon the pompous, stiff tone and to try to please. There is undoubtedly much more criticism. And there is a growing number of pretexts for giving people a say.

The TASS agency up until now has been very slow to react to the ideological campaigns raging in the news world. Its chairman has just admitted in the journal *MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN* the need for the agency to "improve all the forms and methods of its work."

The Soviet media is clearly reawakening. It is high time it did. Back in 1981 Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviets are educated people: When they hear banalities they switch off. A new information policy is therefore welcome.

PRAVDA is setting the example. I even heard a neighbor say in the past few days that this daily is looking increasingly like an opposition newspaper.

"Great efforts are necessary," its chief editor Viktor Afanasyev told us, "to rebuild our media. In other words to make political life more visible, to be more operational, to put all the problems on the table, and to use more biting criticism. Up until now there have been forbidden areas. This is now over. Everything can be criticized and all levels are targets. The aim is not to criticize simply for the sake of it but out of a concern to find a solution."

"In the ideological struggle with the West," the chief editor said, "we are not satisfied with ourselves and must engage in self-criticism: We have made achievements, but we talk about them little or badly."

According to the opinion polls which *PRAVDA* carries out regularly, the readers' criticisms of their newspaper relate to the lack of space given to young people's and women's questions, but also to the excessive coverage of formal matters.

"However, in 1985 we gained 500,000 subscribers. We are moving toward 11 million copies and we think we have 40 million readers," V. Afanasyev said. "An effort is being made to persuade important intellectuals to write in the press more often. The intelligentsia are showing an increasing tendency to express their views on everyday matters, Yevtushenko for instance. We welcome this. These people know the influence of their views. They have held back for a long time but are now more willing to come forward." Democracy Is an Incentive

[Streiff] What about the local press?

[Afanasyev] It is a vital element. In our country, with 15 republics and 100 nations we cannot do without it. Moreover there are many local problems to be solved on the spot. In many cases these local papers print many more copies than the central organs. [End Afanasyev remarks]

TRUD, the trade union organ, is a newspaper which is making rapid progress.

Last year it gained 1.3 million readers and its circulation reached the nice figure of 18.2 million copies, heading the hit parade of the media in the USSR. The new chief editor is 49-year-old Aleksandr Potapov. "What is our aim? To speak frankly and bring into the open all acute labor questions, to expose in a critical way problems arising with regard to working conditions, and the defense of the workers rights when they are violated by the administration. We aim to give a great deal of useful information about everyday life, and clear sections on legal matters. And we also try to prompt reactions from readers."

For instance last July a worker at the Uralmash factory in Sverdlovsk in the Urals, suggested opening a discussion platform on the struggle against carelessness in the enterprise. "Let us ask the workers to give examples of waste and suggest solutions," he said. The idea was accepted by the editorial board. "We thought it would last 1 month at most. However the debate continued on such a scale that it is still going on.... We have devoted more than 20 pages to it. Some 200 writers, two-thirds of whom are workers, asked serious questions all relating to the need to speed up technical progress."

This debate has been named "The National Workers' Correspondence Assembly." A decree from the party leadership urged all managements criticized or questioned in these letters to reply in detail rather than superficially.

"This is one example," Potapov said, "which shows that the press is not just there to inform; it is a platform for the people. It is vital to support this desire to talk, and explain one's views, and not stifle initiative. Democracy is an incentive. The right to have a say helps boost people's activity."

With a circulation of 3.7 million copies, the daily *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* looks like *TRUD*'s little brother. And yet on the streets of Moscow it is one of the newspapers in which there is most interest; perhaps this is partly because it best expresses this new information policy. Who are its readers? Mainly non-party members and women. Mikhail Ninachev, its chief editor, went straight to the point: "For almost 1 year there have been real changes in our whole life, including the media. We at

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA take a realistic approach to things. We call success, shortcomings, and mistakes by their names. I would say that we take more care over people's attitude toward the press. Their confidence in us plays a crucial role. If the newspaper says one thing and the citizen sees something different in life, that is wrong. Unfortunately such behavior exists in our country. It is no secret that too many newspapers paint a rosy picture of reality and make things seem better than they are.

Socialism in Paradise?

"Talking about shortcomings and mistakes is a thankless task but it is vital. At present our press is more honest and frank. This is because people's knowledge is a vital weapon. And the press must not only inform, it must also disturb, and reflect dissatisfaction. Tranquility and illusions are dangerous for a ruling party."

Ninachev added that criticism today can no longer be limited to general remarks but must name those at fault. "In the West these criticisms are used as signs of weakness. However, they are a sign of courage and strength. We are talking frankly about our successes and failures. Socialism is after all not paradise. We are living in the world and must not be blind. It is about people.... This is what is new in our approach."

As in *PRAVDA* and *TRUD*, dialogue with the readers is an important question here, too. "We should aim for the reader to express his own views in the press." This is one way, he added, of combating a degree of snobbery among journalists who always think they know what people expect from their newspaper, which is a mistake. "It is sometimes the simplest articles which spark off the most emotion. One day we published a letter from an old woman, who talked about her loneliness. In a few days we were inundated with letters on this subject." And the woman who wrote the letter received 3,000 letters of help and solidarity.

"People are writing to us more and more. There are fewer letters of complaint and more letters expressing opinions. Let us say that 60 percent of the correspondence contains explanations of readers' viewpoints. This is heartening, we are pleased and worried about it because it means we must take the reader seriously, and not toy with him...."

Marchuk Addresses Economic Achievements Meeting

LD221613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1300 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Excerpts] A meeting of the working people of Moscow and of the capital's oblast which took place today was devoted to the entry on the all-union board of honor of the USSR's exhibition of achievements of the national economy of labor collectives who were winners in socialist competition in 1985.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the main committee of the USSR exhibition of achievements of the national economy, stressed that the course for speeding up the social and economic development of our society worked out by the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee laid down the basis for important changes in the approaches to resolving economic and political tasks.

Party, Government Leaders Thank for Subbotnik

LD222306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee: An all-union communist subbotnik in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress was held in the country 15 February 1986 on the initiative of front-ranking collectives of several enterprises and organizations. It was a striking testimony to the nationwide approval of the party's plans to speed up the country's socioeconomic development and to the warm aspiration of the working people to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

Taking part in the subbotnik were 153 million people who labored at their work places in industry, agriculture, transportation, construction, and other branches of the national economy, and also those who carried out improvements to towns and population centers. By means of their highly productive labor, those taking part in the subbotnik made an important contribution to fulfilling and overfulfilling the adopted precongress pledges as well as the tasks of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Industrial output alone worth R1,338 billion was produced on that day. Many labor collectives produced more output than on ordinary days, and a considerable volume of this was manufactured from economized raw material, materials, and fuel. Special attention was paid to above-plan production of items for which there is increased demand.

About R200 million was earned and handed over to the 12th 5-Year Plan period fund by those taking part in the subbotnik.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee express heartfelt gratitude to workers, kolkhoz workers, engineering and technical and industrial and office workers, and young people for their active participation in the all-union communist subbotnik in honor of the 27th party congress.

Taking into account the wishes of the working people, the funds earned on the subbotnik will be directed into construction and equipping rural, rayon, and town health service institutions and preschool institutions for children.

Supreme Soviet Views Anti-Alcohol Drive in Vinnitsa

PM191258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 86
First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the Vinnitsa Oblast State Organs' Implementation of Legislation Designed To Overcome Drunkenness"]

[Text] After examining a report on Vinnitsa Oblast state organs' work in implementing legislation designed to overcome drunkenness, submitted by the Legislative Proposals and Health and Social Security Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and

Soviet of Nationalities, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a resolution on the question in hand. The resolution notes that the soviets and other state and public organizations in the oblast have drafted and are implementing measures to carry out the relevant resolutions passed by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. Collaboration among soviets, labor collectives, and public organizations in resolving these questions has improved. The work of cultural and sports establishments is improving, anti alcohol propaganda is intensifying, and the struggle against home distilling has been stepped up. Enterprises which used to produce wines and spirits are being switched over to producing nonalcoholic drinks. Order is being established in the spirits trade. Sales of fruit drinks, confectionery, and other products enjoying consumer demand have expanded.

As a result of the measures taken, losses of working time and the number of industrial injuries due to drunkenness have been reduced. Public order is improving in cities and other population centers and the number of crimes committed by people in a state of intoxification has fallen.

However, the measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism outlined by the party and state are being carried out in the oblast too slowly. The soviets have yet to fundamentally improve the organizational and educative work involved in eradicating these phenomena. Appropriate monitoring to ensure observance of the requirements of the anti-alcohol legislation is lacking, and due attention is not being paid to coordinating the activity of state and public organs. There has been no substantial decrease in alcohol consumption in the oblast.

Measures to enhance the personal responsibility of the leaders of enterprises, establishments, and organizations for creating in all collectives an implacable attitude to all cases of drunkenness are being laxly implemented. A lenient attitude to absenteeism and lack of principle in settling questions regarding responsibility for breaches of legislation are apparent in many labor collectives, and comrades' courts and the commissions for combatting drunkenness are working poorly. Questions of strengthening order and discipline at enterprises, kolkhozes, and other organizations frequently remain outside soviets' purview.

The standard of narcological assistance to the population is inadequate, and the work of detecting people suffering from alcoholism and ensuring their prompt treatment is being poorly carried out.

Some soviets are not really concerning themselves with organizing educational work and physical culture and fitness. The activity of cultural and sports establishments does not meet modern requirements and is not sufficiently directed toward preventing drunkenness, propagating a healthy life style, broadening the range of interests and meeting the cultural needs of working people, particularly young people, and improving the organization of the population's leisure.

The work of internal affairs organs, the prosecutor's office, and courts in preventing drunkenness and ensuring that all breaches of the legislation are punished without fail is not always effective.

The shortcomings in carrying out the requirements of legislation aimed at overcoming drunkenness noted in Vinnitsa Oblast are also occurring in certain other republics, krays, and oblasts.

Due attention to expanding the production of nonalcoholic drinks is not being paid in a number of places. Many cities are tolerating gross breaches of the rules of trade in wines and spirits. Some internal affairs organs are lax in carrying out work to detect and stop home distilling and speculation in spirits.

This all goes to show that not all soviets or other state organs have yet made the necessary breakthrough in the work of implementing party directives and the requirements of the law on resolutely stamping out drunkenness and alcoholism, establishing a sober life style, tightening organization and discipline at work, ensuring public order, and showing the state's concern for the family.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has recommended to the Vinnitsa Oblast Soviet and the oblast's city and rayon soviets that they take urgent measures to remove existing shortcomings and persistently continue the work of overcoming drunkenness in every city, rayon, and labor collective; seek to eliminate all instances of people appearing in a drunken state either at work or in a public place; and improve the prevention of drunkenness at a neighborhood level.

Soviets have been informed of the need:

— to make more extensive use of their powers and the force of the law to increase the effectiveness of the struggle against drunkenness, home distilling, breaches of the rules of trade in spirits, and other negative phenomena; to discuss these problems in a systematic and businesslike way at soviet sessions and ispolkom and standing commission sittings, ensuring that decisions taken are purposeful, given publicity, and promptly executed; and to seek to ensure the strictest observance everywhere of the anti-alcohol legislation by all officials and citizens;

— to promote in every way the creation in every labor collective of an atmosphere of intolerance and comradly exactingness toward violators of order and discipline and to tighten monitoring of the activity of the leaders of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other organizations in implementing the requirements of legislaton designed to overcome drunkenness;

— to enhance the level of activity of deputies' groups and post, people's control organs, comrades' courts, rural assemblies, neighborhood citizens meetings, and other organs of public initiative in the matter of preventing drunkenness and further strengthening public order in cities and rayons; to ensure the smooth and efficient operation of the commissions for combatting drunkenness and ispolkom administrative and juvenile affairs commissions;

— to deal systematically with questions of organizing the population's leisure, to make better use of cultural and sports establishments for prevention purposes, and to put them into good working order; to introduce effective forms and methods of anti-alcohol propaganda applicable to local organizations of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety;

— to pay particular attention to preventing drunkenness among young people and to adopt measures to enhance the role and responsibility in this matter of the family, public education, health, cultural, and sports establishments, and law and order organs;

— to implement additional measures to improve the organization of narcological assistance to the population; to allocate the necessary premises for the relevant clinics, sections, and surgeries, including those attached to industrial enterprises, and to augment them with skilled cadres;

— it is recommended that union republic supreme soviet presidiums reinforce the leadership of soviets and the monitoring of the work of soviets and subordiante organs in carrying out legislation designed to overcome drunkenness, seek to ensure that ministries, departments, and other management organs carry out the outlined measures to the letter, and focus their efforts on eliminating shortcomings; draw particular attention to the need to boost production and expand the range and enhance the quality of nonalcoholic drinks and other products enjoying consumer demand.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has laid down specific instructions for certain ministries and departments with the aim of further improving the work of implementing anti-alcohol legislation. Attention has been drawn to the need to improve the activity of subordinate cultural enlightenment establishments and sports organizations in the moral, esthetic, and physical education of citizens and the establishment of a socialist way of life.

PRAVDA Article on State-Citizen Relationship

PM171415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 86
First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor D. Zlatopolskiy under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "The State and the Individual"]

[Text] Reciprocal relations between the state and the individual reflect the degree of democracy in any social system. "The state," K. Marx wrote, "is the intermediary between man and man's freedom" (K. Marx and F. Engels. *Works*, Vol 1, page 389). It is obvious therefore, that a man's freedom, an individual's freedom depends on the character and class essence of the state.

Alienation between the state and the individual, organically inherent in the bourgeois system, only disappears under the socialist system's conditions. Under socialism, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "the ideas of freedom, human rights, and the dignity of the individual have real, vital content, the unity of rights and duties is ensured, and there is just one set of laws and moral norms in operation and one discipline for everyone."

Historical experience demonstrates that only socialism creates the objective conditions for the individual's true freedom, which in turn is the foundation for the all-around development of man's abilities and talents. Socialist ownership of the means of production, the corresponding economic system, and the new type of production relations are conditions of that kind.

The important feature characterizing reciprocal relations between the state and the individual under socialism is that those relations are determined and established not just by the state, as in any bourgeois society, but also by the citizen himself. Thanks to the unification of representative and direct democracy, each person under the socialist system's conditions takes active part in the management of the state. The further development of these interrelated forms of democracy is also envisaged by the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

Relations between the socialist state and the individual are defined primarily by general political, economic, and other interests. Their main goal is the building of a communist society. In turn, this unity of interests and aims of the state and the individual entails a mutual interest in the steady implementation of the citizen's constitutional rights, freedoms, and duties.

The character of reciprocal relations between the state and the individual under socialism is determined by the reciprocal responsibility and duties of the one to the other, such as there has never been and, indeed, cannot be under any other social system. The existing USSR Constitution enshrined in law for the first time in history the state's responsibility toward the individual as well as the individual's responsibility toward the state, which is manifested in their reciprocal obligations.

Under the USSR Constitution, the Soviet state and all its organs operate on the basis of the socialist rule of law and ensure the protection of law and order, society's interests, and citizens' rights and freedoms.

The state's duties are multifaceted. This is manifested in the most significant areas of the state's activity with which it is constantly concerned (for example, ensuring the country's defense and security, protecting labor, and developing science and culture). The Soviet state of all the people, the draft new edition of the party program notes, "is the main instrument for improving socialism in our country and in the international arena performs the functions of defending socialist gains, consolidating the positions of world socialism, opposing the imperialist forces' aggressive policy, and developing peaceful cooperation with all the peoples."

Considerable duties are also placed on the individual. The USSR citizen's most important duty is to defend the socialist fatherland and do military service within the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces; and to protect the Soviet state's interests and help to strengthen its might and prestige. Today this means participating actively in implementing the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, increasing social wealth by intensive labor, strengthening discipline and order, and protecting the people's property. The increased demands now made on each Soviet citizen meet the very essence of the constitutional norms.

Such cooperation between the citizen and the state is utterly impossible in the conditions of the bourgeois world with its class antagonisms. Even under socialism it does not occur immediately

with regard to all citizens, but takes shape as the exploiter classes are eliminated.

Cooperation between the state and the individual, for all its importance, is just one area of their reciprocal relations. Another is that the socialist state acts as the seat of power, laying down the Constitution, laws, and other normative acts, which are binding on all citizens, social organizations, state organs, and officials. As is well known, their observance is ensured by the state's coercive power.

As everyday practice shows, however, in our state of all the people the overwhelming majority of citizens voluntarily respects the laws and normative acts. This is because, as a result of the socialist revolution, the task set by V.I. Lenin of "transforming the state into an institution capable of enforcing the will of the people" (*Complete Collected Works*, Vol 35, page 110) has been implemented in practice.

As the new society progresses, so socialism's ideals concerning the increasingly full freedom of the individual are gradually implemented. This process takes two main paths: the path of increasing the number of basic rights, freedoms, and duties of members of society; and the path of increasing the number of material guarantees of citizens' rights and freedoms. "The party," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "will continue to promote the expansion and enrichment of citizens' socioeconomic, political, and personal rights and freedoms and the creation of increasingly favorable conditions for and guarantees of their full realization."

The implementation of the party's strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development is to lead to profound qualitative changes of all aspects of Soviet society's life which in turn will have a profound influence on the individual. After all, the improvement of socialism is ultimately a question of expanding the opportunities for developing the individual and the initiative of Soviet man as master of the country, worker, and citizen. The accleration of our forward progress thus creates more favorable conditions for the comprehensive improvement of the individual and his abilities and talents and increases each citizen's contribution to the resolution of socialist society's social, economic, and other problems. At the same time the social significance of each person's conscientious performances of his constitutional duties increase. As the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, the unity of the rights and duties is an indispensible political principle of socialist society.

In this context the individual's basic rights, freedoms, and duties and their practical realization are a powerful instrument in the struggle against various negative phenomena in our society's life. Phenomena such as the violation of labor discpline; embezzelement and bribery, speculation and parasitism, drunkenness and hooliganism, manifestations of the private property mentality and acquisitiveness, toadyism, and obsequiousness, for example, Any of these negative phenomena causes tangible harm to socialist society, the state, and, consequently, the individual.

Bribery, for example, undermines the principles of social justice, disorganizes the work of the state and social apparatus, and turns official activity into a source of illicit income. Let us recall how in March 1918 V.I. Lenin pointed out that when preparing the decree on the tribunals it is necessary to focus "on tne practical results of work to create courts which are really quick and really revolutionarily merciless toward counterrevolutionaries, bribe-takers, disorganizers, and violators of discipline." (Vol 36, page 211).

We must struggle in Leninist fashion against all negative phenomena which harm the socialist state and the individual and must use both the authority of public opinion and the force of the law to that end. Such a struggle is expected not only to eliminate negative phenomena from society's life but also to resolve many creative tasks: improving socialist social relations, helping to raise Soviet people's living standard, develop democracy, and shape a harmoniously developed individual.

Replying to *L'HUMANITE*'s questions recently, M.S. Gorbachev noted that in our country the task is to involve increasingly broad strata of the people in the resolution of social tasks and mobilize their creative abilities and experience to resolve increasingly complex tasks. Soviet society's entry into a new stage in its history is linked with the further development and enrichment of socialist democracy.

The freedom of the individual and political freedoms under socialism are the great gain of the people's masses. As a result of the revolution's victory, the bourgeoisie is expropriated and the material resources which ensure the realization of freedom are transferred to the hands of the working class and all working people. Thus freedom becomes the real property of the working class, the laboring peasantry, and the broad strata of the intelligentsia.

Freedom is the most important political category of modern society, the product of its development and of the social relations operating within it. In turn it leaves a particular imprint on society's future movement This reciprocal dependency is conditioned by the fact that freedom is determined by political and other goals, aspirations, wishes, and passions not only of the individual but also of classes, nations, ethnic groups, and other social communities. At the same time, freedom depends on the world around man and man's power over it and acts as a known historical imperative.

In the USSR and other socialist countries freedom serves the interests of the people's masses and the cause of building the new society. It represents a tremendous social asset and is a real benefit enjoyed equally by every citizen, all socialist classes and social groups, the over 100 nations and ethnics groups of the USSR, other social communities, and all the Soviet people. Now, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, the democratic nature of our system and the tremendous potential of the creative initiative of the masses and of each Soviet citizen are manifested with increasing force.

V.I. Lenin called humanism and philanthropy the most basic and elementary premises, convictions, and principles of all democracy (Vol 22, page 95). Our social system's orientation entirely toward man and the humanitarian spirit of the CPSU's precongress documents convincingly confirm the correctness of these Leninist words.

Cities, Republics Awarded Challeng Red Banners

Yeltsin at Moscow Ceremony

PM141741 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 1

[*MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* and TASS report: "Oriented Toward Concrete Deeds: Moscow Receives Red Banner"]

[Text] A meeting took place yesterday at the House of Political Education of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom devoted to the presentation of the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee to Moscow city. The capital was presented with this award for achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition and for successfully fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee was presented to representatives of the city's working people by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The meeting was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Ye.P. Kopyev, lathe operator at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool plant; O.P. Kuzmina, driver at the N.E. Bauman tram pool; I.I. Plotnikov, leader of a comprehensive team at No 236 construction administration of the Main Administration for Housing and Civic Construction in Moscow city; L.V. Petrov, chairman of Moscow City Trade Unions Council; and Ye.B. Vasilyev, laboratory chief at the All-Union Scientific Research, Design, and Technological Institute of the Cable Industry.

Taking part in the meeting were V.I. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretaries V.G. Zakharov, O.A. Korolev, A.A. Nizovtseva, I.D. Pisarev, and L.N. Spiridonov; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; L.A. Zemlyanikova, AUCCTU secretary; V.I. Konstantinov, instructor from the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and G.A. Zyuganov, instructor from the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The speeches of B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and other participants in the meeting expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for their high assessment of the Muscovites' labor.

The participants in the meeting analyzed in depth the state of affairs in the capital's collectives at the start of the new 5-year plan and spoke of reserves for accelerating the city's socioeconomic development. It was noted that everywhere in Moscow's rayons organizational and political work is getting under way to fulfill the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which examined at its session the results of the 26th Moscow City Party Organization Conference. This work, which is permeated by creativity, is aimed at overcoming shortcomings as quickly as possible, resolving urgent problems without delay, resolutely restructuring the style, forms, and methods of party, soviet, and economic activity, and eradicating manifestations of complacency and ostentation.

The labor collectives' attention is focused on questions of the further growth of production efficiency, the strengthening of discipline and organization, the activation of the human factor, and the effective combating of all forms of negative phenomena. It is a question of the need to increase the responsibility of cadres and communist leaders for the state of affairs in all spheres of production and public life and step up educational work in the collectives and at working people's places of residence. It was stressed at the meeting that the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session and at the city party conference demand initiative, persistence, and the discarding of everything that is outmoded, that does not accord with modern methods of economic management and party leadership, and of inertia of thought and systems and approaches which are customary but are no longer effective.

The speakers noted that the Red Banner, which has been received for permanent keeping, imposes a special, heightened responsibility and a duty to make intensive efforts to achieve much more in the near future and to resolve the urgent problems of accelerating economic progress and improving the Muscovites' working and living conditions. The comprehensive plan for Moscow's social and economic development through the year 2000, which is now being elaborated, will make priority provision for such tasks as the full exploitation of contracting organizations in line with decisions adopted earlier and the further increase of the capacities of construction organizations. Moreover it is necessary in the shortest possible time to considerably improve the provision of food products and goods for Muscovites and for the capital's guests, to improve the operation of passenger transportation, to strengthen the health care base, and to improve medical services to the population. It is necessary to accelerate the modernization of the capital's enterprises belonging to ministries and departments, to continue and complete the removal from the city of nonspecialized [neprofilnyy] production units and those which are harmful from a health viewpoint, to achieve a sharp reduction in manual labor and thus ensure the rational utilization of labor resources, and to prevent the importing of manpower from outside under the quota system. Much, very much must be done by Moscow's labor collectives and party organizations; and therefore there is a need for a fast pace, a high level of organization, and effective work from the very first months of this year, from the very start of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Having conducted a businesslike analysis of the results of work by the capital's labor collectives in January and the course of fulfillment of precongress pledges, the meeting participants focused attention on the main problems which are to be resolved in the new 5-year plan and spoke of the need to step up the rate of growth of labor productivity in industry, construction, and transport and to successfully fulfill targets for the city's social development. Noting that the Muscovites' plans and pledges for this year reflect the party's strategic line of accelerating the

country's socioeconomic development, the speakers examined in detail the tasks in the sphere of the economy, municipal services, and consumer services.

Maslyukov at Leningrad Fete

LD140007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] In Leningrad today, a meeting was held by the party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktivs devoted to presenting the city with the Challenge Red Banner from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. The city was give the award for its victory in all-union socialist competition and the successful meeting of last year's plan and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The banner was presented by Comrade Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The participants in the meeting discussed ways of increasing their contribution to the acceleration of the social and economic development of society. Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee were also presented to the Tatar ASSR and Ulyanovsk Oblast today. Aktiv meetings were held in Kazan and Ulyanovsk to mark this event.

Ukrainian SSR

LD142308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] The Ukraine SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for the successful fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the country for 1985, the tasks of the 11th 5-Year plan, and a fitting run-up to the 27th CPSU Congress. At a republican meeting of the party economic activ which took place today, the high award was handed over by Comrade Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the speeches of Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers it was noted that the award of the motherland commits one to a search for new reserves to build up the republic's contribution to strengthening the economic might of the country.

Belorussian SSR

LD142318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] At a meeting of the party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv of Belorussia, Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented the banner of the republic for eternal safekeeping. Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, and other speakers, focused attention on the use of reserves for the intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Ajzerbaijan SSR

GF131342 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee 16 times in succession. The republic was deemed worthy of the award in 1985 for successfully realizing the State Plan for USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1985 and fulfilling the tasks of the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period. The banner will be permanently kept in our republic.

A jubilant meeting was held in the Lenin Palace on 12 February by the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic aktivs together with the represenattives of the work collectives. Boris Shcherbina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, Kyamran Bagirov, Oktay Bagirov, Svetlana Kasumova, Mikhail Zaytsev, Ziya Yusif-Zade, Vasiliy Konovalov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Fuad Musayev, Artur Rasi-Zade, Lidiya Rasulova, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Gasan Gasanov, Rauf Akhundov, (?Shahib) Alekperov, Shanlik Aliyev, Boris Kevorkov, Nazim Mamedov, and Nurradin Mustafayev; Viktor Chernomyrdin, USSR minister of the gas industry; [name indistinct], USSR first deputy minister of industrial construction; Fikrat Akhmedov, Alish Lemberanskiy, Ayaz Mutalibov, and Georgiy Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; (Shagin), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; party veterans; war and work heroes; winners of the socialist competition; science and cultural employees; and generals and admirals sat in the chairmanship council of the convocation.

Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, opened the meeting. The anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR were played in the meeting hall. In high spirits, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected as an honorary member of the chairmanship council. Boris Shcherbina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, warmly congratulated the meeting participants and all the workers of the republic on the occasion of the presentation of the lofty award of the homeland and handed the Challange Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee to the representatives of the republic amid loud applause.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov and the other speakers who addressed the meeting expressed deep gratitude for the high party and government assessment of the work carried out by the republic's toilers in 1985 and during the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period and assured that they will channel all their strength, knowledge, and skills toward the development of the great homeland.

The anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR were played again and the meeting was declared concluded.

The jubilant meeting dedicated to the presentation of the homeland's Challange Red Banner to our republic was carried by Azerbaijan SSR's Radio One.

Tajik SSR

LD101822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] The Tajik SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee,USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for lofty achievements in the All-Union Socialist Competition, the successful fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development last year and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and for worthily meeting the 27th CPSU Congress. A meeting of representatives of party, local soviet, trade union, Komsomol and public organizations of the republic was held today, deidcated to the presentation of the lofty award.

The Challenge Red Banner was presented by Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, and other speakers, noted that the successes of the working people were the result of great organizational work by party and local soviet organs and effective socialist competition for the highest results. However, the indicators could be weightier if all available reserves were used everywhere. Participants in the meeting mapped out specific measures for improving economic activity in 1986.

Armenian SSR

LD112222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee were presented to Armenia and Estonia today, in recognition of successful fulfillment of their 1985 plans. The banner was presented in Yerevan by Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The lofty award was presented in Tallin by Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Estonian SSR

LD112201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] In the Estonian SSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase production of the national income [as heard] by almost 17 percent compared with last year. The average annual volume of all agricultural produce will increase by 12-14 percent. This was discussed at a meeting of the party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv, and of representatives of labor collectives, dedicated to the presentation to the republic of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. The high award was presented by Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, and other speakers, stressed that further progress in all spheres of life will depend in many respects on the initiative, good discipline, and sense of responsibility of personnel, and on the ability of each worker to adapt his work in accordance with the requirements of the party and the spirit of the age.

Mordovian ASSR

LD050814 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpt] For achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition, successfully completing its state plan on economic and socialist development for 1985 and its tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan, the Mordovian ASSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU.

Raykoms' Response to New Tasks Praised

PM181027 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Article by T. Bondarenko, deputy editor of *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in the Party and Soviet Building Department: "The Raykom After the Conference"]

[Text]...It seems as if all the effort connected with preparing and holding the report and election conferences has only just died down in the party raykoms. But the calendar prevents us from deceiving ourselves: 2 months have already passed, and this means that it is time to take a serious look at how the raykoms have understook their new tasks and how actively they have set about carrying them out. And as the passage of time has been equally swift in the obkoms and kraykoms, this discussion is also probably well timed for them.

Judge for yourselves: A frank dialogue, full of emotion, between Communists and their party committee is behind us. Well, what now? With what lessons has practice been enriched, what have we managed to do, if only partially, and where is life making its amendments?

There are certain contradictions to be found in the answers to these questions. When, for example, correspondents from our own newspaper at local level made a request to several rayon committees to give an evaluation of how the conferences' decisions are being implemented, they encountered staggering unanimity: the work is going well, there are positive results. When, however, it came to the question of problems, then...the same problems were enumerated as those at the conferences. So, things are moving, but the problems are not?

It cannot be denied that far from every obstacle is being removed quickly and painlessly, and, what is more, the majority of them have formed over many years and will yield only to a multitude of purposeful efforts. But the tone of complacency puts us on our guard.

Take just this example. Profound concern was voiced at the Kholmogorskiy Rayon conference in Arkhangelsk Oblast over the problems of developing dairy livestock breeding. (Incidentally, these problems were later researched by *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in the article "Lingering Complacency"). A substantive resolution was adopted as a result of the discussion. Now, as the raykom believes, the matter is being rectified. Milk yields are increasing. A seminar of leaders and specialists was held on the subject of introducing the team contract in livestock breeding, and now the number of teams has increased by 7 percent. Apparat workers have begun to visit farms more frequently. From all accounts it would seem that the raykom really has nothing more to worry about! But the essence of the matter goes deeper and was discussed both at the conference and in the article: Party influence in this important sphere of the rural economy has weakened. And in view of the fact that the rayon's prolonged deviation was "caused" by poor work by executors and specialists, it is obviously necessary to aim primarily at a powerful increase in educational influence. But no, evidently the party committee is once again following a well trodden path: It is directly engaging in the organization of contract teams and heading work connected with the professional certification of specialist cadres. And there are still only 7 party groups for 60 farms.

Hardly anyone will dispute the fact that old patterns are a dangerous thing. You have only to put your trust in them and matters will certainly follow the same path which has already once proved to be a mistake: again the same obstacles and pitfalls. Nevertheless in some places they have not been abandoned. Our readers, who, to judge by the vast amount of "report and election" mail, closely followed the course of the campaign, have repeatedly sent envelopes containing newspaper clippings to the editorial office: Look, at the absence of self-criticism, they said; at the exaggeration of achievements, the pretentiousness of reports and speeches. They communicated their misgivings: Does this not mean that matters in their native town, rayon, or oblast will continue as before?

And today a number of letters say that, even since the conferences, where, as is well known, well-founded criticism was addressed to party organs and their subdivisions, raykom and gorkom workers seem to place themselves "above" reorganization and exclude themselves from its sphere. Changes are needed at local level — they lecture, do not stint on "valuable instructions," without giving the least thought, it seems, to psychological reorientation within the apparatus itself. Naturally, with such an approach the style and methods of raykom work will retain their former negative features and those "valuable instructions" will prove to be of little effect. In this case the good intention to be the headquarters of all political work will amount to raykom workers (and this is frequently the case!) becoming staff officers — in the disrespectful sense people sometimes give this word.

A widespread phenomenon is that of constantly looking up, at the authorities, waiting for directions. Often the waiting is a long, drawn-out process.

If only obkom workers were to stop and think — why this lack of confidence? Let us allow that it is habit to copy one's leading organ always and in everything. But then it is the case that one must also seek here the sources of the "office disease" of stagnation and passivity. Over-organization, formalism, excessive administration, and bureaucracy, as one sees time and again for oneself, are fostered in this cradle of unthinking imitation. Sometimes this habit is acquired due to the incompetence of workers in the lower echelons of the apparat; but sometimes it is because the obkom or kraykom itself leaves no room for independent action and demands blind repetition of its own actions: implementation of the same number of measures, distribution of the same volume of papers, their duplication, assimilation of the same forms of cadre education, and so forth. But scale and conditions vary! After all, the concept does exist (how can one fail to take it into account!) of "adjustment to suit local conditions"! It is not a question, of course, of removing one tier from under the influence of another, rather it is another matter entirely — that this influence must definitely be well considered and scientifically calculated. It is no accident that at conferences at all levels, Communists posed the issue in precisely this way when analyzing the results of the report period. And now they warn: Past mistakes must not be repeated!

In this connection the conferences made an impartial assessment of the degree to which many party committee workers were suited to their high office. Has the criticism met with a response everywhere? There are still a considerable number of accounts in the readers' mail of how, even after thorough, conclusive criticism, people clearly reluctant or unable to fall in step with the times continue to remain in their posts. It seems that the issue is being posed correctly following the conference in the Moscow party gorkom: While organizing the certification of jobs one must not forget to carry out the certification of party cadres too.

Oblast and kray conferences actively supported the discussion initiated by rayon conferences on the impossibility of continuing to accept political leadership methods being supplanted by economic and administrative methods. This is a complex issue. What is more, it is one thing to agree with appeals to change something while sitting in a conference hall, where one hears collective condemnation of a practice which Lenin said is harmful not only through its petty tutelage, but also because economic cadres are corrupted by it and cease to work. Agreeing is easy. It is another matter entirely to personally and on a daily basis renounce work of stereotypes.

"It is more convenient to call the chief of the central directorate and obtain scarce castings for the plant," our reader from the Urals, F. Zalado, writes, "than to cultivate efficiency in that same chief. Then we are surprised that, in essence, there are many economic workers in the rayon and not one commissar." There are a considerable number of such letters. And the suggestion here is: cadres must be educated and strict demands have to be made of them. The human factor. Is this not the concern of party committees? In this connection I would like to repeat here the wish of many readers: The doors of the raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms that were opened wide on the eve of the conferences

must remain accessible.

One cannot evade the severity of this issue. Without the greatest openness in the activities of party committees, they cannot count on reciprocal activeness on the part of the masses. In fact, mistrust of people or artificial "alienation" of them (and this is well known) inevitably leads to reservation and lack of understanding, particularly if direct contact is made "mechanical." Machines, buildings, and plowed furrows still attract many party workers — far more than people do. Not only are direct links broken, but feedback is also disrupted, and Communists today are sharply opposed to this style of work.

On the eve of the main event in the party's life — its 27th congress — all party detachments are boldly investigating their own potential without looking back at outmoded traditions. Many primary, rayon, and oblast organizations are gaining new experience and are at times experimenting. This has been the case, for example, in Magadan Oblast, where the Srednekanskiy party raykom has held a sectional conference (how matters are progressing there now is related on page 3 today). And, having read about this in our newspaper, members of the Udomelskiy party raykom in Kalinin Oblast, thousands of kilometers away, used the very same approach in their discussion of the draft accountability report at the plenum. The effect was great. Let it be frankly said: There are a considerable number of points of inertia, which as yet still remain points of support for many negative phenomena. But when such a creative search gets going and when party committees bring into play the entire combat arsenal of party means selected by the present busy time, everything that previously stood in our way will recede and will stand in our way no longer — of this we are all firmly convinced!

Maneuver Corrects Orbit of 'Mir' Station

LD241106 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 24 TASS — The flight of the scientific station "Mir" is going on. The station was launched into a near-earth orbit on February 20, 1986.

In accordance with the planned program, control check-ups of on-board systems and plants are being carried out in various conditions of controlled flight.

A maneuver to correct the orbit of the station "Mir" was effected in the past days. The parameters of the orbit after the maneuver are as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface — 352 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface — 324 km, orbital period — 91.6 minutes, inclination — 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric data, the on-board systems of the orbital station "Mir" are functioning normally.

Velikhov Opens New Laser Research Center

LD230250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Feb 86

[T. Komarova report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The first scientific research center for technological lasers belonging to the USSR Academy of Sciences has opened in the town of Shatura in Moscow Oblast.

The laser easily cuts out sheet steel. It performs precision operations on the eyes. It works on atoms and molecules, and it is moving out of the field of scientific instruments and into the field of production tools.

"Laser" is the name of the scientific and technical complex which has just opened. The builders hand over the key to Comrade Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He, in turn, hands it over to those who are to master production that is new in principle. [Video shows opening ceremony with Velikhov passing over a large imitation key]

[Begin Velikhov recording] This center is the main part of an interdepartmental complex dealing with technological lasers. Works, institutes, and design bureaus of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are participating in it. The center is our center. We feel that through setting up of this kind of complex we can increase the program for the output of lasers 1.5-2 times over the 5-year plan period. But, at the same time, we also must immediately achieve progress both in the technology and in the science: We must, therefore, develop a new generation of lasers. [end recording]

Briefs

Soil Probing Equipment — Odessa, February 19 TASS — The builders of port and harbour facilities in the Soviet Yuzhnyy port on the Black Sea will not have to as a research laboratory for services. The necessary data about soil characteristics at a depth of about 50 metres in the area of quays under construction is given by statistic probing equipment designed by Soviet Ukrainian scientists. The name of the equipment "Igla-1" (Needle-1) corresponds to its appearance. A steel tip packed with sensitive pick-ups goes down into the bottom of the shelf under the pressure of a hydraulic press. When sinking, it sends signals to registering instruments. Using that information, an expert calculates the resistance of the soil and its ability to withstand loads weighing many tons, gives recommendations about the depth and design of the foundation. The small compact device considerably accelerates and cuts the cost of research. It can be speedily installed in any craft. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 19 Feb 86 LD*]

Atomic Cargo Ship Launched — Kiev, February 20 TASS — The world's first ocean-going lighter- and container-carrier with an atomic power plant was launched today at a shipyard in Kerch, a port in southern Ukraine. The first of a series of ships intended for service in Arctic seas, it was named *Sevmorput*. This atomic-powered ship has a specially reinforced hull and a ram to cope with ice fields a metre thick. It will take on deck and into its holds more than 70 lighters — barges without an engine having a draught of up to 1.5 metres and capable of carrying 500 tons. The ship's crane will lower them overboard or lift them out of the water at any point of the Siberian and Far Eastern coast. The final construction stage of the ship has begun. After a shakedown cruise *Sevmorput* will be handed over to the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine already this year. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 20 Feb 86 LD*]

Reportage, Comment on Army, Navy Day Celebration

Sokolov PRAVDA Article

PM222006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86
First Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "Decisive Source of Combat Might"]

[Text] This year our country is celebrating the nationwide holiday — Soviet Army and Navy Day — in an atmosphere of particular political and labor enthusiasm on the very eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. The preparations for the congress have generated, as they have done nationwide, high social and labor activeness on the part of Armed Forces personnel. Commanders, staffs, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, and all servicemen are struggling to further improve the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and to strengthen organization, order, and discipline in units and on ships. They see the positive results and achievements in military work as their concrete contribution to the fulfillment of the party's creative plans and to the cause of ensuring peaceful conditions for improving socialist society.

I.

The Soviet Armed Forces are the first army of the new socialist type in the history of mankind. They selflessly serve their people, vigilantly stand guard over their creative labor, and are a reliable bulwark of the socialist fatherland's freedom and independence and of the gains of socialism and peace on earth. The leadership of the CPSU is the decisive source of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might, the determining factor in their worldwide historic victories, and the guarantee of the successful resolution of the tasks of ensuring our motherland's security.

V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party were the creators of the Soviet Armed Forces. Under the most difficult conditions of the civil war and foreign military intervention, the party consistently implemented the Leninist teaching of the defense of the socialist fatherland and successfully resolved the complex and exceptionally responsible task of building a new type of army. The party headed the immense work to mold revolutionary formations, units, and management organs and sent its best sons into combat formation. Communists organized and rallied the military ranks, directly led combat operations at the front, and ensured their comprehensive backup. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and with the active support of the broad working people's masses, the young Red Army routed the united forces of domestic counterrevolution and the imperialist interventionists.

In the twenties and thirties, under conditions of encirclement by capitalism and in the face of preparations by imperialist reaction for new aggression against the USSR, the party led socialist building, persistently struggled to maintain and strengthen peace, and took the most vigorous measures to improve the combat might of the Army and Navy. Relying on the successes achieved in industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution, it purposefully prepared the country and the Armed Forces to defend the socialist motherland.

In the difficult days of the Great Patriotic War, the party was the inspirer and organizer of the nationwide struggle against the German fascist invaders. It headed the titanic work to switch the national economy onto a military footing, rallied the front and the rear into a single mighty camp, ensured the firm strategic leadership of the Armed Forces, and led our country to victory. It was thanks to the party's leadership that it was possible to realize the decisive advantages and potential of the socialist social and state system in the cause of defending our fatherland.

In the current complex and tense international situation the party regards the leadership of the military building of the USSR Armed Forces as one of its most important tasks. This leadership encompasses many avenues of the activity of the Soviet people, state organs, and public organizations in maintaining the country's defense capability and the combat might of the Army and Navy at the proper level. With the CPSU playing the leading role, military policy and military doctrines are worked out and their consistent practical implementation is carried out. The further development of military science and military art is ensured on this basis.

Soviet military policy is closely linked with our country's creative goals and tasks and is implemented within the framework of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course. The Soviet military doctrine, which — as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes — is profoundly defensive in nature, fully accords with this course. In this connection we cannot fail to mention the groundlessness of the incessant attempts by Western politicians and ideologists to ascribe aggressive and expansionist features to Soviet military doctrine.

It is common knowledge that any military doctrine has two aspects — the political and the military-technical. And the main, leading role is played by the political side. Its content is entirely determined by the policy followed by the state. The policy of the Land of the Soviets — from Lenin's Decree on Peace, to the present day — has been a clear and consistent peace policy. The resolve to continue to consistently and steadily implement it was reaffirmed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Geneva summit and in the statement of 15 January this year. The Soviet program for saving mankind from nuclear weapons has gained widespread international approval and active support from the world's progressive forces.

As for the military-technical aspect of Soviet military doctrine, its content is wholly subordinated to the CPSU's program demand on maintaining the Armed Forces in a state of constant readiness to thwart imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and to resolutely rout any aggressor. The technical equipping of the Army and Navy is ensured on that basis. Our country is now capable of resolving any scientific and technical task and preventing anyone gaining superiority over us, be it on earth or in space. However, we are fundamentally opposed to the arms race and the militarization of space. There are many confirmations of that: the Soviet Union's refusal to be the first to use nuclear weapons; our moratorium on the holding of all nuclear explosions; the halting of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe; the statement that we will not be the first to put weapons into space; and our readiness for other radical disarmament measures. These are extensively known by the

world's public.

The facts attest that the United States hitherto has not abandoned its former and unrealizable aim of gaining an advantage over the USSR in the military sphere. This must be stated quite categorically: Not a single challenge that threatens us will go without the proper response. We favor relations among states that are based on the principles of sides' equality and identical security. That is the CPSU's principled and consistent position on the resolution of the most urgent questions of the day — the questions of war and peace. It has always firmly defended that position and will continue to do so. This is confirmed in the documents submitted by the party for its next congress.

Today's international situation urgently demands a responsible approach to the realities of the modern world and a resolute rejection of hopelessly obsolete political dogmas and ideas and of the cynical gamble on force. Yet influential Western circles continue to hold views aimed in essence at achieving their political goals with the help of military pressure and turning the arms race into a means of weakening the Soviet Union and its allies economically. The United States is stubbornly implementing the "star wars" program, attempting to present it as a "defense initiative" for propaganda purposes. By militarizing space it aims to wreck the existing military-strategic parity. The United States actively pursues the aggressive doctrine of so-called "neo globalism," stokes seats of tension in various parts of the world, and takes other actions that run counter to the interests of peace and the peoples' security. This is a shortsighted and dangerous policy.

Our party is attentively following the development of the international situation and revealing in a timely fashion and properly assessing the dangerous trends that are appearing in this process. It does everything to reliably safeguard our country from anything unexpected and ensures that the USSR Armed Forces are maintained at a level commensurate with the demands of the times.

II.

Party leadership of military building ensures the planned and full utilization of socioeconomic, scientific, and technical potential in order to strengthen the country's defense. It relies on the firm moral and political unity of Soviet society. Everything necessary is done to maintain the combat potential of the Armed Forces at an adequate level. As the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, the party will continue to be concerned to ensure that this potential is a firm alloy of its main elements: ideological steadfastness, military skills, high standards of technical equipment, organization and discipline of the personnel, and their fidelity to their patriotic and international duty.

The sociopolitical foundations of our Armed Forces' combat potential were laid down by Lenin's party almost 7 decades ago. That potential brings to a focus the indissoluble social and ideological unity of Soviet society, the friendship and brotherhood of the USSR's peoples, the decisive advantages of the socialist system, and the Soviet Union's outstanding achievements in the economy, science, technology, and culture.

The Soviet Armed Forces, as is well known, currently have only one — external — function. This function is aimed at ensuring favorable peaceful conditions for building socialism and communism. From the viewpoint of domestic conditions, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, our society does not need an army. However, the presence of the real danger of aggression and military conflicts — for which imperialism is to blame — being unleashed requires the constant strengthening of the Soviet Army and Navy. They are now a real factor restraining imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations.

The USSR Armed Forces reflect all the remarkable features which are inherent in our society, which has embarked on the stage of developed socialism. The Soviet Armed Forces are today typified first and foremost by ideological steadfastness and the political literacy and education of military cadres and the entire personnel. All of them — from soldiers to marshal — are bound together by common communist ideals, fundamental interests and political goals, and unity of will and action. Each military collective is a cohesive multinational family. Party organizations — one of the CPSU's combat detachments — are the force cementing the military ranks. The Army and Navy Komsomol is their active assistant.

The Soviet Armed Forces are today also typified by a qualitatively new level of technical equipment. Naval troops and forces have at their disposal the most varied types of missiles, powerful armored equipment, modern artillery, all-weather aircraft, and sophisticated submarines and surface ships. Soviet servicemen handle these powerful weapons skillfully. Their combat skills rely on the enormously rich experience of the last war, the advanced views of Soviet military art, and the comprehensive assimilation of the most effective ways and means of waging modern warfare.

The USSR Armed Forces have at their disposal everything needed to successfully carry out the tasks entrusted to them. As an integral part of Soviet society they develop alongside it, having the same interests and concerns as the people. The steady strengthening of their combat potential is a vivid reflection of the nationwide concern about the Armed Forces and the party's constant attention to current questions of military building.

III.

At the present time, when crucial new tasks have arisen in the sphere of our country's socioeconomic development and in the international arena, the significance of daily party leadership of the Armed Forces is becoming even greater. The correct determination and consistent implementation of the most effective policy line in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense capability are acquiring particular significance. This line was defined by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums. Army and Navy personnel see it as their task to maintain the Armed Forces at the level of modern requirements by making the most rational use of everything that the country provides them with. The significance of intensifying the training and educational process, imparting greater practical orientation to all training of troops and naval forces, and maintaining firm regulation order and sound military discipline everywhere is increasing.

High responsibility for implementing party directives in military building is invested in the military cadres. The party regards them as the active exponents of its policy in the Armed Forces. The military cadres' everyday activity ensures the practical implementation of CPSU policy in the Army and Navy. Intensifying party influence on the state of affairs in subunits, units, aboard ships, and in the Armed Forces as a whole is primarily bound up with improving the work style and enhancing the quality and effectiveness of the activity of every officer in his assigned area.

The preparation for the party congress has endowed educational work in military collectives with a specific new content. Here stress is being placed on further developing initiative and creativity, strengthening practical organization of matters at local level, and on ensuring greater closeness among leaders and subordinates. Particular attention is being paid to consistently implementing adopted decisions. Party organizations are demanding greater unity of word and deed and full discharge of responsibilities by every Communist. There has also been a greater demand for competence and personal organization on the part of military leaders and for the setting of an example in everything: in their daily service and conduct and in their attitude to people.

In line with the demands of restructuring, the following are of paramount significance: in-depth knowledge and precise execution of direct official duties by every servicemen, absolute truthfulness, the faculty of self-criticism in the assessment of the state of affairs, and the ability to organize and unite subordinates in an uncompromising struggle against shortcomings and deficiencies. Professionalism, as it is understood by Communists in the Army and Navy, requires that people in the daily process of tedious, monotonous work seek to ensure steadfast resolution of the specific tasks confronting the subunit, unit, or ship.

The supreme point of all military cadres' activity resides in selflessly serving the people and steadfastly improving the combat readiness of the Armed Forces — the reliable guarantor of the socialist fatherland's security. Army and Navy servicemen and Army and Navy Communists, as the past party report and election meetings and conferences showed, have taken new steps forward in ideologically tempering the personnel and enhancing their martial skills. Units and ships have achieved definite results in carrying out their adopted socialist pledges.

The party regards the all-around strengthening of conscious military discipline in the Army and Navy as a very important aspect of the activity of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. It demands that military collectives maintain still greater cohesion and further strengthen comradeship among servicemen and intolerance toward any deviations from the standards of communist morality. Sound military discipline and a high standard of organization of combat and political training are inextricable. That means that laxity or simplification of any kind are inadmissible in training and education. Every serviceman must put all his spiritual and physical strength into carrying out his duty and strictly abide by the requirements of military regulations. Only this kind of approach can ensure that subunits, units, and ships are constantly ready to resolve any task, even the most complex.

In military building, as in the socioeconomic and spiritual development of society, the CPSU pays particular attention to raising people's level of activity and initiative and ensuring a conscientious and committed attitude on their part to resolving the tasks in hand. The increasing role of the human factor also shows itself here. Commanders, political organs, and staffs are seeking to make skillful use of it to achieve consistent high results in combat and political training and to achieve the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. Army and Navy Communists appreciate that organizational work today must be even more closely tied in with the ideological and political education of servicemen. This represents a very important condition for further strengthening party influence on all aspects of life and activity in the Armed Forces.

True to the traditions of heroism, courage, fortitude, and selfless service to the motherland, the Soviet Armed Forces are responding to the concern shown them by the party and the people by selfless martial labor. Standing in single formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, they are honorably discharging their patriotic and internationalist duty of ensuring the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and their friends.

Along with the Soviet people, the Armed Forces, closely united around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, are greeting their own dear party's 27th congress. Like everywhere in the country, a process of improving all aspects of life and activity is under way in the Army and Navy. The quality of training for troops and naval forces is improving, the level of organization and discipline is being strengthened, and the combat readiness of formations, units, and ships is increasing. Socialist competition under the slogan "We will fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and reliably defend the gains of socialism!" has assumed a grand scale among the personnel. This patriotic slogan expresses the enormous political and moral enthusiasm with which Soviet servicemen have approached the party congress.

The Soviet Army and Navy have stood permanently at their combat post for 68 years. Enveloped by the care of all the people and led by Lenin's Communist Party, they vigilantly protect the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor and the inviolability of the socialist fatherland's sacred borders.

Sokolov Order of the Day

PM231712 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 45, 23 February 1986, Moscow

Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating

the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. This festive occasion is being marked on the eve of the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress — an outstanding event in the life of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

Army and Navy servicemen, like all Soviet people, are greeting the congress of their own dear party in an atmosphere of great labor and political activeness. They unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums aimed at speeding up socioeconomic development and further strengthening the country's defense.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, firmly adhering to a Leninist foreign policy course, resolutely advocate curbing the arms race, improving the international situation, removing the threat of a new world war, and maintaining the prevailing military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO countires. The new peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries have received the approval and backing of the entire Soviet people and of progressive people abroad.

However, the reactionary forces of imperialism continue to put obstacles in the way of strengthening international security, are speeding up the arms race, and are seeking to transfer it to outer space.

The present complex international situation requires that Soviet people and Armed Forces servicemen display great vigilance and tenacity, give self-sacrificing labor, and maintain our state's defense capability and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might at the requisite level.

The motherland's armed defenders, boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, are persistently improving their combat skills and reliably stand guard over our fatherland's sacred borders. Standing in single formation with the Warsaw Pact states' servicemen, they are always ready to defend the gains of socialism and to worthily discharge their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Comrade servicemen of the Army and Navy!

Comrade veterans of the Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on your nationwide holiday — Soviet Army and Navy Day.

I wish all the Armed Forces personnel further success in combat and political training, in the improvement of your martial skills, and in strengthening discipline and organization.

I wish Armed Forces veterans health and active work in the military and patriotic education of young people and in training them for military service.

In commemoration of the Soviet Army and Navy's 68th anniversary I order:

A celebratory fireworks display to take place on 23 February at 2100 hours local time in our motherland's capital — the hero-city of Moscow — in the capitals of union republics, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk, the hero-fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Long love the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy!

Long Live the heroic Soviet people and their Armed Forces!

Glory to our Communist Party — the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense.

Akhromeyev KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM231822 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The Soviet people are celebrating a great nationwide holiday — the 68th anniversary of creation of the Soviet Army and Navy. This year the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, which will be a most important political event in the life of the party and of the whole Soviet people, imparts a particular coloration and character to the holiday.

The achievements and successes of the Soviet people and the Army and Navy servicemen, and the socialist competition for a fitting welcome of the congress which has spread throughout the country, have become an expression of the indissoluble unity between party and people, of Soviet people's support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, and of their determination to march further along the path of ordered and comprehensive improvement of socialism. They provide the basis for further enhancement of the combat capability and combat readiness of our Armed Forces, the reliable defenders of the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and of peace on earth.

I.

V.I. Lenin elaborated and theoretically substantiated one of the main tasks of the victorious proletariat — the defense of the socialist fatherland. He constantly emphasized that the main role in this must be played by the Army and the Navy, which constitute the fundamental element of the military organization of the state. This is why, immediately following the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia and under conditions of fierce resistance by the overthrown exploiters' class and international imperialism, Lenin's party embarked on the creation of regular armed forces. For the first time in world history, their activity was channeled not against the people but in their defense, not toward the conquest of foreign territories but toward the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Led by the Communist Party, the Soviet Armed Forces passed with honor their first combat examination during the years of civil war and foreign military intervention, and performed the mission assigned to them.

The Soviet Army and Navy gained eternal glory during the Great Patriotic War. In the course of battles on an unprecedented scale, they repulsed the strike by an enormous force, accomplished a feat unequaled in mankind's history, crushed the military machine of Hitler's Germany, and afterwards routed the Kwantung Army and forced Japan to capitulate. Under the Communist Party's leadership, our Army and Navy upheld the motherland's freedom and independence; made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascism, to Europe's liberation from Nazi slavery, and to the salvation of world civilization; and performed with honor their patriotic and international duty.

The Great Patriotic War was the most difficult of any war experienced by our people. The victory achieved in it by the Soviet Union proved most convincingly the insuperable vital strength and invincibility of the first socialist state in the world. It displayed most fully the indisputable advantages of socialism over capitalism and, at the same time, the superiority of the socialist state's military organization, of Soviet military science, and of the Soviet art of warfare, and also the high standards of strategic leadership and troop leadership skills of our military cadres.

II.

The peoples in the world who suffered enormous sacrifices in routing Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism hoped that war would be ruled out of mankind's life in the future. But, in their desire for world domination, the aggressive circles of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, started to elaborate plans for a new world war — and by now a nuclear war — having declared the Soviet Union to be "their main enemy."

As a result of this U.S. policy, for over 40 years now mankind has lived under conditions of the danger of nuclear war. Even today, under cover of "peace-loving" rhetoric, the aggressive circles of imperialism are following a strong-arm policy which leads to an increase of the danger of war. This policy is aimed at breaking the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc, at attaining military superiority. Imperialism's objective is the same as before — to dictate its will by threatening to use force.

"Imperialism's gravest crime against the peoples," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "is the race in nuclear and other arms, unprecedented in scale, which it has unleashed." Today it is sweeping over the whole world. Stockpiles of nuclear weapons have been created [sozdany] in the arsenals of states. Nonetheless, many influential forces continue to claim that the United States is in danger, that it is lagging behind the Soviet Union, and that the creation [sozdaniye] of more and more new weapons is therefore necessary. Under cover of such statements, which are inconsistent with reality, the United States is building up its military arsenal and is developing [razrabatyvat] more and more new systems of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons.

The U.S. militarist circles already feel cramped on earth. They are striving to transform outer space into a sphere of war. It is in this direction that the plans for the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike weapons and of a multi-echelon ABM defense for the country are channeled. The United States has conceived the intention to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries through space. With total disregard for the experience of the last 40 years and the realities of the present, it is intended to render the United States "invulnerable" in a nuclear war with the help of space weapons, while placing the Soviet Union in a position when the nuclear threat is constantly looming above it. These are the objectives of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The Soviet leadership has repeatedly declared that it will not allow such a situation to develop. Any encroachment on the security of the USSR and its allies from space will inevitably lead to corresponding countermeasures. This can only lead to further growth of the danger of war for everyone, including the United States. No one's security can be guaranteed by the arms race. Profound realism and political will are needed today when evaluating the situation in the world, in order to put an end to the race in nuclear and other arms and to embark on the process of their reduction. But the U.S. Administration has hitherto not followed this line.

The situation in the world remains tense, and even highly dangerous in some parts. New seats of conflict are added to those that already exist. U.S. spokesmen have been emphasizing recently that long-term U.S. policy is oriented toward the "most varied conflicts occupying an intermediate position between large-scale war and universal peace." Involvement of the U.S. Armed Forces is presupposed in every one of them. According to high-ranking U.S. officials, no plans are made in Washington to live under conditions of absolute peace. On the contrary, people there are bluntly claiming the right to armed interference in other countries' internal affairs, to some privileged position in the international community, and to stand above the norms and rules of international law.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that peace on earth must be preserved. It is, however, impossible to preserve peace while teetering on the brink of war. Therefore the USSR and the other socialist countries are waging a persistent struggle for the improvement of international relations. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes: "The CPSU proceeds from the premise that, no matter how great may be the threat against peace created by the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, **there is no fatal inevitability of world war. It is possible to prevent war and save mankind from disaster. This is the historical vocation of socialism and of all progressive and peace-loving forces on our planet.**" The Soviet Union is doing everything within its power in this direction.

The USSR suspended unilaterally the further deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, set an example by withdrawing from combat standby status [snyal s boyevogo dezhurstvo] a certain quantity of medium-range missiles in the European Zone,

and extended the moratorium on conducting nuclear explosions until 31 March 1986. The Soviet proposal on the termination of nuclear explosions is not accompanied by any conditions. It is proposed to resume talks in this sphere without any delay. We expect an answer from the United States. Our unilateral steps are not infinite.

A confirmation of the policy of peace pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state was provided by the new large-scale package of peace initiatives put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev whose core is the stage-by-stage program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000. It is proposed in the first stage to reduce by one-half all nuclear means existing in the USSR and the United States and capable of reaching each other's territory, while limiting to a ceiling of 6,000 units each the total number of nuclear charges on such delivery vehicles retained by the sides. An agreement on this question is fully possible under a total ban on strike space weapons. Such is our principled stance. It is also necessary, from the very onset, for the USSR and the United States to agree on the termination of all nuclear explosions and to address a call to other states to join such a moratorium as soon as possible.

A decision on the total liquidation of USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles (both ballistic and cruise) in the European zone is to be reached and implemented also at the first stage. This proposal of ours, just as the proposal on the termination of nuclear tests, is not accompanied by any conditions and envisages only that Britain and France renounce any buildup of relevant nuclear weapons and that the United States does not transfer such weapons to other countries.

Subsequently, it is presumed that the remaining nuclear powers would join the process of nuclear disarmament from the start of the second stage and, together with the USSR and the United States, would reduce their tactical weapons. The third stage, beginning in 1995, would see the completion of the total liquidation of all remaining nuclear weapons so that mankind could enter the third millennium without any nuclear weapons at all.

The Soviet proposal is a specific and expanded plan of actions aimed at averting the most serious threat hanging over mankind — the danger of nuclear war. The Soviet program is constructive; military equilibrium under effective verification is maintained for all states at all its stages, strategic stability is reliably guaranteed, and no one's security is encroached upon. The program takes into account the interests of all states, and primarily of West European states. It makes provision for corresponding measures for the total liquidation of chemical weapons and for the reduction of conventional arms. This program is realistic, provided, of course, that the United States and the other nuclear powers display a businesslike and constructive approach.

"The course of peace and disarmament," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in the 15 January 1986 statement, "has been and remains the core of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Actively implementing this course, the Soviet Union is prepared for broad cooperation with everyone adhering to positions of common sense, good will, and awareness of the responsibility for ensuring for mankind a future without wars and without weapons."

III.

In today's conditions, when imperialism — cruelly trampling the freedom of peoples and social progress — is trying to halt the march of history, to undermine the positions of socialism, and to exact social revenge on a worldwide scale, the task of defending the socialist social system and the socialist fatherland and of improving the country's defense capability remains one of the paramount tasks. This is a complex and multifaceted task. It is being resolved in conjunction with the other tasks concerning the improvement of socialism, and the CPSU gives unflagging attention to it.

Loyal to V.I. Lenin's behests, the Communist Party is doing everything to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces continue to have at their disposal all the necessary means to perform their constitutional duty of reliably defending the socialist fatherland.

Taking into account the changes in the military-political situation in the world and the constantly growing economic, scientific, and technical potential of the USSR, the party determines the content and basic guidelines of policy in the sphere of the country's defense and security and of Soviet military doctrine. Its unflagging concern extends to all aspects of life and activity in the Soviet Army and Navy — maintenance of their combat readiness at a high level; technical equipment; selection, placement, and education of cadres; operational, combat, and political training; and party-political work with the personnel. In practical terms, there is not a single sphere of military building where the mobilizing and guiding activity of the CPSU and of its Central Committee and Politburo is not manifested. Thanks to this, our motherland's defense is reliably guaranteed today.

The Soviet Armed Forces are equipped with modern weapons and combat equipment. Their field, air, and sea training has risen to a new qualitative level. Coordination in groups, formations, units, and ships has improved. The combat potential of branches of the Armed Forces and categories of forces has been considerably enhanced.

Today our Armed Forces are at a high state of readiness to repulse any aggressor. Their combat potential consists of the firm alloy of military skills, ideological staunchness, organization, and discipline of the personnel, their loyalty to patriotic and international duty, and the high degree of technical equippedness. Combat readiness is its main indicator. It covers all aspects of life and activity in the Army and the Navy; it reflects the level they have attained in combat and operational training, the coordination in groups, formations, and units, and the personnel's ideological and political education and moral, psychological, and physical tempering; and it is ensured by means of persistent military labor and personal responsibility by every serviceman, and primarily by every general, admiral, and officer for their assigned work.

The USSR Armed Forces are a multinational military organization, bound together by friendship and brotherhood. They consist of remarkable people who are boundlessly devoted to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and possess lofty vocational, moral, and political qualities. Almost all servicemen today are graduates of secondary or higher education establishments. More than

one-half of all officers have higher military or specialized military training, and over 90 percent of them are Communists or Komsomol members.

The successful solution of the tasks facing the Armed Forces is ensured by party-political, ideological, and political education work. This work is aimed at molding the personnel's Marxist-Leninist world philosophy, communist morals, Soviet patriotism, proletarian socialist internationalism, devotion to the Soviet people, and active stance in life and at rallying the personnel around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. At present all aspects of life and activity in the Army and Navy are under the party's influence. It mobilizes the personnel and has a positive effect on the strengthening of military discipline and organization, on the state of the combat readiness of troops and naval forces, and on their political, moral, and combat qualities.

Constant military labor stands behind all this. Military service has never been easy; it is difficult today, too. In addition to the great physical effort, conscientious discipline, and selflessness which have always been an integral part of military service, today it also involves greater responsibility for the execution of decisions being made and, quite often, extremely great moral and mental pressure. In order to perform conscientiously his duty to the motherland, today's serviceman must have presence of mind to the utmost degree and be extremely disciplined and well trained. He must be constantly ready to perform his serviceman's duty under the most complex circumstances, on any day, and at any time.

The motherland's armed defenders — sons and grandsons of the Great Patriotic War heroes and heirs of their military glory — perform with honor the tasks assigned to them and welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with fitting deeds. Fulfilling the socialist pledges made in honor of the congress, with a feeling of pride in our motherland and Lenin's party, they set new heights of combat improvement to be scaled, because they are well aware that the cause of the socialist state's defense is incompatible with stagnation and equanimity.

Together with the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, the Soviet Armed Forces are in constant readiness to discharge their patriotic and international duty — to defend the historic gains of socialism and peace on the planet. The potential aggressors must know that any encroachment on the security of the Land of the Soviets and its allies, on the peaceful life of our peoples, will be duly repulsed and the aggressor's strike will be met with a crushing counterstrike.

We are bound to do this by our constitutional duty. We are called upon to do this by the sacred memory of those who gave their lives to protect the motherland and who upheld October's revolutionary gains. This is what Soviet servicemen are taught by the lessons of history.

Koldunov Commentary

LD222331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Commentary by Chief Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR Deputy minister of defense, to mark Soviet Army and Navy Day]

[Text] It is a fine tradition that this notable day is celebrated as a nationwide holiday in our country. Soviet people express their profound respect and appreciation to those who took up arms to defend the honor, freedom, and independence of the socialist fatherland in the years of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War. The present defenders of the homeland who vigilantly stand on guard of peace and socialism are warmly and festively feted. For the men of the Armed Forces, Soviet Army and Navy Day is always a big celebration. This year the holiday has the notable feature of being celebrated at an exceptional and stirring time: the 27th CPSU Congress begins its work in Moscow on February 25th.

Today, in the combat formations of the defenders of the homeland, are the sons and grandsons of the participants in the Great Patriotic War. Much has changed in the Army and Navy in the post-war decades. The splendid cohort of heroes has been joined by worthy heirs to revolutionary and combat glory, who have distinguished themselves in the storming of the oceans, the conquest of space, the assimilation of new combat equipment, and the fulfillment of their internationalist duty.

All our plans and deeds today are focused on creative construction and peace, as is convincingly testified to by the precongress documents of the Communist Party. Guided by the will of the people, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing everything in their power to ensure that mankind is able to enter the third millenium released from the burden of nuclear weapons.

However, influential circles of the United States, using peace-loving rhetoric as a cover, are continuing to chase after an impossible dream of military supremacy and trying to carry the arms race into space. While there exists the danger of unleashing imperialist aggression, military conflicts, and various kinds of provocation, it is necessary, as is instructed in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, to give unflagging attention to strengthening the defense might of the country. Soviet people and soldiers of the Armed Forces see that their duty lies in showing a high level of vigilance and being always ready to crush any aggressor. Along with the development [razvitiye] and the strengthening of Soviet Armed Forces, the might and fighting cooperation of the armies of the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact is growing. The joint armed forces of the fraternal countries are capable of providing a reliable, collective defense of the gains of socialism from imperialist aggression.

I cordially congratulate veterans of the armed forces, those who participated in the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, all soldiers, all of you, dear comrade listeners, on the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. I wish you health, further success in your work, good fortune, and happiness. Happy holiday to you friends!

22 Feb Moscow Reception

PM240920 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, gave a reception 22 February on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Marshals of the Soviet Union, marshals of the categories of troops, generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, Great Patriotic War veterans, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations were present at the reception.

Military attaches from the embassies of foreign states were among the guests.

The reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Marshal Kurkotkin Speech

LD231539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Konstantinovich Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of rear services of the USSR Armed Forces, marking Soviet Army and Navy Day; date, place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, it is now 68 years since Lenin's appeal "The Socialist Fatherland Is In Danger" was heard throughout the republic of the soviets. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government called upon the working people to rise up, with weapons in their hands, against the German hordes, and our people responded ardently to this call. The days when the country's revolutionary forces were mobilized and the gains of the revolution were heroically defended were the days when the Red Army came into being. In order to mark these very important events, 23 February is celebrated every year as a nationwide festival, Soviet Army and Navy Day.

The present anniversary of the Army and Navy is being marked on the eve of an historic event. The 27th CPSU Congress opens the day after tomorrow. The servicemen of the Armed Forces live with the same thoughts and strivings as the Soviet people. They unanimously approve and support the policy of the party and its strategic line aimed at speeding up the country's social and economic development and achieving on this basis a new qualitative condition in our society and an enhancement of the homeland's defensive power. The Soviet Armed Forces have come up to the congress of the Leninist Communist Party powerful and constantly ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Our people and all progressive mankind are well aware of the high and noble mission of the Soviet Union's valiant Armed Forces. From the very first days of their existence they have acted as an instrument for defending the revolutionary gains of the working class and the entire working people. The Red Army upheld the power of the Soviets during the Civil War years and the foreign military intervention, and they heroically fought on the Eastern Chinese Railway, in the vicinity of Alike Khasan, on the river Halhin-Gol, and in the Karelian Isthmus.

During the years of the Great Fatherland War, the Soviet Armed Forces thoroughly crushed the hordes of fascist Germany and militarist Japan and saved mankind from Hitler's yoke. I also had occasion to travel along many military paths and fought on the Leningrad, Voronezh, and First Ukrainian fronts. I commanded a tank battalion, a regiment, and a brigade. I met thousands of people along this difficult path. Their work was difficult and their fates developed in different ways, but they were all united in a single wish — to expel the enemy from their homeland as soon as possible, to defend their relatives and loved ones, and to guard the homeland from danger. These simple and glorious defenders of the fatherland not only saved their fatherland from the enemy but also liberated many of the peoples of Europe and Asia from enslavement.

Our people and its Armed Forces were victorious because the colossal work at the front and in the rear was directed by the Leninist Communist Party. It was precisely the party that led the people to victory, the 40th anniversary of which was celebrated last year by all progressive mankind.

Interpreting the lessons of the war leads to the conclusion that we must be constantly vigilant. After all the weakening of imperialism's position has not reduced, but rather has increased the aggressiveness and adventurism of its policies. This is why the draft for the new revised party program says that U.S. imperialism is the citadel of international reaction. Precisely U.S. imperialism is the source, first and foremost, of the threat of war. Aspiring to world domination, it has been falsely declaring whole continents to be within the zones of its vital interests.

The flywheel of aggressive military preparations that has been set in motion on the other side of the ocean continues to gather momentum. The aggressive circles in the United States are pushing ahead with the "star wars" program. The Pentagon has already invested over $2 billion in it.

This is expensive madness. If it succeeds in being fully realized, by the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st, it will come to at least a trillion dollars. Against whom do they intend to defend themselves across the ocean, calling their program the Strategic Defense Initiative? It is clear to every person with commonsense that aggression will not come from the Soviet Union. It is perfectly clear that SDI is being planned so as to acquire the possibility to disarm the Soviet Union with a preemptive strike and then defend against a retaliatory strike. Moreover, the United States has already tested laser weapons, antisatellite equipment on a real target, and other types of offensive space arms.

Can the Soviet Union and other socialist countries afford not to take such danger in account? No, they cannot. That is why the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland and our friends and allies is for the Soviet Armed Forces an exceptionally importnat and responsible task. Its successful solution depends on military

skill, ideological steadfastness, the organization and discipline of the personnel of the Army and Navy, and their loyalty to the patriotic and internationalist duty and the high level of technical equipping of all sectors of the Armed Forces.

Strategic nuclear forces are a reliable shield protecting the homeland. The ground troops have a new look because of rocket-artillery weapons. The air force is one of the most highly maneuverable types of armed forces. Armaments at the aviators' disposal include supersonic planes with automated weapons and flight control systems and various kinds of ordnance. The air defense forces have at their disposal reliable means of warnings of missile attack. They are equipped with modern missile complexes and fighter interceptors. Today's Navy is made up of atomic submarines, surface ships for various purposes and missile-carrying naval aviation.

The rear services of the Armed Forces, the connecting link between the country's economy and its armed forces, are also proceeding in step with the times. They meet the troops' growing requirements, supplying them with everything necessary. The rear services is made up of its troops and their materiel; vehicle, rail, road, and pipeline back-up; the defense of the rear as well as medical and other specialized units and bodies. I would like to especially stress the fact that the leadership of the Communist Party is the principal and decisive factor in the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. The party teaches that the main force in the Army and Navy are people, skilled in the use of equipment, boundlessly devoted to the homeland, and possessing moral and physical fortitude. New types of weapons make exceedingly high demands on servicemen, and practical experience of combat training shows that Soviet soldiers know how to use their first-class weapons.

Our officer ranks demonstrate great professional skill. They are practically all Communists or Komsomol members. More than 70 percent of them have higher military education or specialized military education. A soldier's work is rightly seen in our country as a specific variety of public-sector labor. This work is as indispensable to the socialist state as the labor of an industrial worker. It is indispensable because it guarantees a peaceful life for the people, the country, and the socialist community.

Winter combat training is currently in full swing in the Army and Navy. During the prelude to the 27th CPSU Congress, units and ships have achieved new goals in combat and political training. Socialist competition has been initiated in all the branches of the Armed Forces under the slogan: We shall fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress — we shall reliably defend the gains of socialism. Military collectives commanded by Colonel (Zlyanoy), Captain First Rank (Ivanov), and Lieutenant Colonels (Mayakov), (Grigorazh), and Kurdinkov) are in the vanguard of competition. Coming forward as initaitors of socialist competition in the Armed Forces, they have called on the personnel to strive persistently for an increase in combat readiness and the intensity and effectiveness of combat and political training, for strengthening discipline and organization and the stepping up the economy drive.

The example of the initiators has found a warm response from the men of the Army and Navy. In competition the armed defenders of the homeland are persistently striving for the complete fulfillment, at a high qualitative level, of the tasks set by the minister of defense for the training of the Army and Navy forces. The Communist Party and Soviet Government are making every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are on a level which rules out a strategic superiority on the part of the forces of imperialism and to ensure that the defense capability of our homeland undergoes comprehensive improvement [sovershenstvovat]. It must be stressed again, however, that the Soviet state's great efforts in this sphere are forced upon it and are limited to tasks involving the reliable defense of the homeland. Of course it is not easy for us to switch part of our national income to defense needs. No doubt many of our problems would long since have receded into the past were it not for the tense foreign political circumstances. As has been stressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union has never threatened anybody, but no one will ever succeed in imposing his will on us. These words express the thoughts of Soviet people and the men of the Army and Navy and their determination to defend the security of our homeland at a high level and to maintain its defense capacity.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Moscow Army Day Meeting

PM240900 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviet Army Central Academic Theater was decked with flags and banners. Representatives of Moscow's working people, servicemen from the capital's garrison, and Armed Forces veterans went there on the evening of 21 February to celebrate the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The presidium at the ceremonial meeting comprised B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ya.Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.S. Belyakov and N.I. Savinkin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Generals Yu.P. Maksimov and Ye.F. Ivanovskiy; Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, Army General V.L. Govorov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, Army General A.T. Altunin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov, all USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party,

soviet, and social organizations, designers of military equipment and arms, and USSR pilot-cosmonauts.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by V.G. Zakharov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected to tumultuous applause from those present.

Soviet servicemen were congratulated on the holiday by Yu.M. Kablukov, Moscow subway train driver and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress; and S.A. Smirnov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

A report was delivered at the meeting by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

A concert was held after the ceremonies.

Defense Official's TV Talk

LD231846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1305 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Talk by Vitaliy Mikhaylovich Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of defense and Army general: "Today Is Soviet Army and Navy Say]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Today is a nationwide celebration. It is Soviet Army And Navy Day. This year it is being marked on the eve of an historic event of great political significance.

On February 25, the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opens its proceedings in Moscow. It will adopt very important decisions and documents which will define the principal targets for the political, social, economic and spiritual development of Soviet society right up to the next millenium. A plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held on 18 February. It discussed matters connected with the convocation and holding of the 27th party congress. The plenum approved reports for the congress and the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the amended party rules and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development, and approved a decision to submit these documents for the consideration of the forthcoming congress.

Comrades, the Soviet Army and Navy, set up by the great Lenin and the Communist Party, have for 68 years now reliably been defending the gains of socialism and the cause of peace. They have traveled a long and heroic path covered with unfading combat glory. For over 3 years the Red Army and Navy waged bitter battles on the fronts of the Civil War, defending the young Soviet republic against internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention. The routing of the White Guards and imperialist interventionists convincingly showed the great viability of the proletarian state and its army.

During the years of peaceful construction in the pre-war 5-year plan, the Armed Forces vigilantly protected the creative toil of the Soviet people and resolutely halted the aggressive forays of the imperialist powers and their accomplices on the western and eastern borders of the USSR.

The Great Fatherland War, 1941-45, was the most grievous ordeal ever experienced by our country. The destinies of socialism and world civilization and the destiny of mankind depended on its outcome. It was not simply a military victory that was scored in that war: it was a victory for our Soviet system, for our economy, socialist ideology and the unprecedented steadfastness and courage of the Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces.

It was a victory for Soviet military science and Soviet arms. The leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was a decisive condition of our victory. The party itself was a genuinely fighting party, fused together with the fighting people. Having defended the freedom and independence of their homeland, the Soviet Armed Forces also fulfilled with honor their elevated internationalist mission and liberated the peoples of many countries from fascist enslavement. The routing of German fascism and subsequently Japanese militarism had a most profound influence on the whole of world development.

The results of the Great Fatherland War and World War II as a whole showed that there are no forces in the world which could crush socialism and turn back the wheel of history. Our victory confirmed with particular force the futility of imperialism's plans for world supremacy. However, the aggressive forces of the imperialist powers did not draw the necessary conclusions from the lessons of history. Immediately after the World War II they began, at first behind the scenes and then openly, to develop new perfidious plans against the USSR. Imperialism, guilty of two word wars, began to prepare for a new, nuclear-missile war. It is known that from 1946 to 1975, Washington repeatedly raised the issue of using nuclear weapons, including against the Soviet Union. U.S. imperialism and their NATO allies surrounded our country and the countries of socialist community with hundreds of military bases. They have developed and are implementing a wide-scale program for the accumulation of nuclear and other kinds of arms. In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet state, not weakening its efforts in the struggle for peace, creatively implementing the Leninist ideas of the defense of the socialist fatherland, have done everything necessary to strengthen the defense capability of the country and increase the might of the Soviet Army and Navy. Equipping them with nuclear missile weapons, creating [sozdaniye] strategic missile forces, and developing [razvitiye] supersonic, missile-bearing aviation and the atomic missile fleet has fundamentally changed the appearance and substantially increased the combat might of the Army and Navy. The measure allowed the Soviet Union by the beginning of the seventies to attain military strategic equilibrium with the United States and made bellicose circles of imperialist states take this important factor into account. Equality of military strategic force attained by the toil of the Soviet people has become our historical achievement, a decisive contribution to the struggle for peace. However, this state of affairs, judging by everything, does not suit U.S. aggressive circles. The idea of a crusade against socialism, the idea of social revenge gives them no peace. Concealing their plans, which are dangerous for mankind with the decrepit bogey of the Soviet military threat, the U.S. ruling elite are trying to break the military strategic balance, obtain military supremacy over the USSR and its allies

and, by force of arms, dictate its will.

The United States has started on a new spiral in the race for all types of arms. At the same time as perfecting [sovershenstvovaniye] their strategic nuclear forces, they are carrying out a multi billion dollar program to develop [sozdaniye] space-strike weapons. The aim of these intentions has long been clear: to guarantee the United States' impunity after a first strike on the Soviet Union by using an antimissile defense system with a space strike wave to ward off our supposedly weakened retaliatory strike. No specious names of the Strategic Defense Initiative sort can conceal the real intentions of aggressive circles in the United States. In direct opposition to the aggressive policy of imperialism is the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union firmly and consistently defends the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and does everything so as to preserve peace on earth and not cast mankind into the abyss of nuclear war. At the center of attention of all the world's public is the 15 January statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which is put forward a set of new, major, peaceful foreign policy initiatives directed at improving the international situation and including a specific program for the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth by the year 2000.

The U.S. Administration has not yet responded to these proposals. At the same time, recent pronouncements by U.S. Administration leaders and the Pentagon's plans are evidence of their intention to continue the arms race and to conduct matters with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. However, this is an unrealizable dream on the part of the bellicose politicos.

The CPSU will make every effort to see that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which rules out strategic superiority for the forces of imperialism; that the defensive capability of the Soviet state is improved in every way; and that the combat cooperation of fraternal socialist countries is strengthened. That is the brief but meaningful way in which the draft CPSU Program defines the policy of our party in the realm of defense. Let no one doubt the fact that the security of our country and its allies will continue to be properly ensured. The Soviet Union has everything it needs for defense at its disposal.

The main component of the combat power of our Armed Forces and the paramount factor deterring aggression is the strategic nuclear forces, which were set up in response to the American ones. They are made up of the groupings [obyedineniya] and formations [soyedineniya] of the Strategic Rocket Troops, the Navy, and the Air Force. They are equipped with strategic ballistic missiles and cruise missiles that have a high tactical performance.

The Ground Forces form part of the united formation of our Armed Forces. Their motorized-rifle and tank divisions are equipped with up-to-date tanks, infantry combat vehicles, self-propelled artillery systems, combat helicopters, and communication, reconnaissance and control facilities.

The air defense troops are guarding the aerial borders of our homeland. They are equipped with highly effective, multiple-launcher anti-aircraft missile complexes, all-weather interceptor aircraft, up-to-date radar stations, and automated control systems. The missile attack warning system is of great importance in restraining a nuclear missile attack on our country.

The Air Force has been raised to a qualitatively new level. The air formations and units of the Air Force are equipped with up-to-date multi-purpose aircraft and helicopters that are armed with various missiles. Their aiming and navigational systems provide for the use of weapons in complex meteorological conditions and at a wide range of altitudes.

The formations and units of the Navy which include nuclear submarines equipped with an arsenal of missile and torpedo weapons, surface ships with powerful armaments, naval missile-equipped aircraft, and submarines, are able with great autonomy to carry out operational tasks in ocean and sea theaters of military actions.

The constant high combat readiness of the Armed Forces is ensured by the stubborn service work of every Soviet serviceman and the Communists and Komsomol members and by the high level of the field, air, and sea training of all the personnel of the Army and Navy. As is happening everywhere in the country, the Army and Navy are paying great attention to strengthening service discipline, orderliness, organization, and the responsibility of each serviceman for his work, whatever his post. A powerful instrument in maintaining high combat readiness in the Armed Forces and in educating their personnel in a spirit of selfless devotion to our homeland and a spirit of internationalism is party political work in the Army and Navy. It is an inseparable part of all measures to strengthen the combat potential of the Armed Forces.

Soviet servicemen are meeting their festival -- Soviet Army and Navy Day — closely rallied around their native Communist Party. Together with the servicemen of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, they are standing vigilantly on guard over the great gains of socialism and are ready to give an immediate and crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Defense, I greet the personnel and veterans of the Armed Forces and the entire Soviet people on the nationwide festival of Soviet Army and Navy day.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Marks Armed Forces Vigilance

PM201445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Custodian of the Homeland"]

[Excerpt] The current international situation is markedly acute and tense. The world is approaching the point where events could get out of control, which is a direct consequence of the increasingly aggressive policy of imperialism, above all U.S. reactionary circles. And as long as the military danger posed by imperialism exists, the intensification of our country's defense might is an objective necessity. The CPSU is making every effort to keep the USSR Armed Forces at a level that precludes

imperialist forces' strategic superiority and to comprehensively improve our motherland's defense capability. The party is constantly concerned with strengthening the Armed Forces' combat potential, which is a dialectical amalgam of military expertise, ideological steadfastness, personnel organization and discipline and loyalty to partiotic and international duty, and high-standard equipment.

The vital element is the strengthening of the socialist motherland's defenses is the Communist Party's leadership of military development and of the Armed Forces. It plays a leading part in elaborating and implementing policy in the sphere of the country's defenses and security and Soviet military doctrine, which is purely defensive and is geared to protection against attacks from outside and it is exercising an ever-increasing organizing and directing influence on the entire life and activity of the Armed Forces.

The current reorganization of forms and methods of party leadership and all economic and party political work in line with the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is reflected, naturally, in the Armed Forces as well. It is manifested above all in increased demands on cadres and on their work style. Military councils and political organs are steering a course toward ensuring efficient work, unity of word and action, and development of initiative, independence, and boldness in decisionmaking and readiness to assume responsibility. There is increasing determination to eliminate window dressing and complacency. Today the main emphasis in the work of commanders and party organizations should be on strengthening discipline, organization, and order; on uniting multinational troop collectives; and on high-quality fulfillment of training plans and programs.

The CPSU is concerned with strengthening one-man authority and increasing the role and influence of Army and Navy political organs and party organizations and is ensuring the daily strengthening of the vital link between the Army and the people. Through the will of the party and the intellect and labor of the Soviet people, our troops and naval forces are being equipped with formidable weapons which are on a par with the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. The party sees the defense of the socialist homeland and service in the ranks of the Armed Forces as the honorable obligation and sacred duty of every Soviet citizen.

Acknowledging their responsibility to the party and the people for the security of the motherland and all the socialist community countries, the troops of the Army and Navy are keeping a sharp eye on the military preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies and are persistently improving their combat expertise. Commanders, political organs, and staffs are directing the efforts of the personnel toward the outstanding performance of each day's combat training tasks, strengthening organization and discipline, and ensuring the absolute fulfillment of pledges in socialist competition launched this year under the banner: "Let us fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and reliably protect the gains of socialism!"

Raised and nurtured by Lenin's party, the Soviet Armed Forces are greeting their 68th anniversary by increasing vigilance and combat readiness and field, air, and sea training. A product of the people, they are vigilantly watching over peace and socialism, the Soviet people's creative labor, and the homeland's sacred frontiers.

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ARBATOV OUTLINES DISARMAMENT POLICY IN INTERVIEW

AU251331 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Feb 86 p 6

[Report on interview given by Georgiy Arbatov, "Director of the Institute for the United States and Canada at the USSR Academy of Sciences," to RABOTNICHESKO DELO reporter Dimitur Gornenski in Moscow on 23 February]

[Text] Despite his tremendous activity as a scientist and public figure, especially after his election as delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, Academician Georgiy Arbatov found time for a lengthy conversation. I asked him to present his opinions on the essence of the Soviet program for solving the acute problems of international relations, among which disarmament has a central place.

Our party is approaching its 27th Congress with many new ideas, academician Georgiy Arbatov stressed at the beginning. They are connected with ripe and important issues of social development, and are characterized by their deep realism. Precisely this causes the great interest in the forthcoming forum of the Soviet Communists, not only in our country and the socialist countries, but throughout the world. These ideas encompass the topical tasks in improving Soviet society and in international relations.

Foreign policy issues will occupy an important place in the report and other congress documents. Without discussing them ahead of time, I shall dwell on some principled tenets of our policy's development. The peaceful initiatives included in the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986 give us the basis for this policy. These initiatives pose in a new manner the urgent issues of disarmament, and first of all -- the liquidation of the nuclear weapons and all means of mass destruction. They contain profound insight on the topical issues and a principled new approach to their solution. They create a natural concretization the new concept of the system of international security, developed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech at the French Parliament in October 1985, at the USSR-U.S. Geneva summit, and in many other speeches, reports, and interviews.

The essence of this concept is based on the understanding that in our time it is impossible to base security upon military power, or upon increasing military power with a view to reaching military superiority. International security is a political task, and it must be solved through political means. This requires a decisive reconstruction of the international relations system and renunciation of many forms of foreign policy behavior, such as conducting wars, applying military power, the arms race, and so forth.

For a long time the West used to conceive or rather present all Soviet proposals and initiatives as propaganda. They used to do so even when our unilateral decisions were announced, such as the moratorium on all experiments with nuclear weapons. However, it is increasingly difficult to explain such an attitude. Recently we notice that a change has emerged, and that the very tone of reaction is different. Now they begin with declarations that they are going to study our initiatives carefully. True, they study them for a long time and the result is not always in the form of constructive counterproposals, which the USSR is ready to review and discuss. In this context it is important to point out that we have never viewed our proposals as an ultimatum. We have always expressed our readiness to discuss the ideas and opinions of the other side.

The readers of RABOTNICHESKO DELO are familiar with the contents of the Soviet proposals included in the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. This is a concrete plan for liquidating all nuclear weapons in several stages within 15 years. This is not an abstract idea but a complex of concrete proposals.

The first stage includes important steps not connected with the other parts of the program, including the problem of renouncing military activity in space, namely: to liquidate the medium-range U.S. and USSR missiles in Europe and stop nuclear experiments, beginning steps for their total banning. These steps are very important in themselves. There are no obstacles to their implementation. For instance, when we announced our moratorium on nuclear experiments, the United States stressed as an obstacle to joining us the fact that the Soviet Union had conducted more such experiments than the United States. This was not true, but anyway, its pretext is no longer valid because in the meantime the United States conducted a whole series of nuclear experiments. It also stressed the issue of control, despite the fact that science has proven that even the least powerful nuclear explosions can be registered by the existing national technological means. We agreed to all possible means of control; thus this argument fell too. The road toward reaching the necessary agreements is free, as far as we are concerned, provided the United States really wants that on which it insists.

Bilateral readiness for negotiating on these issues was expressed by the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States in January 1985, and it was confirmed at the Geneva summit. Mutual agreement on the necessity of stopping the arms race was declared. The renunciation of all nuclear experiments is precisely such a step. Furthermore, it is an exceptionally important step because there experiments are a constantly operative factor for intensifying the arms race and they constitute the basis for creating new systems of nuclear weapons. They are connected with the qualitative development of the nuclear arsenals, something which is far more dangerous than their quantitative increase. This measure is closely related to the barriers against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, especially if all other states join it.

As far as the proposal to liquidate the U.S. and USSR medium-range missiles is concerned, there can be no doubt that its implementation will seriously decrease tension and the degree of nuclear danger. It is well known that the program envisages during the first stage a 50-percent reduction in the USSR and U.S. nuclear means capable of reaching the territory of the other state, under the binding condition of refraining from all actions aimed at militarizing space. The second stage presupposes further steps in this direction and the incorporation of other states in the process. The final goal is that mankind enter the 21st century free forever from the nightmare of nuclear weapons. It is also important to stress that the complex of measures also envisages the liquidation of other kinds of weapons, some of which already approach the means of mass destruction in their power and ability to inflict damage. Otherwise, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said in his interview in L'HUMANITE, the arms race would be transferred to another level.

This is a principled new approach in its entirety. The complex of Soviet proposals is based on statesmanlike thought of a new type, which corresponds with the reality of our nuclear century. The USSR views with understanding many questions posed by the West. By this it manifests political courage and determination and rejects all obstacles which have been traditionally erected on the road toward reaching agreements.

Public opinion in the West and throughout the world greets the new Soviet proposals with understanding and approval, regardless of the obstacles created so that their essence could not reach the consciousness of the popular masses. This complex peace program strengthens the new currents in developing international relations. The documents that the 27th CPSU Congress is going to adopt will be an even more powerful stimulus in increasing the positive trends in international life. However, we know that we face a difficult struggle for their implementation against those circles which do not find it advantageous to allow such a development. We are ready for this struggle which we shall conduct together with our friends in the socialist community and all peace-loving forces throughout the world.

YURIY ZHUKOV COMMENTS ON CONTROL STRUGGLE

PM251606 London MORNING STAR in English 24 Feb 86 p 2

[Interview with Soviet Peace Committee chairman Yuriy Zhukov by Kate Clark: "Mass Action Can Stop Nuclear Armageddon" -- date, place not given]

[Text] "If Reagan had come out with peace initiatives like the latest Soviet ones, we would have come out in active support of them.

"We wouldn't have been afraid of being labelled pro-American," Soviet Peace Committee chairman Yuriy Zhukov said.

"It doesn't matter where the proposals come from, you have to look at what's in them," he stressed.

Yuriy Zhukov is one of the Soviet Union's leading peace campaigners. One of the delegates to the first post-war Peace congress in Paris organised by Joliot Curie and Professor I.D. Bernal, among others, he has seen the world get progressively more dangerous since then.

And like many of his generation. He feels the urgency of stopping the mad rush to Armageddon. "There are less than two months left till the end of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests," he told me earlier this month.

Labor shadow foreign secretary Denis Healey's reaction to the Soviet disarmament proposals has been very positive, Mr Zhukov said.

Mr Healey told NEW TIMES this month: "What often happens in proposals is the fact that they contain objectives which everyone can agree with but no one knows how to reach.

"What is good about the Gorbachev proposals is that the most convincing proposals are those in the first phase and there are also proposals which go further toward meeting the concerns of the Western European countries than earlier versions," Mr Healey said. NEW TIMES reported Mr Healey as saying the Labour Party wanted to see a rapid agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty. "We welcome the extension of the Soviet moratorium," he said, "to give more time for this question to be discussed among the western powers."

Mr Zhukov said: "We in the Soviet peace movement were in favour of prolonging the Soviet government's moratorium -- and so we supported the Soviet decision at the beginning of the year to extend it until the end of March."

But Mr Zhukov said that it is not enough for individual leaders to come out in favor of the Soviet disarmament proposals. "What is needed is mobilisation of the mass of the people," he stressed.

"Last October we organised thousands of meetings and demonstrations under our slogans: 'No to nuclear weapons in Europe, West or East, no to nuclear weapons everywhere!'

"We're against Soviet missiles, American missiles, British, Chinese and French missiles!

"Fifty-six million Soviet people took part in these meetings and demonstrations on the streets," he added.

"In January over 17 million Soviet young people sent a letter to President Reagan urging the U.S. to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, and calling for resumption of the U.S.-British-Soviet tripartite test ban treaty talks."

Urgent actions is also needed, the Soviet Peace Committee chairman said, to put an end to preparations for "star wars". "The other most important question now is the medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe," he went on.

"The proposals announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15 include destruction of both U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe.

"This would be done under strict control," he added. The Soviet Union last year agreed to all control measures, including on-site verification.

"The place of destruction would have to be decided on, and the precise measures of control. The warheads' content would be used for peaceful purposes," he explained. In his talks with Senator Edward Kennedy at the beginning of this month, Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed that the question of getting rid of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe can be solved independently of the question of space weapons.

"This is a very important step," said Mr Zhukov. "It does away with all the prevarications to the effect that the Soviet proposals were not a going proposition since they were conditional on non-militarisation of space when everybody knows the U.S. was not going to give up SDI.

"So here we have a unique chance to solve this problem -- to get rid of medium-range missiles. And I'm sure British people are just as interested in this as we are, since Britain has large numbers of U.S. medium-range weapons deployed on its soil."

PRAVDA ON LATEST WARSAW PACT MBFR INITIATIVE

PM250945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "Political Will Is Needed"]

[Text] An important new initiative has been taken at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. At the latest plenary session in the Hofburg Palace, the socialist countries submitted a detailed draft "agreement on the initial reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of ground forces and armaments, with no subsequent increase in the levels of the sides' armed forces and armaments, and associated measures in Central Europe." This was further confirmation of the Warsaw Pact countries' desire to achieve a constructive shift as soon as possible at the talks, which have been going on for more than 12 years.

What characterizes the draft which has been submitted? While retaining all the socialist states' principled proposals put forward a year ago, it greatly develops, clarifies, and supplements them. It takes account of those elements of the Western position set forth on 5 December last year which are acceptable. Compromise solutions are proposed on a number of important aspects on which there is as yet no consensus between the sides.

The initiative taken by the socialist countries brings substantially closer the positions held at the Vienna talks by the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Political observers have already noted that the compromise applies above all to the sphere of verification of the observance of the agreement -- the very "hobbyhorse" which Western propaganda has always tried to use to cast doubt on the sincerity of the socialist states' desire to achieve an agreement to lower the level of military confrontation in the center of our continent. The West is now having to climb down from this "hobbyhorse."

So a new step has been taken in Vienna, indicating the political will and creative energy displayed by the socialist countries. This initiative, if supported by the NATO side, could in the near future be translated into real actions -- troops will be withdrawn from the regions of reduction, arms and combat hardware will be removed. This will make it possible to clear away the heaps of arms piled up in the center of our continent and enable Europe's peoples to breath more freely.

A question which is not a procedural question or a protocol question is now on the agenda at the Vienna talks, with an unprecedented urgency. It is a question of substance: The NATO side must at least heed the socialist states' constructive proposals and make up for the shortage of political will which has so far kept the "Vienna express" of military detente in Central Europe at a standstill.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS STATUS OF GENEVA, CDE, MBFR TALKS

PM251156 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 February 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a roundup of Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna dispatches on the status of the various arms- and security-related talks taking place in those cities. The roundup is prefaced by an editorial introduction reading:

"Soviet diplomacy has always stood in the front lines of the defense of peace and the fatherland. It broke the iron ring of the blockade and 'cordons sanitaires' during the turning-point twenties. It cleared away the rockpiles of nonrecognition and mistrust in the thirties. It sealed the handshakes of brothers in arms against the common enemy in the forties. It fought against the champions of 'cold war.' It erected the bridges of the policy of detente. And at all times it has spoken in the language of peace and friendship bequeathed by Vladimir Ilich. Today's successors of the diplomats of the Leninist school are continuing to realize the ideals originating in the Decree on Peace. The dispatches published below describe Soviet diplomacy's struggle to strengthen peace and security."

A.V. Kuznetsov Geneva dispatch headlined "Chroniclers Waiting" reads:

"The shivering figure of a journalist on the Avenue de la Paix is maybe a graphic symbol of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms. Despite the slush and bad weather and the subsequent snow which covered the centuries-old lime and oak trees, the 'chroniclers of history' stubbornly appear three times a week at first the American and then the Soviet mission and attempt to find out whether 'any kind of breakthrough' in the talks is expected."

"From the very beginning the delegations agreed that in view of the importance and seriousness of the questions under discussion they would not tell the press anything about the substance of the questions under discussion. But nobody abolished the thirst for journalistic sensation, and the journalist corps in Geneva makes up for the total lack of information about the talks with speculation."

"This is why the system of indirect signs is so highly developed. Attempts are made to draw far-reaching conclusions about the state of the talks from the necktie sported by USSR delegation leader V.P. Karpov or the suit worn by M. Kampelman, who heads the U.S. delegation.

"This is flippant, of course, but maybe it merits some attention. Journalists scrupulously count up how much time the three working groups and the two delegations spend at the negotiating table. It has been calculated, for example, that the number of hours spent in the conference hall has increased in the course of the current round.

"Many hopes and expectations of concrete solutions to fundamental problems of ending the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race, are linked with Geneva at the present time. Let me remind you that it was in Geneva last November that the two countries' top leaders stressed the particular responsibility borne by the USSR and the United States in the matter of preserving peace, agreeing that the work at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms 'would be accelerated.' It is a question of fulfilling the tasks set in the Soviet-American joint statement of 8 January 1985, namely the prevention of an arms race in space and the termination of the arms race on earth, the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, and the consolidation of strategic stability.

"There was even more talk about the hopes linked with Geneva when the recent Soviet initiatives were tabled at the Soviet-American talks. Attention is drawn by their preciseness and comprehensive consideration of all factors and of the positions of the sides which must participate in the nuclear disarmament process. The program for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons through the world given a complete ban on space strike weapons is a realistic path toward the implementation of mankind's age-old dream of peace.

"Delegations of international public representatives wishing to spell out their views and concern for the fate of our planet and their children and grandchildren head for Geneva. The Soviet delegation to the Geneva talks meets with these representatives and spells out the Soviet position and our viewpoint on the need for real solutions and on ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

"A great deal of mail addressed to the Soviet-American talks is delivered daily: It includes children's scribblings, schoolchildren's drawings about peace, and letters and appeals for disarmament from various countries. They reflect the living pulse of our planet and the concern and hope of ordinary people.

"'I beg you to save us from nuclear annihilation,' Lindsey McDonald writes from Washington. 'We are pinning our hopes on Geneva.'"

The following Stockholm dispatch is contributed by A. Sychev under the headline "Decision Time!"

"The inhabitants of Stockholm talk about Sergelstrog Square with particular pride. Main streets radiate like beams of light from the glass obelisk, illuminated at night, in the center of the square. Above the square, reflected in the tiniest detail in the silvered glass, rises the building of the Kulturhuset, over which the national flags of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada have been flying for more than 2 years now. This is the venue of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe."

"How do things stand at the conference today? Twice a day in the gigantic hall of the Kulturhuset a musical signal rings out, summoning the delegation members to the conference hall, where the stage of drafting formulations and individual provisions of the final documents is taking place with the aid of coordinators from the neutral and nonaligned states. The discussion is currently centered on the proposals submitted by the socialist countries. The Soviet proposals spelled out in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have exerted a fruitful influence on the course of the talks. Let me cite the views of conference participants.

"Ambassador A. Ciarrapico, head of the Italian delegation: 'The Italian delegation was very interested both in the statement as a whole and also in the individual parts of it which directly or indirectly affect the work of our conference.'

"Ambassador M. Kavhiluoto, head of the Finnish delegation and coordinator of one of the working groups said: 'The signals coming in from the capitals of the states participating in the conference testify to a determination to get the Stockholm conference onto a road leading to success. This aspiration is also expressed in the Soviet-American joint statement in Geneva. The USSR's recent initiatives have played a substantial role in moving the conference forward.'

"For his part special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation, noted in conversation with your correspondent the change for the better that has occurred in the mood of many participants in the talks. 'The Soviet statement helps to solve one of the most complex problems at the conference -- notification of major military maneuvers,' he said. 'The conference has now reached a stage where where words must without fail be backed up by action. Unfortunately a lack of readiness to conduct serious and constructive talks is manifestly displayed by the United States and certain NATO countries.'

"The point is that the United States and its closest NATO allies, while verbally advocating the speediest transition to the drafting stage, have not in practice made a real contribution to solving the problems. Instead they are repeating and hardening their old positions.

"More than 2 years have passed. Cold winds have lashed and bright sun has sparkled on the facets of the glass obelisk on Sergelstorg Square. The work of the Stockholm conference has also been marked by 'seasons.' But time does not stand still, and words must be translated into specific actions."

N. Novikov's Vienna dispatch is headlined "The Atmosphere in the Redoutensaal" and reads:

"The numerous foreign tourists filing through the courtyards of the Hofburg Palace always know when talks are taking place in the building. On those days the 19 multicolored national flags of the states participating in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe (7 Warsaw Pact countries' flags and 12 NATO countries' flags) flutter in the wind on the facade of the famous Redoutensaal.

"The Redoutensaal matches the proud monuments of the entire palace complex. The walls of the hall are pale cream with gilded sculpted adornments, 14 ornate mirrors, and big French tapestries. The Redoutensaal was built during the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780) on the site of the old court opera theater. Many international conferences, including the Congress of Vienna of 1814-1815, have been held in this hall. Sessions of various specialized UN organs and other international meetings have been held here since World War II.

"The SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States was concluded in the Redoutensaal on 18 June 1979. The agreement signed by the U.S. President, which could have erected an important barrier to the further stockpiling of the most destructive means of mass destruction and most expensive types of weapons, has not been ratified by the U.S. Congress to this day.

"Very little has changed in the Redoutensaal. In the center stands an enormous round table at which the delegation heads and their advisers sit. A gallery houses glass booths for the interpreters. There is simultaneous translation into Russian, English, and German.

"At the end of a session -- the sessions are held behind closed doors -- I approached Ambassador V.V. Mikhaylov, leader of the Soviet delegation at the talks, and asked him to answer the question: What is preventing the reaching of agreements at the Vienna talks, which have already been going on for over 12 years?

"As a result of joint initiatives from the socialist countries, V.V. Mikhaylov said, all the necessary conditions have now been created at the Vienna talks for agreement to be reached, without detriment to the sides' security, on a certain reduction of Soviet and American troops in central Europe and a subsequent freeze of the level of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces in this region. On 20 February the Warsaw Pact countries submitted new proposals at the Vienna talks. While retaining all the fundamental provisions contained in the socialist countries' proposal of 14 February 1985, the new draft greatly develops, clarifies, and supplements them. The new draft takes account of the acceptable elements of the position of the Western participants in the talks. Moreover, compromise views are proposed on a number of the most important points where there is no agreement between the sides. There is also a real opportunity for elaborating reasonable measures for monitoring [kontrol] the fulfillment of an agreement. The socialist countries have proposed a system of reliable reciprocal observation of the reduction and withdrawal of troops.

"Specific proposals relating to the subsequent nonincrease or 'freezing' of the level of the sides' armed forces and arms have also been tabled. In addition to national technical means of verification [kontrol] they envisage the establishment of permanent points for monitoring [kontrol] the entry of troop contingents into the zone covered by reductions, prior notification of movements or exercises involving substantial contingents of troops, and other measures.

"The Western participants in the talks are not ceasing their subterfuges aimed at imposing on the Warsaw Pact countries terms for an agreement which would place them in an unfavorable position in comparison with the NATO countries. They constantly reduce real reductions and limitations of armed forces to the minimum while at the same time arbitrarily making increasing and more complex demands in terms of verification [kontrol], pushing them to the point where they are absurd and unacceptable to other parties.

"...After every Thursday session the participants in the talks meet with Austrian and foreign journalists. And virtually each one of these meetings begins with the question: Is there progress at the Vienna talks? The response is: 'No change as yet on the Vienna front.' The socialist countries consider that the new draft agreement which they have submitted is a realistic basis for mutual accord at the Vienna talks."

BURLATSKIY ASSAILS NEWSWEEK ARTICLE ON ARMS PROPOSALS

PM251535 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Feb 86 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Notes": "Intoxicated With Military Technology"]

[Text] After the first wave of largely favorable commentaries on M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement, a second wave surged up in the United States and other Western countries, bringing barely concealed icebergs and fully visible reefs of objections, doubts, and fear in the face of the very possibility of stopping the arms race, let alone starting a process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

An article in NEWSWEEK magazine is typical in this regard. The magazine often takes positions that are perhaps less extremist than many other American weeklies. Often, but not this time. The journal has published an article by Pierre Lelouche, assistant director of the French Institute of International Relations. It says:

"It would be incorrect to regard the new Soviet nuclear disarmament plan as simply the latest propaganda trick. It is a sophisticated blow by the political warfare apparatus, directed against the very foundation of the security system of the Western alliance in Europe. As such, it should be regarded as the diplomatic equivalent of multiple-warhead missiles."

Collect yourself, Mr Lelouche. How can you totally disregard common sense? After all, we are proposing the elimination of not only American, not only Western nuclear weapons, but our own, too. Any and all nuclear weapons, whoever they belong to. And we propose to do this not all at once, but by stages. Moreover, in the first stage it is planned to eliminate only the Soviet and American potential of medium-range missiles that exist in Europe. As for the French and British nuclear potential, at this stage it will remain unaffected. The only condition that is set is to stop the process of modernization and further stockpiling of these weapons. What is so terrible about that for France and Britain, if they are prepared to support the idea of nuclear disarmament in general?

But let us listen to the magazine's arguments. "The most powerful diplomatic warhead is targeted on the United States. Three years ago Ronald Reagan imprudently (?!) expounded to the whole world his idea of a world free from nuclear weapons: A space defense shield, he pointed out, will make nuclear weapons unnecessary and obsolete. Now M.S. Gorbachev is simply using the same antinuclear arguments as a boomerang."

The same arguments? Oh no! First, the question of a world without nuclear weapons, a world without wars, was raised for the first time not by the U.S. leaders, but by our country's government a quarter of a century ago. Second, M.S. Gorbachev -- and everyone is well aware of this -- proposes to eliminate nuclear arms not as well as, but instead of implementing a space arms program.

"The second and third diplomatic warheads are targeted on the Europeans, and first and foremost the nuclear countries (France and Britain), and then on their nonnuclear neighbors. This blow could prove even more crushing for Western security interests." Why? Because "without the nuclear component, NATO would rapidly become an empty shell, and Europe would still have to oppose Soviet nonnuclear forces, which greatly exceed Europe's in numerical strength, and, of course, nuclear forces, and moreover in the absence of an American nuclear shield."

Not a word that is not a distortion and misrepresentation of the facts. Why should Europe have to oppose nuclear forces, when it is a question of eliminating nuclear potential on both sides -- East and West? Who has proved that the NATO joint forces (not only West European, but American too, of course) are "greatly" inferior to the Warsaw Pact forces? And how is it possible to ignore the new proposals contained in the statement about reducing conventional arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security?

The secret of such Western views is simple: They are intoxicated with the new technology, which opens up fantastic possibilities for a new round in the arms race -- on earth and, this time, in space, too.

But intoxication is the worst counselor in politics. What is needed is a realistic assessment of the common threat and joint efforts to overcome it. The Soviet public is waiting for the White House after soberly considering all the facts, to give a constructive response to the proposals set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's statement, in order to advance the process of limiting the arms race that began with the treaties banning weapons tests in the three environments, the ABM Treaty, and other agreements of the sixties and seventies.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICIAL CITED ON SPACE ARMS

LD231923 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 23 (MTI) -- Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union and president of the movement "Scientists Against Nuclear Danger", and one of the developers of the Soviet programme for accelerating scientific-technical progress, gave an interview of MTI's Moscow correspondent about the role and tasks of science in realizing this programme, and the connections between science and disarmament.

Velikhov said that the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will determine the new directions of progress and will thus, in certain respects, offer a breakthrough in setting the national economy on the course of intensive development, in steamlining the management system. The aim is to increase national income, improve productivity and accelerate socio-economic development. The task of scientists in this is to apply the existing scientific knowledge, the new technological procedures in national economy, and to gather further experiences as soon as possible. In this relation Velikhov mentioned that scientific centres have recently been established to research, among others, laser technologies, computer engineering, the application of fibre-optics, and biotechnology. The other, similarly important task is to develop basic researches and microelectronics.

In answer to a question Velikhov said that the growth of the country's economic strength is in direct relation to the defence capability. "We are forced to spend certain sums on defence. We try to reduce these loads to the lowest level possible. Mikhail Gorbachev's new proposals are aimed at reducing our expenditures turned to these aims to a minimum", he said.

The disarmament programme included in the Gorbachev proposal raises a whole line of major scientific tasks, the solving of which become extremely important particularly in the final stage of its realization, when it must be ensured that the entire arms reduction process be balanced and precisely controllable throughout. This area offers the best possibilities for cooperation between scientists of the world. Such cooperation is, to a certain extent, already in progress, for example with American scientists", [quotation marks as received] Velikhov added.

In answer to a question about the probable results of the next Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, Velikhov expressed his hope that "common sense will prevail in the end". He pointed out: It is vital to come to understand that security is only possible on mutual basis.

He set forth his opinion that a perfectly reliable, extremely complex space weapons system cannot be established, however, it is very easy to destroy such a system. Such systems do not have genuine advantages, the United States will not find itself in a genuinely superior position in this way. There stands against the defense system a weapon which is relatively simple and can be easily reproduced. It is impossible to establish an effective defence against this attack system, and even more impossible to try it out "live".

In connection with international cooperation in nuclear research for peaceful aims, Velikhov said: Irrespective of the disarmament programme, and parallel to it, we make numerous cooperation proposals, including the field of thermonuclear research. If effective control over fissil materials would be realized under the disarmament program, new areas would open up to research. Many research programs would become more simple, as today many programms are secret because of defence considerations. Eliminating the restrictions would be very useful from the point of view of nuclear research for peaceful aims.

MILSHTEYN, TITOV ASSESS DANGERS OF SDI

PM181030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent Boris Ivanov report on "discussion" between Lieutenant General German Titov, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, and Professor Mikhail Milshteyn, "eminent Soviet expert and author of numerous works on U.S. military strategy": "'Challenger' and 'Star Wars'" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The tragedy that occurred recently at Cape Canaveral during the launch of the shuttle Challenger shook not only the Americans. People all over the world, including in our country, shared the sorrow felt in the United States in connection with the death of the seven astronauts. At the same time, this tragedy posed many questions for the Americans. Even though U.S. public opinion knows only the barest details of the program for the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike weapons -- only what the Pentagon allows to be known -- nevertheless the recent tragedy forced many to ask themselves: Where is the United States going with the "star wars" space program? Can equipment be trusted when mankind's very existence is at stake? Isaac Asimov, the well-known U.S. science fiction writer, said: Equipment cannot be trusted. And if the SDI is actually created [budet sozdana], the end result of one single error will be the death of not just seven persons but the whole of mankind. Such is the cost of errors.

Editorial Board: How are I. Asimov's words to be assessed? Is this an isolated opinion? Or are these words indicative of the more profound and more serious thoughts and anxieties of ordinary people and specialists both in America itself and in other countries?

Milshteyn: In order to answer this question it is necessary to make an objective evaluation of the events at Cape Canaveral from a technical viewpoint.

First, this was by no means the first launch of this type of spacecraft. All the previous flights seem to have accustomed Americans to the idea that the craft was absolutely reliable, 100 percent reliable -- foolproof, as they themselves say.

This in fact explains why the crew included purely civilian members, and I have in mind the teacher McAuliffe. Nevertheless, despite numerous checks [proverka] of the craft before launching, and after all chances of a breakdown appeared to have been ruled out, the disaster did occur. Yet the SDI system is not subject to checks [proverka]. No matter how long it may take to create [sozdavat], no matter how painstakingly it may be improved, it will never be capable of being tried out [proverena]. A try-out [proverka] means war.

Second, no defect at all was detected by any of the monitoring facilities, any of the automatic equipment at NASA's disposal, or any of the electronic instruments with which Challenger was crammed. It is still not clear what actually happened to the craft and what caused the explosion.

Third, at some stage the crew and all its systems are in the hands of the computer. No one can interfere with the electronic operations at that moment. The electronic system obeys its own program. Bear in mind that we are talking about one single craft. And this, let me emphasize, is one craft whose launch was preceded by routine preparations. What can be said about the reliability of SDI which, as the Americans perceive it, involves a multiplicity of most complex systems and is due to come into operation under extraordinary circumstances, when there is simply no time to check [na proverku] doubtful situations and detect possible faults.

U.S. specialists, particularly members of the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Federation of American Scientists, note that the SDI system would be far more complex than Challenger, and therefore technical errors would be that much more inevitable. Any one of these errors, and I. Asimov is absolutely right, could be the last.

Editorial Board: How many parts and components make up the SDI system?

Titov: Given that a spacecraft contains millions of parts, the SDI, which is already a system, contains billions of parts.

Editorial Board: How large is the number of possible faults, given the existence of so many parts?

Titov: The more elements a system has, the greater the probability of failure. There is no disputing this fact. Anyone with just basic engineering training knows that there is no such thing as units of reliability, which means that there can be no such thing as absolutely reliable systems.

Editorial Board: The champions of SDI in Washington claim that the system which they are creating [sozdat] or attempting to create will be controlled by superintelligent and super-reliable computers, which would rule out any breakdowns.

Titov: Yes, in parallel with the "Strategic Defense Initiative" the Americans are also implementing the so-called "computer initiative." Work on fifth-generation computers is underway in the United States. But even they do not guarantee 100-percent reliability. Even if only because the intelligence of any machine, any automated system, any one of the most modern computers is as great as that which man, their creator, has built into them. Is any man -- and therefore any machine -- capable of foreseeing every possible situation? This is impossible.

Editorial Board: Errors by U.S. warning systems have on many occasions in the past brought the world to the brink of catastrophe. Let us recall the occasions when either flights of wild geese were mistaken for missiles or magnetic storms were the causes of false alarms.

Fortunately, hitherto there has been enough time to evaluate the situation, detect errors, and prevent the irreversible. Will there be time for this under SDI conditions?

Titov: The point is that it is still possible to forecast magnetic storms. Serious thought must be given to something else, however. Today, in addition to the several hundred artificial satellites orbiting the earth in different orbits, there are 5,500 other diverse objects such as defunct satellites and the last stages of launch vehicles, all kinds of space fragments and debris, and who knows what else. Where is the guarantee that SDI, no matter how high a level may be reached by technology, will "interpret" the incredible multiplicity of alternatives that may arise in this connection. It is difficult to say what will happen in space in the event of some emergency situation. But this will be a catastrophe for Earth, for our own planet.

Milshteyn: In other words, the fatal danger for all of mankind -- the danger of a nuclear war being accidentally started -- increases many times. This danger always exists, but while there are no provocative systems like SDI it can still be controlled. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" leads to strategic chaos. The effect of all existing accords is reduced to zero, and the entire meaning of everything that the Americans themselves describe as stability is diluted. G. Keyworth, who was science adviser to President Reagan, published an article, a kind of "political testament," prior to his departure from office. This article was the first to say aloud that the purpose of SDI is not to create [sozdat] "an antinuclear umbrella" over the United States, but to deploy "a nuclear cowl" over the Soviet Union. In other words, to keep our country constantly in its sights.

Titov: The Americans write that these are instantaneous action weapons, and any decision to activate nuclear missiles stationed in space must be made very quickly. Within 100-300 seconds, to be precise. It is impossible within these few moments to analyze what is likely to happen and to report to the country's political leadership. The decisions will be made by robots. On behalf of all mankind. The very first error, the very first breakdown -- and nothing and no one will be any longer in a position to prevent the catastrophe. This is why all of the White Houses' assurances about SDI's high degree of reliability are irresponsible and aimed at naive people.

Milshteyn: Unfortunately, it has to be admitted that, judging by incoming reports, the U.S. Administration has learned nothing from the Challenger disaster. What is happening is diametrically opposite to what would seen to be the dictates of common sense. Calls to accelerate work on SDI are openly heard. The Pentagon reacted to the disaster in an altogether highly peculiar fashion. It is using all means to accelerate preparations for the next flights, which will be for purely military purposes. Special boosters have been ordered. Appropriations for the "Strategic Defense Initiative" have increased by 75 percent. To a certain extent the administration's reaction to the Challenger disaster cannot be described as anything but blasphemous.

The involvement of West European countries in the elaboration of the SDI program has been stepped up. Furthermore, there is nothing but technological imperialism behind all the talk about desiring to create [sozdavat] SDI technology jointly with the allies. Washington is pursuing a triple goal here. First, to involve the best scientific minds in Europe and Japan in its own military programs. Second, to ensure the inflow of material resources into the United States. And finally, to render the West Europeans' participation in SDI irreversible and to drag them firmly into its military schemes.

Editorial Board: We cannot say that the Soviet Union and the United States trust one another. At present, however, there are no space missile platforms with strike weapons on board. If they were to appear, what would be the effect on relations between our countries?

Milshteyn: The first "victims" of the implementation of the "star wars" program will be the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and all the treaties -- primarily the ABM Treaty -- without which the process of disarmament and of curbing the arms race is simply impossible. It is impossible since they are based on the principle of equality and equal security for the sides. And these are the actual principles that are infringed by SDI. The essence of SDI is to attain military superiority over the USSR. The entire incipient process of normalization between us and the United Sates will be disrupted. Preventing the transfer of the arms race to space is an absolute condition for fruitful talks about terminating it on earth.

Titov: The actual idea of nuclear disarmament, which the Americans verbally support, will suffer. They have not ceased to claim that the creation [sozdaniye] of SDI is necessary "in order to eliminate the nuclear threat altogether." There is, however, a much more sensible -- the only sensible -- way: to eliminate nuclear weapons as proposed in M.S. Gorbachev's statement.

Editorial Board: The White House accompanies its advertising of "star wars" with the thesis that, following the creation [sozdaniye] of SDI, the United States would supposedly share its technological secrets with other countries. On the basis of previous experience, is such "generosity" likely?

Titov: These are empty words. If Washington has gone so far as transforming gas pipelines into weapons, is it likely to share with anyone technology which promises it military superiority? I am convinced that this is out of the question. Washington's propaganda tricks pursue a single goal -- to mislead public opinion.

GENEVA SPACE ARMS TALKS SESSION HELD

PM261111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 86 Second Edition p 12

[TASS report: "Routine Session"]

[Text] Geneva, 25 Feb -- A session of the space arms group was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV DISCUSSES SUCCESSES, TASKS

PM241011 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview with Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev, secretary of CEMA, by own correspondent Ye. Kalyadina in Moscow, under the rubric "Facets of Integration": "The Community Gains Strength" -- date not given]

[Text] [Kalyadina] From the 18th story of the CEMA building, a breathtaking panorama of the capital is displayed, and from this height you feel it would not be difficult to get a glimpse of what lies beyond the very horizon. Perhaps that is why this picture appeared so symbolic to me. In the following conversation, we wanted to take a look beyond the horizon and see how the socialist community countries will enter the next century. But to begin with, I asked my interviewee to dwell on the present day.

Vyacheslav Vladimirovich, what are CEMA's main achievements today?

[Sychev] I would like to begin with a historical comparison. When CEMA was formed in 1949, bourgeois propaganda hastened to christen it a "joint-stock company of beggards." And it must be said that this basically spiteful definition did contain a grain of harsh truth. World War II, which had just ended, did tremendous damage to our country's economy, while the economies of the East European states, which had embarked on a path of building socialism, was at that moment virtually in complete ruin. This makes the changes that have taken place in the CEMA countries in subsequent years all the more remarkable.

Today CEMA is an extremely powerful economic grouping. The countries belonging to it cover a total of 19 percent of the globe's territory. And around one-tenth of the planet's population live in those countries. But these states account for one-third of the world's industrial output, one-fourth of national income, and one-fifth of agricultural output.

When we speak of economic development, what is important is not only the actual figure, but the dynamics, the pace of growth. In the last 10 years the average annual growth in national income in the CEMA countries was 4.6 percent and the growth in industrial output was 5.4 percent, while for the EEC the figures are only 2.1 and 1.7 percent respectively. So here too the socialist community's successes are obvious.

In citing these figures, which are just some of the many that characterize our achievements, I would like to stress the most important thing: The development of the CEMA countries' economies, and their cooperation itself, are aimed at constantly improving our peoples' living standard. It is no accident that today we talk more and more about the social thrust of socialist integration.

[Kalyadina] What does CEMA do for each of us today?

[Sychev] In our day-to-day affairs, we are not always aware how deeply all aspects of socialist cooperation have penetrated our life. Today it is practically impossible to imagine the economy of any of our countries without close ties of integration. Take, for instance, that very important economic problem, the fuel and energy problem. It is well known that today the CEMA countries virtually fully satisfy their fuel and power needs from reciprocal deliveries. And their systematic collaboration in this sphere made it possible to avoid the serious consequences of the energy crisis that shook the West's economy.

As for how each of us can directly feel the results of CEMA's activity in our daily practice, I am sure that the examples I will cite are well known to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's readers.

Hungarian Ikarus and Czechoslovak Tatra cars speed confidently along our expressways. You will find a loader with the Bulgarian brandname Balkankar at practically every plant. Geophysical apparatus created jointly by specialists from the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the GDR has won an excellent reputation. And many purely consumer examples could be mentioned. For instance, Soviet movie and photography enthusiasts have great respect for film from the GDR, and we wear Czechoslovak footwear with pleasure. And any table is embellished by Romanian, Bulgarian, or Cuban fruit!

And something else must be stressed. Today, as throughout our history, our cooperation is firmly based on the cornerstones of equal rights, respect for each other's interests, and mutual advantage. Our "critics" in the West, accusing us, so to speak, of their own crimes, try in vain to "prove" that CEMA is unfair and disadvantageous to many of its members. Bearing in mind the facts and figures cited above, I will answer these slanderous charges briefly. If socialist integration was not advantageous, it would simply be unrealistic and unviable.

[Kalyadina] What tasks must CEMA resolve by the end of the century?

[Sychev] Questions of intensification and improvement of production efficiency have objectively come to the fore in the development of the CEMA countries' economy today. It is a question of accelerating the rate of growth of labor productivity, producing output that is up to the world's best standards, and saving resources.

The main lever for transferring the economy onto a footing of intensive development is the widest and -- most importantly -- speediest introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production. The complex tasks facing us simply cannot be resolved without reaching the front line in science and technology. That is why the CEMA economic summit conference held in Moscow in June 1984 adopted the decision to draw up a very important document -- the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. Intensive work was done in a short space of time, and this program was adopted unanimously at the extraordinary 41st CEMA Session.

[Kalyadina] What are the main features of this document?

[Sychev] I would like to highlight two of them. First, the program does not discuss all spheres of scientific and technical progress without exception. Five priority avenues are outlined: the introduction of electronics in the national economy, comprehensive automation, the accelerated development of the nuclear power industry, the creation of new materials, and, lastly, bioengineering. But the question arises: Why are these five avenues chosen specifically? Because these avenues today determine progress in all sectors of the economy all over the world.

The second fact I would like to stress is this. The program is an exceptionally important document. And this is why. It does not deal with the perfecting of individual techniques or machines, but with the transition to complete sets of new-generation technological systems. A wide range of measures is outlined that will make it possible to transfer a large number of the most diverse sectors of the economy onto a fundamentally new technical basis appropriate for the 21st century. In essence it is a question of a qualitatively new way of organizing production on an international scale and of the creation of qualitatively new production forces.

As a result, the CEMA countries will have doubled labor productivity by the year 2000. But there is something greater behind this figure. There will be a fundamental change in the nature of labor. It will become more creative and attractive. Robots and automatic machines will perform heavy, monotonous work.

It is also possible to imagine other realities at the start of the next century. For example, fiber-optic cables will carry video information, and computers will create new designs of machines and edit movies. Extensive use will be made of laser beams in surgical operations, and drilling for oil and gas will be controlled from an electronic console. The latest equipment will become easily available and commonplace. Just imagine, according to specialists' estimates, by the end of the present century more microprocessors, for example, will be being produced than incandescent lamps...

I believe that no specialist can fail to get carried away by the horizons that the program opens up. But, I emphasize, every line in that document is the result of sober and strictly substantiated reflection. The fact that the program is realistic is in no doubt whatever.

[Kalyadina] Vyacheslav Vladimirovich, the 15 years that separate us from the new century is not long at all...

[Sychev] Quite right. The comprehensive program provides for the prompt resolution of the tasks set in it. For example, to carry out the work in the five planned directions, international collectives of scientists and specialists will work on more than 90 problems. And more than 50 percent of them will begin to produce practical returns already in the next 3 years.

Speaking of ways to implement the program, I would like to single out from among them such a promising form of cooperation as joint science-and-production associations working to unified plans. The first experience in setting up international science-and-production associations has already been acquired: Two Soviet-Bulgarian associations have begun operating in the sphere of machine tool building.

[Kalyadina] Incidentally, our newspaper will talk about one of them -- "Krasnyy Proletariy" -- "Beroe" -- in one of its next few issues...

[Sychev] The day the program was signed, an agreement was concluded on the creation of a similar organization embracing six countries at once. It is the "Interrobot" Science-and-Production Association. The international division of labor has already been outlined preliminarily. Bulgaria, for example, will specialize in creating robots to apply coatings and assembly individual machine-building and electronics products. Hungary will design robots for control and measuring operations and instrument making. Poland -- for welding. Czechoslovakia -- for die casting. The Soviet Union will undertake to create robots for metalworking and founding equipment. It is significant that the agreement has also been signed by Cuba, which is only starting to develop its machine building.

I specially wish to speak of the opportunities that the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress opens up for our young people. For its fulfillment essentially means the creation of the conditions under which the present young generation will have to live and work tomorrow.

[Kalyadina] Tell me, what comments are being made about the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress in the West? I have already heard some Western journalists voice the opinion that without Western technology the CEMA countries are unable to resolve complex scientific and technical tasks. Is that so?

[Sychev] I wish to emphasize, above all, that such slanderous fabrications are a propaganda echo of the discriminatory policy that the ruling circles of the United States and certain other imperialist states are trying to pursue with regard to socialism. It is a policy that has already flopped repeatedly -- let us recall, for example, how the construction workers of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe responded to Washington's economic blackmail.

The resolute steps that our countries are now taking to accelerate scientific and technical progress and socioeconomic development as a whole certainly do not attest to the socialist community's weakness. On the contrary, they show its ability to rise quickly to the level of the demands of the new stage of the scientific and technical revolution and to combine its achievements with the advantages of socialism. This, incidentally, is even acknowledged by the bourgeois mass media themselves.

As soon as the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress was adopted, frequently incompetent Western journalists began making all sorts of insinuations. It was said, for example, that it was the socialist countries' reply to the Western European "Eureka" program. And yet the decision to draw up the very important CEMA document was made, as I have already said, in June 1984, before anyone had ever heard of "Eureka."

But this is what is curious. However much our enemies have tried to "sting" us, it has not even occurred to any of them that the program is unrealistic and will not be fulfilled. The explanation here is simple: The socialist community countries have already repeatedly demonstrated to the world their ability to resolve the most complex tasks through their joint efforts, and without the social excesses to which capitalist states constantly have recourse. And this will be the case this time.

On the other hand, I wish to emphasize the following important fact. The comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress certainly does not attest to our countries' desire for "self-isolation," as certain bourgeois propaganda means sometimes try to ascribe to us. Its very text points out that the CEMA countries are ready for equitable cooperation with all interested states. They are convinced that a global nature must be imparted to international scientific and technical cooperation. At the same time the fraternal states draw special attention to the fact that the modern achievements of science and technology must on no account be directed toward military ends and, above all, not toward the militarization of space.

This is our very clear, principled policy, which accords with the interests of all peoples and with the cause of preserving the peace that is so essential to mankind.

CEMA NEW MATERIALS COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Discusses Cooperation

LD202036 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 20 TASS -- Powder metallurgy, perfection of the technology of the production and processing of polymer materials, the practical application of plasma, vacuum and detonation coatings, the creation of new semiconductor, ceramic, amorphous and monocrystallic materials, utilisation of the technologies of laser cutting, welding, and heat treatment, of impulse and explosion energy for the synthesis of super hard materials -- such are some of the fields in which CMEA member countries will develop their multifaceted cooperation.

This is provided for by the Comprehensive Programme of the Scientific and Technological Progress of CMEA Countries to the Year 2000, adopted last December.

The first meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Field of New Materials and Technologies of Their Production and Working, that ended here today, became a concrete step along the road of fulfilling the comprehensive programme.

This commission's work will make a substantial contribution to the development of many branches of the economy of CMEA countries, in particular machine-building.

Communique Issued

PM251637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Communique on First Session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of New Materials and Technologies and Their Production and Processing" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The first session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of New Materials and Technologies and their Production and Processing was held in Moscow 18-20 February 1986.

The session was attended by delegations from the following CEMA member-countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. L. Supka, CEMA deputy secretary, took part in the commission's session. The session was chaired by V. Kudinov, head of the USSR delegation in the commission.

The commission's tasks stemming from the resolutions adopted at the 41st (extra-ordinary) sitting of the CEMA session and the 118th session of the CEMA Executive Committee were discussed, and the commission's working plan for 1986-1987 was approved.

A draft resolution was prepared on the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of New Materials and Technologies and Their Production and Processing. The commission's aim is to promote the further development of multilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between CEMA member-countries in the sphere of new materials and technologies and their production and processing to ensure the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Member-Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

The commission's main task is to organize CEMA member-countries' cooperation to solve key intersectorial problems in creating fundamentally new types of materials and developing industrial production techniques to produce and process these materials as well as the equipment necessary to apply these techniques with a view to accelerating, on the basis, the development of CEMA member-countries' leading machine building and other national economic sectors.

A draft general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the sphere of new materials and technologies for their production and processing was approved at the session.

The commission session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and comradely cooperation.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM241551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Standardbearer of Peace

The peoples' eyes are fixed on Moscow. Millions of supporters of peace and progress are confident that at this forthcoming congress the CPSU will lay the surest highway to mankind's liberation from the threat of nuclear war and the implementation of the peoples' desires for freedom.

It is with profound satisfaction that Soviet people and our innumerable friends throughout the world note that the Leninist party has reached its 27th congress more mature and experienced than ever before, rallied closely around the Central Committee and filled with determination to fulfill its historic mission.

The very lively participation of tens of millions of Communists and nonparty people in the businesslike, constructive discussion of the precongress documents confirmed quite clearly: Soviet people approve and support the party's policy and its peace-loving foreign policy course.

Our country is approaching the party congress with firm foreign policy positions and high prestige in the international arena. The Soviet Union and its socialist allies are holding firmly onto the initiative in international affairs. Life confirms the justice of the CPSU's conclusion: The socialist community has become the most authoritative force of today, and no world political issue can be resolved without it.

Increasingly important results are yielded by the course of the CPSU and the other communist and workers parties of the socialist community countries toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of our fraternal alliance. The official friendly visit to the USSR in the last few days by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was further convincing illustration of the unswerving desire of the CPSU and the PZPR to strengthen the all-round cooperation and friendship of our countries' peoples.

Events in the international arena continue to develop in the context of the beneficial influence of M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement -- "the boldest, most all-embracing proposal ever made by either side since the times of the cold war," as the U.S. newspaper BOSTON GLOBE described it.

Caught unawares by the new Soviet initiative, the Washington administration gave an order banning its representatives from giving assessments of the Soviet initiatives, thereby giving the mass media the signal to let a kind of "iron curtain" down on the USSR's proposals. But in vain!

Through the efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist coummunity countries, and all peace-loving states and peoples, a moral and political climate has now been created in the world which does not allow those who oppose the lessening of international tension the opportunity openly to reject the Soviet initiatives. "To reject the Soviet plan," the American MERCURY NEWS wrote, "would be political dynamite."

That is the reason for the maneuvering which Washington is now resorting to. Having at first declared the Soviet proposals to be a "useful step," the administration set about a "thorough study" of them. But the "study" was dragged out excessively and ended in silence, about which U.S. Senator W. Proxmire observed: "...in this case, silence was a shocking indication of weakness."

However, the silence was accompanied by feverish backstage activity. The forces of the military-industrial complex and their organ, the Pentagon, continue to offer the fiercest resistance to any progress along the path of ending the arms race.

At the same time attempts were made to persuade the governments of the NATO countries and Japan to unconditionally support the U.S. Administration's course. And they stopped at nothing. As Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes, for instance, White House envoy Nitze "told the NATO allies that the U.S. Administration is against any concessions to the Soviet Union which would affect the independent nuclear potentials of France and Britain. The President will not yield to the pressure exerted by the Soviet Union with a view to freezing the two countries' nuclear arsenals or preventing their modernization."

"Consultations" of this kind are in reality more like efforts to push the allies onto a path of refusing to participate in the program proposed by the Soviet Union for ridding the planet of nuclear weapons. Articles in many U.S. press organs can hardly be described as other than provocative. THE WASHINGTON POST's Bonn correspondent, for instance, asserts: Signs of the approaching implementation of the accord reached at the Geneva summit about missiles in Europe have caused "consternation" in West European capitals.

Using the same old "Soviet threat" myth, they instill into the West Europeans the idea that an agreement with the Soviet Union could supposedly "undermine U.S. nuclear guarantees to Europe and increase the threat of Soviet superiority in the sphere of conventional, nonnuclear arms." Yet the Soviet Union's position on this question is quite clear: Along with the removal of mass destruction weapons from states' arsenals, the USSR proposes that conventional arms and armed forces also be subject to agreed reductions.

Also worthy of attention are the reports which keep appearing in the Western informational organs to the effect that in preparing its response to the package of Soviet peace initiatives, Washington is trying to split up the package and confine itself to half-and-half decisions which, while slowing down the arms race in one avenue, would provide an opportunity to continue it with renewed vigor in others.

One can clearly see behind this the intention to prevent the resolution of questions which are of paramount significance for ensuring international security. The problem of preventing the militarization of space is undoubtedly in the forefront among these questions. The implementation of the "star wars" program can be sought only by people who do not want nuclear arms reductions on earth. At the same time, that is the position which the present U.S. leadership continues to hold. Not only is it pressing ahead with the implementation of the program to create U.S. space strike arms, it also seeks to put the industrial potential of Britain, the FRG, Japan, Italy, and even Israel at the service of its own arrogant venture. It is difficult not to agree with former U.S. Secretary of the Air Force T. Hoopes, now head of the Committee for National Security, when he says: "The Soviet proposals make clear the fact that the Reagan administration's blind adherence to the 'star wars' program is not only the main, constant barrier on the path to improved U.S.-USSR relations, but also a 'lighted slow fuse' which must be extinguished, or else it will lead to a nightmare arms race in space."

Yet the Soviet initiatives have opened a totally new prospect for mankind. Senator C. Pell, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, notes: "We have the chance to take the first steps toward ridding the world of nuclear weapons. History will not forgive us if we waste this chance."

Naturally, the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which consistently seek to limit and narrow the sphere of military preparations, especially those connected with weapons of mass destruction, is meeting with increasingly wide support in the world.

Defending Freedom

In the capital of Nicaragua, a conference of representatives of 115 political parties, organizations, and movements from Latin America and the Caribbean, held under the slogan "For peace and noninterference in the affairs of Central America," has ended. The ideological positions of these parties and movements are diverse. But they have something in common, which brought them to Managua: the desire to stop the escalation of U.S. military interference in Central America and prevent the implementation of Washington's aggressive designs against the Sandinist people's revolution and the region's national liberation movements.

The explosive situation in the Central American region fully confirms the conclusion of the CPSU's program document that imperialism does not want to reckon with the political realities of the modern world. Ignoring the will of sovereign peoples, it seeks to deprive them of the right to choose their own path of development. That is the main reason for the outbreak of conflicts in various parts of the world.

The policy of "neoglobalism" and state terrorism which has become the norm of the present U.S. Administration's policy increasingly exacerbates the situation in the Central American region. The numerous peace initiatives put forward by the Nicaraguan Government to settle the crisis are persistently rejected by Washington. It is making new efforts to keep the Contadora process at a standstill.

At the same time, the administration is stepping up the pressure on Congress, seeking consent to give the surviving Somozists another $100 million. The head of the administration demanded the "removal of the restrictions which currently tie our hands." An official White House spokesman explained: "The President wants to give support to the democratic resistance, including military assistance."

Last year alone 280 Nicaraguan civilians and 1,140 officers and men of the Sandinist People's Army and militia were killed, and nearly 1,200 people were wounded or taken captive by the hired killers, whom Washington calls the "democratic resistance." The material damage inflicted on the republic by the aggressors has already exceeded $1.6 billion.

Yet U.S. newspapers are stepping up their moaning and groaning: The "contras" are clearly being defeated. The Sandinist People's Army is inflicting increasing blows against the U.S. mercenaries. Large mercenary groupings have been routed and driven out of the country.

Washington's aggressive actions against Nicaragua are an integral part of the course of kindling regional conflicts and galvanizing the forces which oppose the popularly elected governments in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The other side of this course is support for regimes which are foisted on the peoples with the help of American weapons, as was confirmed yet again by the U.S. President's visit to Grenada. And whatever demagogic statements may be used to disguise this course, everyone can see that U.S. imperialism was and is the citadel of international reaction and suppressor of the peoples' freedom.

The new spaceship of the Land of the Soviets sped upward into the distant reaches of the universe in honor of the approaching forum of Soviet Communists. The orbital scientific station bears on its side, above the planet, the precisous word "Peace" ("Mir"), symbolizing with new force that socialism and peace are indivisible.

'TOP PRIORITY' PROGRAM DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

LD242210 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Feb 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Posner, with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Text][Posner] Hello and welcome to "Top Priority." On the panel today with me are Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States and Canada Studies Institute. I am your host, Vladimir Posner. The Soviet Communist Party opens its 27th Congress 2 days from now and we can be absolutely sure that the political report by the general secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, will concentrate on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, on foreign relations in general, and one of the questions that must come up is that of nuclear disarmament.

With that mind I would like to put before you some of the questions that have been asked in the West concerning the statement that was made by General Secretary Gorbachev concerning the possibility to achieve total nuclear disarmament by the year 2000. Now I will play the role of devil's advocate today and I would like to take some of the more generally argued viewpoints in the West, one of them being that in general the whole idea of nuclear disarmament is idealistic: it cannot be achieved; peoples, countries, nations, have never disarmed voluntarily and basically to propose this is more a propaganda ploy than it is a realistic approach. Now who would like to take the bull by the horns? Dr Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] Well, that sounds very familiar to me. I hear that from different quarters in the West and I tend to agree with (?it), that really that ideal of nuclear disarmament is idealistic ideal, but I don't understand what's wrong with that. [sentence as heard] What's wrong with that, really, it's idealistic, but it is such a great idealism that it is worthwhile to fight for that. That's number one. Number two, it's qualitatively new situation. If we talk of disarmament as an ideal that we are trying to reach, it's OK, but now we are talking not about the disarmament as such, but we are talking about the saving the humanity, just to save the humanity from the nuclear catastrophe. It's something very different. And I believe that at every corners of the world, including our listeners in the States, there is a growing, you know, concern about the danger of the nuclear war.

So, what's the way to get rid of that? There is only one way to my mind, just to get rid of nuclear weapons, the source of the danger, so what's idealistic, what's wrong with that ideal? And I believe that it's very practical.

It's very practical because maybe for the first time in the history of the mankind, the danger which is lying over our heads, became so real, so ominous, that there is an all-out desire just to get rid of it and there is a tremendous pressure on the governments possessing the nuclear arms, just to do something to get rid of them. So if it is idealistic let it be idealistic, I don't mind about it. Let's do the business, that's my point.

[Posner] Yes, I would like to add one thing to that. I was listening to the vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences a couple of days ago, Mr Yevgeniy Velikhov, and he made this point, that until the recent future man could die, but mankind was eternal; but because of nuclear weapons, this is changed and now we know that humankind is not immortal because of nuclear weapons, and perhaps that is changing the outlook. Do you think that's....

[Plekhanov interrupts] I think you put your finger on it. This is a qualitatively new situation in the history of mankind. For the first time, nations have weapons which can put an end to human history. At first that was not realized. If for instance you look at the public opinion polls taken in the United States in the fifties, people were remarkably light-minded, shall I say, about nuclear weapons. They thought that, well, those were just weapons which were very powerful but with which you can fight and win wars. Well now after 40 years of the nuclear arms race people have become more realistic about what nuclear weapons can do to the world and in fact if you look at the, again at the public opinion polls, for instance, a solid majority of Americans are in favor of nuclear disarmament. If that means they are idealistic, I am all for such idealism. Of course I mean almost, well, everybody; 100 percent of Soviet citizens, I'm quite certain about that, are in favor of doing away with nuclear weapons. In any country you can take a poll you will see that majority. There is a consensus in the world and there is a commitment in the world to do away with nuclear weapons, so governments, experts, have to do something.

[Posner] Yes, that's true, but nevertheless, then let's take a look at some of these statements. Frederick Kempe and John Fialka in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL -- their response to the Soviet proposal was, here is the headline: U.S. Welcomes Soviet Arms Plan but Dismisses Part as Propaganda. I quote Fialka, who says: Propaganda aimed at destroying support for the President's Strategic Defense Initiative. OK, that's one. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS reporter Barry Schweid approached readers to look at the plan scepticaly. OK? In THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial Flora Lewis declared that, and I quote now, "Mikhail Gorbachev has gone too far in his efforts to arouse Western public opinion. There are a lot of things wrong with Washington's arms control stand, but they are not going to be overcome by a spectacular proposal to rid the world of nuclear weapons in 15 years." Serge Schmemann, THE NEW YORK TIMES bureau chief in Moscow, also in THE NEW YORK TIMES, had a story under the headline "Peace Plan or Ploy," and he reported that diplomats, I quote, found the overall proposal utopian and propagandistic. Now, what I want to ask you is on the one hand you say people want disarmament, people are for disarmament, what is all this view now in what is not considered to be the reactionary press, you're talking of THE NEW YORK TIMES, you're talking about THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. [sentence as heard]

[Plekhanov] THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is right-wing.

[Posner] [Laughter] Alright, it's right-wing, but why this, why this (?view) of kind of you know, dampening the atmosphere and saying it won't work?

[Bogdanov] Look, Vladimir, after all it is quite natural, nobody expected that this aspect, Gorbachev's proposal, would be accepted just like that with the hands, you know, clapping hands.

That is OK, we accept it. Nobody expected that! By the way, that's very realistic, (?our) very realistic approach to that. What is going on over there now? Just a discussion, you know, and I believe it is quite natural that different people have different views on our proposal. Our proposal is not a kind of ultimatum, you accept it or you take it or not, you know. It's just a proposal, it's just some very important ideas for discussion, which are on the table. So if Flora Lewis thinks it's too far, OK, that is her opinion; if Schmemann thinks something different, that is his opinion. But what's important, you know, that people are thinking about that, we pushed them, all of them, to think about the importance of solving that problem. Number two, they say it's a propaganda ploy. Again, it is my very personal view, what's wrong with that kind of propaganda, if it is propaganda? It is a propaganda for peace. If you call it propaganda and propaganda has some bad smell, you know, but since it is for peace I am for that propaganda. It is not a propaganda for war, for another, you know, spiral, in the arms race. So that's my view on that, you know.

[Posner] Yes, (?please).

[Plekhanov] I think in the objections advanced with regard to the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, I think there are two kinds of people, honest sceptics and diehard opponents of nuclear disarmament. I can understand the sceptics because they have seen a lot of good proposals shot down and therefore some of the people who have seen the history of efforts, futile efforts, for nuclear disarmament may have become sceptical, very sceptical, about the possibility of achieving anything like that. And I think it's necessary to try, it's necessary to discuss and I think that this proposal is radically different from all the previous ones in the way it has been worked out. It is a practical proposal, and it takes into account the experience accumulated over the years in arms control area. It takes into account the positions of both sides and is designed to be a blueprint for practical measures for disarmament. As far as the other half of the people raising objections is concerned, the diehard opponents, I can understand them, too, but I think their viewpoint is something that will not really get a lot of support in any country, including the United States.

[Posner] You say you can understand them. Would you please explain what you mean by that?

[Plekhanov] Well, I mean I understand why they advance those proposals. Those are people who have a vested interested in the nuclear arms race. Either they are materially interested, for instance the firms which....

[Posner interrupts] You're talking about the military-industrial complex, I take it?

[Plekhanov] The military, yes, military-industrial complex.

[Bogdanov] And I would definitely add to that academic complex which supplies ideas to military-industrial complex how to use nuclear arms.

[Plekhanov] Yes. For instance, if you are committed to an idea of building a new and better, more accurate nuclear weapon, and that's your dream and this is what you plan to spend the next 10 years of your life (?on) and then suddenly you read about this proposal. You say, well, come on, forget about this, that's unrealistic.

[Posner] Not only your dream, but it's also your bread and your butter.

[Plekhanov] Well, dreams and bread and butter and....

[Posner] Caviar.

[Plekhanov] Caviar, right.

[Posner] There's another point I'd like to call your attention to. Again, back to THE NEW YORK TIMES 19 January editorial which seems to say that nuclear weapons are good. I'd like to quote this. What the editorial says is that nuclear weapons have forced moderation on nations and they have produced a crude hierarchy of international power. The best we can hope for, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to make living with nuclear weapons less dangerous and that's something that can be achieved only if the pretense of abolition is dropped. Now what would you say to that?

[Bogdanov] You know, you know, Vladimir, it's another example of very perverse thinking that has poisoned minds for so many years living with nuclear arms, it makes you just to be really afraid to wake up one morning, to look at the world and find out there is no more of those things. But people forget that we were so far lucky, we were protected by God who didn't allow us to fight each other in the field of the nuclear, nuclear field.

[Posner] Professor Bogdanov, I have to interrupt you. Excuse me. Our audience is now falling off its chairs wondering if Prof Bogdanov is a religious man. Would you please tell us what you mean by God watching over the planet?

[Bogdanov] I know. I mean by God something very human, you know, something very, very, you know, it's a kind of, you know, it helps me to express myself. Of course, I am not religious, I am atheist but it doesn't mean that I am against, you know, [word indistinct] you know, that's my point. So....

[Posner] [Passage indistinct]

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, whatever, whatever it is, you know. So that's my point. But you know people forget that with the development of the nuclear factor, with the appearance of new and new weapons systems, with their growing accuracy, they are reaching a level when we are becoming hostages of the computers, of the buttons, you know, of unhuman factors which we cannot control, and what frightens me is that one day we will be, you know, just we will die all of us because of some technical mistake or things like that. At the same time you know, at the same time, I would very much object if we just believed that the nuclear weapon by itself saved us from, you know, from the death. I do not, you know, contest the fact that they are making a moderative effect on all of us. At the same time, nuclear weapons are not guiding our policy. [Words indistinct] to my mind very important point. So, reasonable policy, policy of common security, that's what can help us and what -- that's what can save us, you know, from that. So at one hand I can understand people saying that how we could live without nuclear arms, but on the other hand I am just trying to convince those people that we have reached such a level that it is high time to get rid of them.

[Posner] Yes, well that's yes, please, Dr Plekhanov.

[Plekhanov] Yes, I think in the first place that if we look at the history of the nuclear arms race it has not been such a peaceful history.

Under the shadow of nuclear weapons hundreds of non-nuclear wars have been fought and tens of millions of people have died, so nuclear weapons haven't stopped people from fighting. Secondly, throughout the nuclear age there have been numerous cases when threats were made in that sense, nuclear threats were made. In that sense, nuclear weapons have been used in order to compel other countries from doing....

[Posner intrrupts] Yes, well, as a threat, yes, as a stick.

[Plekhanov] As a threat, as a stick. And thirdly, there have been hundreds of cases when nuclear war has almost started because of some mistakes in computers, some false alarms, some other misunderstandings, so we have been very close to the brink in the last 40 years and there is no reasonable -- there is no reason whatsoever to think that we can continue to rely on this circumstance and to continue living on this brink.

[Bogdanov] And you know, just one comment, you know. I (?understand), as I said already that I understand people worrying about how we will live without but our plan takes that into consideration because we suggest three phases and all in all 15 years, mind you, Vladimir, 15 years to get rid of that and I believe within 15 years of a steady process of nuclear disarmament at the final end we will get used to the fact that we are living without nuclear arms. [sentence as heard]

[Plekhanov] Provided there is serious commitment on both sides to move in this direction.

[Posner] This proposal has forced certain officials in the U.S. Government who prefer to remain unnamed to make some very interesting statements, one of which was quoted in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on 18 and 19 January. This official was quoted as saying that the Soviet proposals bring the United States and its European allies face to face for the first time with a choice they have sought to avoid: Do they want a world without nuclear weapons? Then the paper itself goes on to say that for more than a decade the military doctrine of the Atlantic alliance has rested on the notion of deterrence through the use of nuclear weapons first against a Russian attack with conventional weapons. In other words, the argument being that in conventional weapons the Warsaw Pact has such a predominance that the Western strategy has always been the one of nuclear deterrence and therefore if we do away with nuclear weapons what is going to happen.

We touched on that in one of our previous "Top Priorities," but I would like to look now at this specific aspect, that the Soviet proposal is forcing the West to come out and admit whether or not it wants a world without nuclear weapons. Do you think that that is indeed the case?

[Bogdanov] I believe it's indeed the case. It's a crucial moment. Now you have all the cards on the table. Now everything is clear, you know. Now, if you like, is the moment of truth, a great moment of truth. Or you move in the direction that at the end of which you get rid of nuclear arms, or you will say: sorry, we are not able to do that, we are so much, you know, afraid, we are so much not sure in ourselves that we cannot live without. Then of course, all of us, we will have a right to put a question: How you can live in the modern world with such a danger every minute, every second, lying over (?your head). That's number one. Number two: as to the conventional factor, you know. I advise very much our listeners over there to look once again at our proposal, just to see how it is comprehensive, that at one end you have nuclear disarmament but on the stages you have all the different kinds of disarmament, including conventional disarmament.

[Posner] Alright. There are many arguments; we've looked at quite a few. I'd like to bring up a final, if you wish, argument against nuclear disarmament, and that is the following: that if the nuclear powers disarm there is always the danger that some fanatics, some terrorist group, will develop their nuclear weapon and hold the world hostage because there will be no way to strike back in a nuclear fashion. Now, does that argument sound very impressive to you, would you support it, and if not what would you say to it?

[Plekhanov] I think it's a highly hypothetical and unrealistic scenario, which is being used because no other arguments are working. Individual fanatics and groups, to imagine it can put together a nuclear weapon and use it, for instance against the Soviet Union or the United States, I think it boggles the imagination, really.

[Posner] Mind you we're not talking about a missile, we're not talking about a ballistic missile, we're not talking about a medium range missile. We're talking about what is now being called knapsack weapons, a weapon you can carry in a (?valise).

[Plekhanov] OK, let's imagine that somebody did that. Would the response be, you know, all systems go? For instance, a hundred Minutemen, striking what? Striking that individual, or striking Antarctica? In fact I think a world without nuclear weapons would be much safer in this specific case, because if there is a nuclear explosion, hypothetically, touched off by some madman carrying a nuclear bomb in a knapsack there would be less likelihood of that evolving into a major nuclear war because there will be no major nuclear weapons to respond to such a situation. And I think the danger would be much easier to contain, and the fanatic would be much easier to do away with, so to day. So I think this argument really holds no water. We are in much greater danger in the current situation when there are 50,000 nuclear weapons in the world. Exploding just 1 percent of that amount would be enough to produce the effect of nuclear winter, which would shroud the earth and prevent the sun's rays from reaching the planet, and everything will die.

[Posner] You know, there is a rather interesting Russian saying, that it's better to be healthy and rich than sick and poor. Would you agree? [laughs] It's the truth, nevertheless! Would you agree that a world without nuclear weapons is safer and better than a world with them?

[Bogdanow] I have no doubts about that.

[Plekahnov] I have no doubts about that either. The problem is to reach that happy state.

[Posner] Well, we'll do what we can. I'm sure that the party congress will concentrate much of its efforts towards reaching that goal. Thank you very much, and until next time this is "Top Priority" wishing you good listening.

ARBATOV ON USSR WORLD OUTLOOK, GORBACHEV STYLE

AU251043 Vienna Television Service in German 2200 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Interview given by Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Science and "one of the most influential advisers of party chief Gorbachev," to Austrian televison commentator Paul Lendvai, in Moscow, date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Lendvai] We asked Georgiy Arbatov, 63, about the danger of a potential arrangement between the superpowers at the expense of the small countries.

[Arbatov] We understand very well that, together with the Americans, we account for 10 or perhaps 11 percent of the world population, and it is not...[voice trails off] Well, we can destroy the world, but...[voice trails off] together. If we act as we have acted in the past...[pauses] There is the danger, that is indeed the crux of the matter today. We cannot act as we have acted in the past; that is the gist of the message by Mr Gorbachev, Herr Gorbachev, to the world that we should change all this. We should change our way of thinking, and this also includes that we conceive the world as a whole, that we cannot simply make a deal with the Americans, that we must understand that there are 160 countries in the world, and each of them has legitimate interests that we must take into consideration.

[Lendvai] Is it not actually so, Mr Arbatov, that there is now a new style in your country, with Mr Gorbachev and also with the change in the Foreign Ministry?

[Arbatov] You know, everyone who comes into a leading position [words indistinct] especially in a big country, coins a new style for himself. And there is something else that enters into it -- let me tell you quite frankly -- the fact that we have gone through rather difficult times, with three state funerals in 3 years. This was a very difficult, a very sad experience. And that accounted for some problems being resolved more slowly than they should have been normally. All this togehter may look like a new style, but naturally Gorbachev has a style of his own. Naturally he does. I think he is an extraordinary state leader.

[Lendvai] Does he take a strong personal interest in foreign policy?

[Arbatov] He gives priority, first priority to the interests (?of the) social and economic development of the country. To create appropriate conditions for this, it is also necessary to pursue a very prudent and resolute active foreign policy, in order to make all this possible. And then we have a super danger, the danger of nuclear war -- a mistake that we simply have no right to make, no right under the threat of universal death penalty.

IAEA HEARS USSR VIEWS ON NONPROLIFERATION

LD212007 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Vienna, February 21 TASS -- Bilateral consultations on questions of nuclear non-proliferation have been held at the International Atomic Energy Agency here between the delegation of the Soviet Union and the delegations of the United States, Britain, the People's Republic of China, FRG, Italy, Argentina and a number of other countries. The head of the Soviet delegation also had meetings with representatives of India and Brazil.

In the course of consultations and exchange of opinions on a broad range of problems of nuclear non-proliferation and development of international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy, the Soviet delegation explained the significance of the new Soviet peace proposals on full elimination of nuclear weapons which were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his January 15, 1986 statement.

Special attention was paid to the problem of full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet side stressed it was insistently necessary that the United States should follow the good example of the USSR which announced unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, and, on its part, join that action.

The state of affairs in ensuring non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was discussed and the importance of continued joint and parallel efforts in order to further strengthen the international non-proliferation regime was noted. The parties to the consultations reaffirmed the important role that the International Atomic Energy Agency plays in ensuring nuclear non-proliferation and establishing cooperation between states in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The USSR delegation to the consultations was headed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy Andronik Petrosyants.

SOCIALISM SHOWS TRUE PATH TO WORLD DEVELOPMENT

PM251650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov article: "Congress of Pioneers"]

[Excerpts] Our party congress opens today. It will be a congress of faith and fidelity. Faith in the victory of our great righteous cause. Fidelity to Lenin's immortal behests.

During these hours hundreds of millions of people from all ends of the world have turned their mind's eye toward the Kremlin, within whose walls the congress will take place. People of goodwill -- they are in the absolute majority -- await news from Moscow with hope and benevolence. People of ill will -- they are an insignificant minority, but they retain power over many countries -- await the news from the Kremlin with hostility and fear.

Oh, how the gentlemen politicians of yesterday would like to stop the clock of history and reverse the process fo social development! There is no way these gentlemen can grasp the fact that it is given to no one to turn back the hands of history's clock.

Our party's miracle-working strength lies in the fact that it is a mighty army of pioneers leading the entire working people, blazing an unexplored trail to a better future. Both the joy of successes and the bitter taste of mistakes have befallen us on this path. But mistakes are not terrifying if they are resolutely rectified in time and in accordance with Leninist principles.

Clear horizons lie before us. The Leninist compass points the way to a steep climb leading to the third millennium. Our plans have been drawn up proceeding from the prospect that we will enter the 21st century under conditions of peace.

The genuine humanism and nobility of the social system whose foundations were laid by Lenin, our party's founder, are enshrined in the fundamental principle by which we have been guided for almost 70 years: Socialism demonstrates its advantages not by force of arms but by force of example in all spheres of society's vital activity.

The significance of this principle is particularly great today, when, as M.S. Gorbachev said at the press conference in Geneva, questions of war and peace and questions of mankind's survival have been placed at the center of world politics by the objective course of the world process itself. And now, remembering this, our party, the party of pioneers, is blazing the trail with very great persistence and strength of conviction through the dangerous obstructions of the "cold war" toward mutual understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation in the world arena, struggling for the elimination of nuclear weapons, against the militarization of space, and for the ending of the arms race altogether.

The all-embracing disarmament program which our leadership advanced 15 January and which literally shook the whole world with its specific, detailed nature and, chiefly, its realism, has been and still is these days the most burning topic on all the world's continents, however much the bourgeois news media try to divert attention from it.

Never before has the shameless and unbridled U.S. anti-Soviet propaganda reached such a scale as now. This was frankly stated on the eve of the congress by the U.S. ABC-TV company, whose bosses have been convinced that the organizers of the "psychological war" against the USSR have gone so far that their hullabaloo is having the reverse effect: Ordinary Americans are ceasing to believe them.

"Our politicians," ABC declared 22 February, "warn us about the sneaky 'Russian bear.' Commercial advertising abounds with anti-Soviet jokes. Hollywood produces movies which show Russians invading America... All this creates a distorted, outrageous picture of Soviet people."

But as F. Joliot-Curie, the great fighter for peace, said, the truth travels without visas. And even in the suffocating spiritual atmosphere of the United States, people are beginning to realize that in reality the socialist power stands guard over peace and is ready for mutually advantageous businesslike cooperation with the United States and its allies.

The U.S. leaders will have to think about the deeds -- precisely deeds, not words! -- with which they should respond both to the Soviet program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000 on condition of the nonmilitarization of space, and to the grand challenge to peaceful competition represented by the program for the USSR's economic and social development right through the year 2000, which is on the agenda of our 27th party congress.

They will have to!

For what is needed today, as never before, is new thinking in states' foreign policy and new approaches to relations among them. Precisely these approaches are contained in the draft program documents submitted by the party's Central Committee for examination at the congress.

The great socialist power under the leadership of the party of pioneers is continuing on its difficult but glorious path into the future, accelerating the pace of its advance, and there is no force in the world capable of thrusting it back!

ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH DRA, TURKEY, IRAN VIEWED

PM251239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Ustinov article: "Good-Neighborliness Born Out of October"]

[Text] To whatever stage of history in our century the modern person turns his gaze, he arrives again and again at the clear and firm conviction that the 1917 October Revolution was and still is the most important, determining event of the 20th century. Our revolution exerted a tremendous influence on the national liberation movements and the struggles against exploitation and oppression throughout the world.

This can well be seen in the example of such eastern states as Afghanistan, Turkey, and Iran. Being immediate neighbors of the Land of the Soviets, they hailed Great October and the emancipation of the oppressed peoples of the former Russian empire.

A particularly warm response was elicited in those countries by revolutionary Russia's fundamentally new foreign policy course, founded on recognition of the equal rights of all peoples and all races and nationalities and on the policy of peace and good-neighborliness.

February and March of this year see the 65th anniversaries of the first treaties concluded between our country and Afghanistan, Turkey, and Iran. The Soviet people mark this date as an important landmark in the history of their relations with their southern neighbors -- relations of a new type.

When speaking of the Soviet-Afghan treaty signed in Moscow 28 February 1921, it is impossible not to recall that 2 years before that event the Soviet Government was the first in the world to officially announce recognition of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty won in the long and hard struggle against British imperialism. The letter to the Government of Afghanistan stating that fact reported that the RSFSR Government had canceled all the czarist treaties and agreements which infringed upon Afghan sovereignty. Decrees had been published in the RSFSR on the nonpursuit of a policy of seizing other peoples' lands, the recognition of the independence of small states neighboring on Russia, and the establishment of good-neighborly and trade relations with them.

The treaty between the RSFSR and Afghanistan concluded in 1921 was an interstate document previously unknown in history. Based on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, it laid the foundations for the development of friendly relations and the expansion of economic ties between the two countries. Each point in it and every line was imbued with the Soviet state's sincere desire to help the Afghan people to overcome the difficult consequences of the past and to prevent Afghanistan from returning to a state of semicolonial dependence.

In his message of Emir Amanollah Khan, the prominent progressive Afghan figure, V.I. Lenin wrote as follows about the need for good relations between the peoples of the two neighboring countries: "Old imperialist Russia has disappeared forever, and the northern neighbor of the High Afghan state is the new Soviet Russia, which has extended the hand of friendship and fraternity to all the peoples of the east and to the Afghan people above all... And we are happy to point out that the first friendship treaty concluded by the Afghan people was a treaty with Russia."

The assistance and support given to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1921 treaty and numerous Soviet-Afghan agreements were decisive factors in the defense of Afghanistan and the strengthening of its independence.

The 1978 April Revolution changed the country's destiny and gave new substance to the relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples, which acquired a still more profound, friendly nature and became relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity, and all-around cooperation. The 5 December 1978 Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA contributed to Afghanistan's economic and social development, the strengthening of its revolutionary gains, and the successful building of the new society.

The friendship and fraternity treaty between the RSFSR and Turkey, signed in Moscow 16 March 1921, became the compass of Soviet-Turkish relations, whose birth in the early twenties was attended by V.I. Lenin and Kemal Ataturk, leader of the new Turkey. It recorded the firm desire of the two neighboring countries to develop their good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous trade cooperation.

The Soviet Union at once showed itself to be reliable friend and partner of its southern neighbor. When the Western powers declared an economic blockade of Turkey, Soviet foreign trade organizations began exporting wheat, sugar, coal, kerosene, and other essentials to that country. And that despite the difficulties of the reconstruction period which the young Land of the Soviets was experiencing at the time. "We will be able to give Turkey material assistance, although we ourselves are poor. And we must help," V.I. Lenin said to S.I. Aralov, the Soviet ambassador to Turkey. "The chief thing is respect for the people. Explain our position of disinterested friendship and noninterference in the country's internal affairs as a counterbalance to the imperialist' aggressive, predatory policy."

...A little earlier, 26 February 1921, a Soviet-Iranian treaty was concluded which laid the firm foundations of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. In that document, which expressed the principles of the Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Government declared invalid all the czarist government's treaties and agreements with Iran and with third powers which infringed upon Iran's national sovereignty. In Iran's favor the Soviet Government renounced all the sums of money, capital, and property of Russian establishments in Iran. All the concessions obtained by the czarist government and its subjects were handed over to the Iranian people.

During the subsequent years and decades, both neighboring states have taken important steps to develop and strengthen Soviet-Iranian relations and equitable cooperation in various spheres.

Some 65 years have elapsed since then. They have shown that the 1921 treaties were of crucial significance for the states of the East. The treaties introduced them as equitable partners into the system of international relations and helped their struggle to strengthen independence and national security. Many of the points contained in the treaties were pioneers, as it were, in the history of international relations and were later reflected in outstanding international documents, including the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act.

NEED FOR PEACEFUL COOPERATION IN SPACE STRESSED

PM181429 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Feb 86 p 3

[Report by special correspondent G. Lomanov: "Space for Peace. Reportage from the 27th CPSU Congress Press Center"]

[Text] A map of Venus made up of photographs taken by Soviet unmanned satellites, so detailed and clear, as if our neighbor in the solar system was not wrapped in a thick blanket of clouds at all...

Mysterious "black holes" in the remote depths of the universe homed in on by X-ray and gamma-ray telescopes operating on extraterrestrial observatories...

The latest news about the flight of the "Vega" satellites heading for Halley's Comet ...

Soviet and foreign journalists saw and heard all this at a meeting with eminent Soviet scientists at the 27th CPSU Congress press center. There is great interest in the forthcoming party congress -- accreditation began only recently, yet over 2,300 mass media representatives have gone through the procedure and applications are still coming in from abroad.

The press conference was devoted to a very important present-day problem -- international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space. It was attended by V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Space Research; three times Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Ya. B. Zeldovich, and other scientists.

"Space technology offers science unprecedented opportunities," Academician R. Sagdeyev noted. "The results of research in that sphere are becoming available to the whole of mankind. And scientists are now faced with a moral problem -- to work for the benefit of mankind or participate in the so-called 'Strategic Defense Initiative," which represents an enormous danger to the world."

The speakers talked of the large-scale peaceful space projects in which scientific collectives from various countries are participating; they answered numerous journalists' questions. And, of course, they included the following question -- will Soviet and U.S. cosmonauts be operating together, as they did during the flight by the "Soyuz" and "Apollo" craft? Answering it, the experts pointed out that the USSR was not to blame for the cancellation of plans for joint Soviet-American expeditions. But the Geneva meeting has already produced the first results in strengthening scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the United States -- draft joint programs for the provision of computers for schools and research into thermonuclear fusion. It is also hoped that major space projects will be resumed.

Is a flight to Mars by an international crew a realistic prospect? Answering the question, Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev said:

"Preliminary calculations show that such an expedition is within the bounds of modern technology. Although some very complex problems have to be tackled relating to crew safety -- after all, they would have to cover an enormous distance; the earth would be a long way away and it would be difficult to expect any assistance from that quarter. Obviously, such a project would only become possible at the turn of the century, and in the next few years it would be desirable to reconnoiter using automatic vehicles."

The "Phobos" project that was recently described in our paper can be regarded as an example of this kind of reconnaissance flight. Scientists and engineers from more than 10 countries intend to participate in the project. All the speakers stressed the special topical significance of international collaboration among researchers in the peaceful study of space in view of the fact that the United States is attempting to militarize near-earth space and turn it into a bridgehead for a show of strength. It was noted that the implementation of the "star wars" program would have extremely dangerous consequences and would undermine the peoples' hopes for an end to the arms race.

As is known, in our country cosmonautics has long been a loyal servant not only of science, but of national economic practice and has made a real economic impact. But abroad of late they have been making increasing use of the term "spin-off," attempting to deck out in civvies a purely military project. The supporters of SDI claim that the implementation of the program will pay dividends in terms of civilian needs, and useful technology will appear which, when implemented, will recoup all the expenditure. Is this so?

"Such arguments by propagandists of SDI seem very odd to me," Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev said, answering a question by your SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent. "Yes, research in the context of this program can result in spin-offs. But why take the crooked path, when there is a direct route?

To deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear disaster, there is the extensive, realistic program for the elimination of mass destruction weapons put forward by our country. And to develop science and technology -- is it sensible to rely on the "by-products" of a military project when there are many problems common to mankind and bold designs which can only be implemented through common efforts: environmental conservation, elimination of famine, eradication of disease, and, of course, space exploration."

"The 20th century is an age of flourishing scientific thought, and science is essentially international," Academician Ya. B. Zeldovich noted in his speech. "It is playing a promiment part in eliminating distrust between peoples and in generating an atmosphere of cooperation."

The Soviet scientists at the press conference clearly stated their position: Science and international collaboration among researchers in different countries must serve the cause of peace and benefit all the peoples of the world.

PDRY DOCUMENT ON GULF WAR CIRCULATED AT UN

LD211100 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reports:

The international community is alarmed by the escalation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq, and by the prospect of the aggravation of the conflict being exploited by the forces seeking further exacerbation of tensions in the region.

The escalation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran can lead to graver tension and instability in the region, and give the imperialist forces an excuse for building up their military presence in the region and interfering in the internal affairs of the states, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen pointed out.

The PDRY's Foreign Affairs Ministry addressed a letter to the U.N. secretary-general and it was released as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council. The letter underlined the need for a peaceful settlement of the conflict so that the national interests of both sides were guaranteed, independence and national sovereignty ensured, and the region secured against the danger of imperialist intervention.

Calls for the speediest termination of armed clashes and the political settlement of the conflict are voiced at the U.N. Security Council which continues discussing the dangerous situation following the escalation of hostilities. The Iran-Iraq war, the PLO's permanent observer at the U.N., Zuhdi Labid al-Tarazi, pointed out, plays into the hands of those who are interested in further exacerbating the situation in the region and in frustrating every effort aimed at normalising the situation and at ensuring a just and lasting peace in the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East as a whole. The conflict has an adverse effect on the struggle of the Palestinian people for the exercise of their inalienable national rights.

Other speakers, including Morocco's Foreign Affairs Minister Abdellatif Filali, urged an immediate settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict in accordance with the U.N. Charter and universally recognised norms of international law.

U.S. TESTING CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN HONDURAS

PM251540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent S. Gorbunov dispatch under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Barbaric Experiments"]

[Text] Managua, 21 Feb -- The United States is carrying out criminal experiments with chemical weapons in Honduras within the framework of preparations for wide-ranging aggression against Nicaragua. That is clear from Honduras News Agency reports on secret night flights by U.S. Air Force aircraft based in Honduras over population centers in the northwest of Cortes Department. U.S. aircraft have been scattering a yellow toxin in the air similar in its characteristics to the highly toxic "Agent Orange" defoliant which the U.S. aggressors used in Vietnam and which caused the deaths of thousands of entirely innocent inhabitants.

One of the first victims of the sinister chemical experiments by the U.S. military in Honduras was Ciro Flores, a peasant from the village of Villa Nueva. Late one evening, hearing the drone of aircraft in the sky, he went outside and a minute later was rolling on the ground in convulsions. Eyewitnesses of the secret flights by the U.S. aircraft say that "yellow rain" falls each time the aircraft appear. The toxins, falling on the skin, cause severe chemical burns and poisoning.

The United States and its Honduran puppets are striving at all costs to cover up the evidence of their criminal experiments, which have been confirmed by repeated statements by Nicaraguan leaders, that the Pentagon is preparing for chemical warfare against the republic. The numerous complaints from the people living in Cortes Department nonetheless forced the Honduran medical authorities to set up a commission that held an investigation and even prepared a report; however, its publication was prohibited.

It is no accident that now that the glaring facts exposing the barbaric U.S. experiments with chemical weapons in Honduras have become public knowledge, imperialist propaganda is resorting to downright lies in a vain attempt to pin the blame on others. Washington, in particular, citing the ringleaders of the mercenary Somoza gangs, is spreading the slander of the "use by the Sandinists of chemical toxins against the 'contras.'" The United States is thus trying to divert the international public's attention away from the U.S. military's criminal activity in Honduras, activity that threatens the security not only of Nicaragua but of the peoples of all Central America.

COMMENTATORS VIEW U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' POLICY

'Pseudonym for Neocolonialism'

PM260959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Stepping Up 'Neoglobalism'"]

[Text] Recently the U.S. Administration has become even more vigorous in implementing the doctrine of so-called "neoglobalism," that is, a policy of global social revanche. Washington is becoming increasingly brazen in its encroachments on the sacred right of all peoples to follow their own path, determine their own social system, and choose their own friends and allies. Increasingly overt crude pressure is being used against countries that refuse to go along with terms for settling conflict situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that suit Washington.

The diary of the Washington political kitchen provides evidence of an increase in "neoglobalism": the decidedly cordial reception and generous handouts for Savimbi, ringleader of the Angolan antigovernment gangs; the White House's new demands for broader U.S. military aid to the Afghan dushmans, Nicaraguan "contras," and Pol Pot thugs; and the endless military pressure on Libya. And the "Soviet expansionism" fiction is being used to justify these unseemly actions. To claim that contradictions and conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are brought about by rivalry between East and West and to see the ubiquitous "hand of Moscow" in any event that Washington does not like for some reason is a dangerous anachronism, an echo of the imperialist mentality. So "neoglobalism" is essentially a pseudonym for neocolonialism and in this sense it is directed primarily against the liberated countries.

At the same time, one dangerous aspect of this doctrine is directly associated with the U.S. ruling circles' approach to the Soviet Union. The White House pretends that Soviet policy in Asia, Africa, and Latin America is the cause of regional conflicts. And, apparently, only if the USSR changes its behavior in the "Third World" will it be possible to reach agreement with it on cardinal problems of Soviet-American relations. By stepping up its interference in regional conflicts and deliberately exacerbating them, the U.S. Administration is obviously seeking an excuse for the lack of progress on the main topics of negotiations with the USSR -- problems of security, disarmament, and prevention of nuclear war. All the indications are that the stepping up of "neoglobalism" is also intended to overcome the confusion that Washington was thrown into by the dynamic Soviet initiatives, and, in particular, by the historic program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Finally, the doctrine of "neoglobalism" has yet another truly global aspect. It is a threat to all peoples and states without exception. For the cult of force and brazen interference in others' affairs leads to the widening of existing and appearance of new "hot spots." And this is a threat to world peace, and a particularly dangerous one in a nuclear age.

'Threat to World Peace'

PM251207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "What Neoglobalism Smells Of"]

[Text] On Thursday 20 February U.S. President Ronald Reagan flew to Grenada, where he unveiled a monument in honor of the 19 dead Americans and, as boss, met with the prime ministers of the nine "English-speaking" Caribbean states.

If Grenada were not an island the President could perfectly well have travelled there on a white charger and not only because he is a well-known lover of horseback riding. Reagan is a conqueror in Grenada. It was at his order that the U.S. military units landed there in October 1983 and, breaking the resistance of the tiny Grenadian "army" as though it were a reed, overthrew the authorities existing on the island and established a system convenient to Washington.

Under this system in Grenada right now approximately half the population is unemployed, which was officially admitted in Washington on the eve of Reagan's visit. On the other hand some U.S. corporations are regaining their affection for the Caribbean island. And Washington has protected them from the troublemakers who could appear among the unemployed Grenadians. The President had this to say about it on the eve of his visitation to the islanders: "The United States has rendered assistance in creating well-trained special service subunits, especially in Grenada.

These subunits are designed not only to combat a threat at the moment when it arises but also to prevent the emergence of such a threat."

The invasion and seizure of Grenada is called a rescue operation in Washington. Official Washington figures would like to undertake a similar rescue -- of whom?! -- from existing progressive systems in Nicaragua, Angola, and Ethiopia. And in Afghanistan. And in Cambodia. But, if possible, without the ensuing monument to American soldiers. Spilling no American blood, however small the amount, but through the hands and blood of various "contras." With the aid of U.S. weapons and U.S. dollars and "voices of America" -- in the air and from international platforms. Imparting a fine ideological halo to these operations, they have recently started to speak of the doctrine of neoglobalism.

Neoglobalism is a new little word in U.S. political jargon, but it has predecessors. Among U.S. ruling circles and the political scientists who serve them there is a long-accepted division into isolationists on the one hand and globalists, or direct interventionists, on the other. The former, the isolationists, stand for a virtuous America retreating into itself, turning away from the rest of the pernicious world foundering in conflicts. As U.S. might grows, their number is declining increasingly. The latter argue that you cannot be an ostrich hiding your head in the sand to escape worldwide storms and that, moreover, the world surrounding America is not a bad place to invest capital and extract profit.

As can happen, the extremes of the two trends converge. They converge in agreeing that America is above everything and better than everyone. But if the extreme isolationists conclude here that the rest of the world is simply not worth dirtying their hands with, the extreme globalists want the whole world to learn American reason and embark on the American path. It is these extremists who have generated the neoglobalists in the conservative Reagan administration, which on the historical plane has declared itself to be the worldwide standard-bearer of contracting capitalism.

The little word globalism which, starting with the Americans, has begun to appear also in the international press, sounds entirely innocuous and neutral. But its essence is extremely bellicose and reactionary, it is the doctrine of the reversibility of history, so to speak. Where, in the midst of growing pains, the shoots of socialism are thrusting through the soil of time, the transatlantic neoglobalists are doing everything to help the counterrevolutionaries and would like to uproot these shoots and to replant and grow the tree of capitalism and even feudalism. The neoglobalists are feeding on objective difficulties and subjective errors that inevitably attend a particular country's transition to the path of noncapitalist or socialist building. The incitement of malcontents, their pushing onto the path of armed struggle, the fueling of counter-revolutionary rebellions, constant political pressure on a recalcitrant country, and, to crown it all, the threat of U.S. military intervention -- those are the degrees of escalation.

Nor is the ultimate goal concealed. On the contrary, it is being proclaimed with increasing emphasis from lofty platforms. In early February delivering his "State of the Union" message in Congress, President Reagan directly addressed "freedom fighters throughout the world" to whom U.S. imperialism is prepared to lend its support. America "will support your right not only to fight and die for freedom," the President stated, "but also to fight and win freedom -- in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Nicaragua." "To win freedom" means to win power and to overthrow the lawful governments existing in those countries.

If you take the postwar period, it is easy to see that under different presidents the Washington globalists have used various means to halt the "Third World's" movement in a direction they do not want.

There were early attempts to enclose the Asian and Near East countries tightly in the hoops of military blocs and branches of NATO. But these hoops were broken down in the fifties and sixties by the waves of the anticolonial struggle and the development of the waves of the Nonaligned Movement. In the late fifties, in connection with the U.S. intervention in Lebanon, and in the late seventies, in connection with the collapse of U.S. influence in Iran, two presidents -- Eisenhower and Carter -- proclaimed the U.S. "right" to armed interference wherever a threat to U.S. interests arises. Finally, there was the long, bloody history of the Vietnam war with its tangible losses for the Americans and the lesson -- still not forgotten -- of avoiding them. This lesson has been learned by President Reagan, withdrawing the U.S. Marines from Beirut in early 1984: By that time approximately 300 Americans had died there...

Ah, if only the world consisted of tiny Grenadas! Failing that, they must wage war through other people's hands and promote a "doctrine of overt support for anticommunist forces throughout the world," as the liberal U.S. political scientist Peter (Kornblo) called it. In the past 5 years alone, he notes, the Afghan dushmans have been supplied with $1.5 billion through CIA channels while the Nicaraguan rebels have received $150 million. And representatives of the Reagan administration are now trying to extort $100 million from Capitol Hill to help the anti-Cambodian gangs based in Thailand and $15 million to help the anti-Angolan grouping of Savimbi who was very recently lavished with affection as a best friend at the White House.

Neoglobalism has one more aspect, in actual fact a global aspect. Washington is provoking and fueling subversive antigovernment activity in those countries that have friendly ties with the Soviet Union and to which the Soviet Union renders varied aid. The neoglobalist crusaders are thus including "regional conflicts" within the framework of the confrontation of the two nuclear missile powers, raising the temperature of this confrontation with new hotbeds of fever. At the same time Washington is advancing problems of "regional conflicts" to the fore of U.S.-Soviet relations on a par with the problem of nuclear arms agreements and virtually as a condition of reaching such agreements. This was the emphasis prior to Geneva, for instance. And now, in the message to Congress that I cited, President Reagan, having in mind regional conflicts, has stated: "Arms control does not take the place of peace."

A very, very contentious assertion. In the present situation peace is above all arms control. But neoglobalism, which is trying to reverse the historical process, does in fact, apart from anything else, also smell of the threat to world peace.

ARTICLES CONSIDER REAGAN'S VISIT TO GRENADA

Tolkunov Dispatch

PM251638 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[A.Tolkunov dispatch: "Taking a Look... on R. Reagan's Visit to Grenada"]

[Text] New York, 21 Feb -- It was decided to surround this visit with pomp and splendor. For, as the President himself told the reporters accompanying him, he had decided "to take a look at how freedom is working in this country." He arrived in Grenada with Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger and Secretary of State G. Shultz. The first visit was to a medical school. It was there that Marines "freed" American students in October 1983. Admittedly nobody was threatening them at the time.

The President laid a wreath at a memorial to 19 dead interventionists. But there was no wreath to be laid where the U.S. Air Force razed a psychiatric hospital to the ground, burying sick Grenadians beneath the ruins.

The U.S. President then had a meeting with representatives of a number of Caribbean island states who had come to Grenada for the occasion. The President promised to increase economic aid to these countries, which are experiencing a most profound socio-economic crisis. For in Grenada people are languishing in poverty and unemployment is approaching 40 percent following "liberation." However, Washington is cutting back "aid" in the next fiscal year because of budget constraints.

The dollars will go elsewhere. At precisely this time the White House is demanding that Congress legitimize the secret war against the Nicaraguan people by pumping in 100 million dollars to support the counterrevolutionary terrorists, of which a minimum of 70 million is earmarked for arms supplies. R. Reagan also called for this during his inspection visit, promising to also "free" the Nicaraguans. Addressing "free Grenadians," he invoked some "communist threat" to intimidate the people of a small people whom Washington has deprived the right to work, education, free medical aid, and freedom.

Journalists Forum

PM251137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Telephone interviews by Leonid Kamynin, deputy editor of IZVESTIYA Editorial Office Capitalist Countries Section, with Leonid Koryavin, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Washington; Yevgeniy Bay, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Havana; and Aleksandr Krivolapov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in London: entitled "Grenada, the Victim of Neoglobalism: Calling Washington, Havana, and London"; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Grenada, the small island state in the Caribbean, is in the international news again. At dawn on 25 October 1983 the U.S. military invaded this country. That was how the tragedy of its people began. On 20 February 1986, U.S. President Ronald Reagan paid a lightning visit to Grenada. He laid a wreath at the monument erected (with U.S. money) in the capital St. George's to U.S. "heroes" who died during the invasion, honoring them as "fighters for freedom and democracy." So, just over 2 years after the beginning of the armed intervention that ended Grenada's sovereignty, a shameful farce was staged on its territory.

Editorial Office: The President's visit was accompanied by a noisy propaganda campaign. What insight does it provide into Washington's "philosophy" in tackling international problems? What are the "lessons of Grenada" as seen from your end?

Washington: The Grenada "victory" that gave rise to a wave of chauvinism at the time, is still being extolled today, despite the fact that world public opinion has labeled it an act of international brigandage. U.S. militarist circles wanted to revitalize Americans traumatized by the "Vietnam syndrome" and many other U.S. fiascoes in the international arena. The United States staged a diversionary maneuver. It needed a small-scale, but "victorious" war. The iron fist that came down on Grenada was intended to exhilarate the consciousness of Americans, making them believe in the course for a "strong America." The taxpayer was not just to become "aware" of the strength of U.S. weapons, but was also to "bless" their production in the shape of extensive programs of arms to come off the military-industrial complex production lines. President Reagan's visit to Grenada was to boost the new propaganda campaign in praise of the "valor" of U.S. soldiers.

Editorial Office: We recall the ravings of Washington's official propaganda appeal "to save America" while trying to present the changes brought to Grenada by the people's government of Maurice Bishop as a "threat" to the United States, thus helping to "justify" its aggression. What pretext was used in order to intimidate Americans? Communist "intrigues" and "Moscow's and Havana's hand" were referred to. Washington tried to create the impression that it relentlessly worked to uphold "human rights" and protect Grenada's "democracy and independence," which were "in deadly peril." And what was the reason for the fabrications about the work that was under way at Point Salines on the construction of an international airport to boost tourism? Attempts were made to create the impression that an air base was being built there from which heavy bombers would take off in the direction of the United States...

Havana: The least contact with facts made all these allegations burst like soap bubbles. What remained was just Washington's falsehood and hypocrisy. I visited Grenada several times while the new life was being built there. The Grenadians were totally absorbed in plans for reviving their motherland after many decades of oppression and life in poverty.

Washington: Washington's official circles were in panic least Grenada set an example (and it did) of peoples' struggle for the right to choose the mode of development most in keeping with their legitimate interests and therefore not to the liking of the United States.

Editorial Office: By using the "big stick" against small Grenada, Washington issued a "warning" to the Latin Americans that a similar fate would overtake any country that dared to withdraw obedience. And this was done, and is being done, under the pretext of protecting "vital U.S. interests."

London: I would like to return to the brazen lies put out by Washington in connection with the construction of the international airport at Point Salines. The airfield was built with the participation of Plessey, a major British concern. Allow me to stress the main point: Plessey would never have accepted a military order from Grenada. First, the Americans themselves would not have allowed the British company to sell Grenada equipment for an airfield. Second, Plessey was acting with the formal blessing of London. As in similar situations when contracts from developing countries are accepted that can mean an additional financial risk, the company was given a guarantee that "should anything happen" the British Government would pay out compensation totalling 85 percent of the deal. The Conservative government could never have undertaken such a commitment without thoroughly investigating the whole project for a new airfield in Grenada. Quite out of the question. And finally, third, Plessey official rejected the "accusation" that the concern allegedly helped to build a military project.

Editorial Office: Incidentally, you will recall that Grenada is a member of the Commonwealth headed by Great Britain. What a slap in the face of London, what high-handed action against it the U.S. invasion of Grenada was!

London: I have spoken to many British lawyers here who are thoroughly familiar with the legal side of this notorious affair. And they all stress above all that the U.S. aggression against Grenada was a blatant violation of all norms of international law and the UN Charter.

It is justified, of course, to ask what official London was doing during those critical days. I especially leafed through the record of the House of Commons debates, before, during, and after the U.S. intervention. It makes very instructive reading.

To begin with, Tory representatives assured the honorable members that they thought a U.S. landing was unlikely. Then they expressed surprise that it had nonetheless taken place, and finally they in fact approved the brazen act of international brigandage, couching their remarks in gentlemanly doubletalk. Clearly, the political aims of the United States and Britain coincided.

Editorial Office: Grenada became one of the first victims of the U.S. doctrine of neoglobalism, a policy used by Washington with the aim of fueling regional conflicts and intensifying its interference in the affairs of other countries. I have a question for the Havana correspondent: What is the situation in Grenada now?

Havana: During his visit to Grenada, U.S. President R. Reagan tried to convince the world that "democracy, freedom, and progress have triumphed" in this country. In fact, these words sound like an insult to the Grenadian people who are living through one of the most dramatic periods of their history. At the moment 45 percent of the island's population is unemployed (for the sake of comparison let me say that unemployment was reduced to 12 percent under the government of M. Bishop). All social plans initiated by the M. Bishop government have been frozen. The puppet regime installed by Washington is fraught with corruption.

Editorial Office: This is what is described as "a triumph of freedom and democracy" in Washington's language?! You can imagine the atmosphere in which the President's visit took place...

Washington: I have already mentioned the unbridled propaganda campaign that was unleashed in America during the aggression itself. And now another noisy show has been staged. The television screens were full of the visit's ceremonial aspects: flowers at the unveiled monument to U.S. "heroes," "Grenada campaign" participants, those who crushed the freedom of the small island, followed the President at every step. In addition the "consecration" of the new international airport at Point Salines... A gun salute... A brass band...

Havana: This is what D. Rojas, member of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement and former assistant to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who is in Havana now, told me:

It is an insult to the memory of the Grenadian patriots who fought courageously to defend their country against the aggressors, it is a challenge not just to the Grenadian people but to all Latin American democratic forces. A truly cynical action was the farce of the airport's inauguration that was virtually completed by Cuban internationalists at the time of the aggression. Judging by Washington press reports, the Americans, finishing off the airport, have in actual fact bought it up to the standard of a real airbase. Truly, Washington's hypocrisy knows no limit!

Editorial Office: Were the aims of the visit confined to propaganda?

Havana: Of course not. At a meeting with leaders of a number of east Caribbean states in St. George's, Reagan promised them new injection of money. Having lined up his entire regional team and made them stand to attention, he issued instructions on how "they should go on," what policies they should implement in the future, so as to fall in with U.S. interests.

Washington: In a nutshell, the venture was conceived in order to obtain a blessing for the policy of brigandage and state terrorism.

The President's visit to Grenada must be viewed in close conjuction with the overall U.S. political course in Central America, a course aimed at toppling the legitimate government of Nicaragua, as stated openly by White House Press Secretary Speakes during his latest briefing in Washington.

A few days ago, a document drawn up by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Senate Armed Services Committee was published here that "analyzes" the results of the intervention in Grenada carried out under the symbolic code name "Operation Urgent Fury." The document admits that it was a preplanned action by the Pentagon, the practical implementation of the doctrine of so-called "low-intensity conflicts" that has been elaborated by U.S. militarist circles to be used against developing countries refusing to follow the course mapped out by Washington. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the United States is elaborating plans for "new successful actions of a similar kind."

Havana: I believe it is essential to add the following point. In his speeches at St. George's, the U.S. President sidestepped the serious economic problems that afflict the countries of the region. He focused his attention in propagandizing his campaign to provide assistance to the Nicaraguan "contras" with the aim of toppling the Sandinist government. It appears that the U.S. President would not stop at a new military adventure in order to ensure U.S. supremacy in the region and prevent dissent.

Editorial Office: However, judging by news agency reports, the U.S. President came up against this dissent even in Grenada.

Havana: I managed to get through to St. George's on the telephone and to speak to a spokesman of the Maurice Bishop Partiotic Movement, Grenada's democratic party, which upholds the interests of the working people. The party has called for mass demonstrations to protest the U.S. President's visit. The authorities did everything to prevent these demonstrations, of course. Nonetheless, they did not succeed in suppressing the anti-American mood that flared up several times during the visit. The memory of the years of the revolution that brought freedom and independence lives in Grenadians' hearts.

REAGAN AIDE URGES ENHANCED INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

PM251226 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Cynical Statements"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Feb -- The U.S. special services' subversive activities abroad will be further expanded. That is clear from statements by L. Cherne, vice chairman of the presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. He was speaking in Washington at a symposium of former and current U.S. intelligence staffers organized by the so-called "National Center for Strategic Information."

The U.S. intelligence services, Cherne stated, must step up their activities in connection with the "growing problems for U.S. security" in the years to come. It is well known that what Washington means by "ensuring national security interests" is the implementation of aggressive U.S. schemes in the world arena and the imposition of U.S. diktat on other states.

Proclaiming the notorious "doctrine of neoglobalism," the Reagan administration has set its sights on direct interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and on military, political, and economic subversion against them.

One of the main instruments for carrying out that policy are secret operations by the CIA and other intelligence departments, whose allocations -- according to THE BOSTON GLOBE -- have been increased 400 percent since 1981.

It is necessary, Cherne stated bluntly, to "legalize secret operations." In other words, it is a question of elevating to the rank of "legality" and thereby justifying the undeclared wars that the United States is waging against Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia, and other independent countries. At the same time the speaker called for still more vigorous activities by the U.S. special services inside the country.

U.S. SEEKS MORE FUNDS FOR 'HOSTILE BROADCASTING'

LD251221 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0200 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 25 Feb (TASS) -- Correspondent A. Lyutyy reports:

Washington is forcing the pace of the basic technical reequipment of the subversive anti-USSR radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" [RL and RFE] with the aim of strengthening their hostile broadcasting to the socialist world.

Evidence of this are the statements by M. Forbes, chairman of the U.S. Board of International Broadcasting, and by E. Pell, president of RL and RFE, at hearings that took place on Monday in one of the subcommittees of the House of Representative's Committee on Appropriations in Congress.

As M. Forbes reported, the administration is asking Congress to allocate $167.5 million in financial year 1987 to the activity of RL and RFE. Moreover $42 million will go exclusively on the technical modernization of these radiocenters closely linked to the CIA. It is planned to increase the number of RL and RFE transmitters in total from the current 45 to 51 while sharply increasing their power.

At the present time secret talks between Washington and Tel Aviv are at their conclusive stage on the question of building a powerful broadcasting installation on Israeli territory that will serve the needs of RL and RFE, as well as of the "Voice of America" for broadcasting to the republics of the USSR's Central Asia. "The modernization program, which is expected to provide us with a more powerful radio signal, is proceeding very well," Forbes stated.

In his turn E. Pell, the immediate manager of RL and RFE, reported that a complex is being built at the Munich headquarters of these radio stations that will be brought into operation by the end of the summer, which consists of 22 of the latest studios fitted with the most modern equipment. "Speedy progress in the modernization, he indicated, is being accompanied by the appointment of extra members of staff."

Even the U.S. press itself does not conceal the fact that these "members of staff" are almost always died-in-the-wool anti-Sovietists specially selected by the CIA from among traitors to their own homelands. For a period of over 1,000 hours every week they pollute the international airwaves with the most unpardonable slander against the USSR and other socialist countries. This activity has nothing in common with the "objectivity and balance," which RL and RFE are supposed to formally observe in their work

U.S. TO TEST CRUISE MISSILE OVER CANADA

LD241219 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Ottawa, February 24 TASS -- The Pentagon is to hold in Canada tomorrow, February 25, this year's second free flight test of a U.S. cruise missile. This was reported by a representative of the Canadian Armed Forces. Just as in the first test, a nuclear-capable cruise missile is to be launched from a U.S. B-52 bomber over the Beaufort Sea. It will fly 2,500 kilometres over Canada's north-western areas to the test range in the Alberta Province. Canadian fighter planes will imitate interception of the cruise missile. Four tests of cruise missiles, considered to be the first strike weapons, are planned for this year.

Missile Falls Into Sea

LD260107 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] An American cruise missile without a warhead on Tuesday fell in the Beaufort Sea, north of Canada, soon after it was launched from an American B-52 bomber. International news agencies have said the missile was to cover 2,100 km over northern Canada. A similar missile fell 55 km from the target in January.

TASS NOTES RESIGNATION OF NASA DIRECTOR BEGGS

LD260743 Moscow TASS in English 0556 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 26 TASS -- A spokesman of the White House has announced the resignation of James Beggs from the post of the administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). According to the spokesman, a new administrator of NASA will be soon appointed. Formally, Beggs has been on an "unpaid leave" in the past several weeks. In actual fact, together with three other former high officials of the "General Dynamics" corporation he will soon appear before law-court on charges of contract machinations.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM201434 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Vernon George Turner, Canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials in the Kremlin 19 February to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches a talk was held between V.V. Kuznetsov and V.G. Turner. T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

PRC WILL NOT SEND DELEGATION TO CPSU CONGRESS

OW251331 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, announced at a press conference in Moscow on 24 February that representatives of some socialist parties, socialist democratic parties, and workers' parties had been invited for the first time to attend the CPSU Congress. In answer to a question, Zagladin said: Since the 23d CPSU Congress, Chinese comrades have always stated in reply to our relevant inquiries that, since there was no relationship between the CPSU and the CPC, they would not send a delegation to attend the CPSU Congress.

The congress will open at 1000 on 25 February. It was already announced at the press conference that, on the first day, actually for an entire day, Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will deliver a political report.

SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY MARKED IN PRC CITIES

LD241457 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 24 TASS -- On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, representatives of the local bodies of power and branches of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society of the provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Hubei, Hebei, Sichuang, Jiangsu and the autonomous region of Nei Monggol have laid wreaths in Harbin, Shenyang, Changchun, Nanjing, Zhangbei, Wuhan and other cities at the monuments to Soviet soldiers who perished in the fighting against Japanese militarism for the liberation of China.

PRC PRESS CITED ON RECTIFICATION PROBLEMS

PM251107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Negative Trends"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb -- The Chinese press has been paying increased attention recently to problems of "rectifying the party style" within the CPC and of "combatting economic crime."

It is pointed out in particular that serious omissions in ideological and educational work with leading cadres and connivance at crimes by officials and breaches of discipline have resulted in an orgy of "bourgeois liberalism, corruption, and embezzlement of state property."

According to the materials published, these phenomena have assumed the scale of a dangerous ideological-political trend. Wang Heshou, second secretary of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, writes in the journal HONGGI that this commission has already examined "a large number of cases" connected with breaches of the law and discipline. The journal quotes the appeal by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, entitled "To All Comrades In and Outside the Party" to inform the Central Committee about violations known to them in the work of any party organ. An interview with a spokesman of the PRC Supreme People's Procuratorate published in RENMIN RIBAO says that the number of proceedings instituted by the procuratorate in connection with official crimes tripled in 1985 compared with 1984.

CPC Central Committee documents and speeches by a number of party leaders note that such phenomena as factionalism, nepotism, and job dealing are rife in the selection and promotion of cadre workers. In this connection party committees in many areas are "paralyzed" and the erroneous opinion exists that under the new forms of production organization and economic reforms the "need" for the activity of party organizations will "disappear" completely.

Although acknowledging the gravity of the existing problems the Chinese press tries to emphasize that the "prevailing negative phenomena are not directly inherent in the economic reform and the 'open door' policy and cannot nullify their positive role."

Speaking in Beijing recently, Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, stated: "Under no circumstances can pernicious bourgeois ideas, bourgeois liberalism, or harmful vestiges of feudalism be allowed to interfere with our country's construction, stability, reform, and pursuit of the policy of expanding ties with the outside world."

IZVESTIYA CITES REPORT ON PRC SMUGGLING RING

PM101547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb -- RENMIN RIBAO reports that in China a group of people who had been smuggling color television sets have been unmasked. This group consisted of high-ranking employees of a number of state institutions, including a deputy astronautics industry minister and a former astronautics industry minister, as well as some workers of the local organs of authority in Guangdong Province and on Hainan Island.

It became clear during the investigation, the newspaper writes, that in 1984 the "Guangyu trade and industry corporation," which is under the Astronautics Ministry's jurisdiction, signed a contract with a French firm for importing into China color television sets worth over $41 million, despite having no authority to engage in foreign trade operations. Initially the "corporation" managed to illegally secure resources from branches of the People's Bank of China and subsequently to obtain an import permit.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES REPORTED

PRAVDA on 'Change of Guard'

PM261119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 86 Second Edition p 12

[TASS report under general heading: "Philippines: Change of Guard"]

[Text] Manila, 25 Feb -- F. Marcos, president of the Philippines, has laid down his powers as head of state and left the presidential palace by helicopter. According to incoming reports he and his family were flown to the U.S. Clark Field Air Base from where they are to leave for a "third country."

C. Aquino, who was sworn in as the country's president today, has announced the formation of a transitional government. S. Laurel has been appointed prime minister. J.S. Enrile and F. Ramos, former members of F. Marcos' government, have been appointed minister ofnational defense and chief of the armed forces general staff, respectively.

The personnel at U.S. bases in the Philippines have been placed on a state of heightened combat readiness in case the "defense of the military facilities" becomes necessary. Formations of U.S. naval forces including the flagship Blue Ridge and the strike aircraft carrier Enterprise have been brought up to the shores of the Philippine archipelago. In the event of an "emergency situation" arising, units of Marines and instructors in punitive operations against the civilian population have been transferred to the Philippines from Okinawa.

Washington, 25 Feb -- President R. Reagan has again dispatched his personal representative P. Habib to the Philippines to supervise "the transfer of power to the new government."

G. Shultz has announced the recognition by the United States of the new government of the Philippines headed by C. Aquino.

Aquino Announces New Government

LD261031 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Manila February 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

The first press conference of President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines has been held here. Addressing local and foreign journalists, she announced a new composition of the country's government. Vice-President Salvador Laurel ahs become the prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Juan Ponce Enrile became the minister of defence, Jaime Ongpin -- the minister of finance, and Ramon Mitra -- the minister of agriculture.

PRAVDA CITES CEAUSESCU ON GORBACHEV STATEMENT

PM251123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Put Into Practice"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Feb -- The new Soviet proposals put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are of great international significance and play an important role in the struggle for peace and disarmament. This was stated by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, at a session of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee.

Now, the Romanian leader noted, it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that the USSR's foreign policy initiatives, which are aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, are put into practice. We should strive persistently for the implementation of universal disarmament, the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and the establishment of a climate of detente, cooperation, and peace. Romania, together with the other socialist countries and progressive and peace-loving forces, will act in that direction.

POLISH GOVERNMENT APPROVES MESSNER USSR TRIP

PM251119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Complete Approval"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb -- Complete approval of the documents signed during the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was expressed at a Polish government session held here.

The visit took place in the spirit of friendship, complete unity of views, and mutual understanding, a government statement issued here notes. During the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the talks with N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, an all-around assessment was made of the state of Soviet-Polish relations. The successful implementation of the Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000 was noted. The documents signed during the visit give concrete form to the program and will promote its implemention.

In the course of the talks great attention was devoted to international problems. It was stressed that at the present stage it is a very important task to protect mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction. The real path toward the attainment of this goal is indicated by the Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere, above all those contained in M.S. Gorbachev's Statement of 15 January. Poland has expressed full support for them.

REPORTS ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM251121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Submitted for Discussion"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb -- A routine LCY Central Committee plenum has been held here. It adopted a resolution on the holding of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade 25-28 June of this year. The plenum approved the preliminary agenda for the congress and examined draft congress resolutions which will be submitted for public discussion. A concluding address was delivered at the plenum by V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

TASS CITES MENA ON CAIRO SECURITY UNITS 'UNREST'

LD261041 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, February 26 TASS -- The MENA news agency has reported that a curfew is being imposed in Cairo today beginning from 13.00 local time. A ban on movements is beng applied to Cairo and the suburbs of Giza and Kalyubiya. Local radio, upon having interrupted its usual broadcasts, has urged the population to prepare for their urgent needs before the deadline. Only medical service personnel, firemen, police and army units will be allowed to move within the Greater Cairo boundaries.

There has been unrest among the servicemen of internal security units in Giza yesterday and today. Protesting against the authorities' decision to extend the term of military service for a year, soldiers went out of the barracks, destroyed several motor vehicles, and attacked houses and stores. Giza area has been cordoned off by troops. The MENA news agency in an official report has denied rumours about an extension of the term of military service.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

PM251725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Observer's Opinion" under general heading "The Aggressor's Atrocities"]

[Text] The Israeli military are again breaking the law in southern Lebanon. Two thousand servicemen, dozens of tanks and armored vehicles, aircraft, helicopters, and gunboats are taking part in a large-scale punitive operation -- the biggest over the past year.

The aggressor has once again invaded areas that were liberated earlier. Mass arrests are under way. There are dead and wounded.

The pretext for the reprisals against the civilian population was the kidnapping of two Israeli soldiers ambushed on occupied territory. While denying the Lebanese the right to self-defense, the invaders themselves are prepared to use any means of repression. In response to guerrilla operations, the entire Israeli war machine is set in motion. Facts indicate that plans are afoot to "drown" Lebanon "in a sea of blood" again.

Judging by appearances, despite the fiasco of the Lebanon venture and its unpopularity in Israel itself, the Zionist strategists have not given up their expansionist plans with regard to the neighboring Arab country. And it is not a question of the officially cited pretext. The Israeli forces' offensive followed reports about the annexation of part of southern Lebanon and the predatory use of Lebanese water resources.

It is no secret that Tel Aviv in launching extensive punitive operations is hoping to exploit in its interests the internal situation in Lebanon. The fact that the Lebanese have so far failed to implement the Damascus agreement on normalizing the situation in the country and achieving unity with the aim of mobilizing all forces for the struggle against the aggressor, is only playing into the occupation forces' hands. Israel's armed intervention is aimed at intensifying separatist tendencies and weakening and splitting Lebanon.

The Israali military's brigandage in southern Lebanon is a new act of terrorism elevated to the rank of state policy. It is a question not just of the life and death of individuals, but of the fate of an entire nation and state.

An end to the aggression and Israeli occupation, which has Washington's open support, is a demand dictated by the interests of preserving Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the interests of peace in the Near East.

FURTHER ON SOVIET ENVOY-AL-JUMAYYIL MEETING

NC241558 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1508 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met at the B'abda Palace today with the Soviet charge d'affaires in Lebanon Yuriy Suslikov. Discussions centered on developments on the Lebanese scene and on the situation in the country.

Following the hour-long meeting, Suslikov told newsmen that both he and the president have agreed on meeting to exchange views. He said that he had delivered answers to the president on questions which had been raised during a previous meeting earlier this month. The questions and answers involved conditions in south Lebanon and some aspects to security in the country.

The Soviet envoy stressed that his government was determined to help Lebanon and the Lebanese in their struggle against the Israeli occupation. He expressed hope that problems in the south will be resolved quickly and he condemned latest Israeli measures in the south. He declared that the Soviet Union was willing to help Lebanon at the United Nations and within the Security Council and to back all steps taken by Lebanon on the international level.

PDRY FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

GF241844 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Mahmud Sa'id Mahdi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of finance, met this morning with Comrade (Denar) Kadyrov, economic counselor at the USSR Embassy in Aden. During the meeting, they reviewed the developing relations between the two friendly countries. Brother Mahdi evaluated the honest Soviet aid to our country in all fields, especially the quick aid following the bloody events of the aborted coupist attempt.

NORMALIZATION, REBUILDING CONTINUES IN PDRY

PM251135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Process of Normalization"]

[Text] Aden, 24 Feb -- The process of normalization continues in Democratic Yemen. In Aden, the country's capital, the normal rhythm of life is gradually being restored. Sotres, markets, enterprises, and movie houses are working normally. Classes have resumed in schools and at a number of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions.

The PDRY leadership is taking vigorous measures to rebuild as soon as possible facilities and apartment blocks destroyed during the recent events. Addressing a rally in Aden, Y.S. Nu'man, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the PDRY, cited the accelerated construction of housing and administrative buildings and the comprehensive reorganization of the work of municipal services among the most important tasks.

Volunteer detachments from various provinces in the country are arriving in Aden to assist in restoring the capital.

KUWAITI CHARGE HOSTS RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD251032 Kuwait KUNA in English 0959 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 25 (KUNA) -- A reception to honour the 25th anniversary of Kuwait's National Day was hosted here Monday night by the Kuwaiti Embassy to Moscow.

The reception hosted by the Kuwait Charge d'Affaires 'Abd al-Latif al-Mawash was attended by Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Yan Vagris and Foreign Ministry ranking officials as well as prominent military officers in addition to journalists, public figures and diplomats.

The party which was held at the Intercontinental Hotel features an exhibition prepared by Kuwaiti students studying in the Soviet Union, on various aspects of cultural life in Kuwait.

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

MB230955 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Oleg Lavrukhin commentary]

[Text] At a United Nation's meeting on Namibia held in New York it was reiterated that Namibia should have a democratically elected government through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435. Oleg Lavrukhin comments on this matter and says 20 years have passed since the UN Security Council invalidated South Africa's right to occupy Namibia, and yet to date the indigenous Namibian people are still treated as second-class citizens and continue to suffer untold injustices under the yoke of racist oppression.

South Africa has continually imposed conditions and employed diverse gimmicks to undermine UN resolutions on Namibia, and it continues to enjoy Western support for its stand on the issue.

In May last year South Africa set up an interim puppet government in Namibia, but this has in no way improved the lives of the Namibian people. The puppet regime has no mandate from the people and cannot make any decisions without the approval of its Pretoria masters. The puppet government is totally subservient to the South African regime, and ever since it took over it has continued to suppress the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and self-determination.

In Katuutura demonstrations hundreds were injured and many arrested. During rallies in Namibia to mark the international year in defense of peace over 700 people were arrested.

The delay of Namibian indepedence affords South Africa and her allies time to plunder the natural resources of Namibia. The harvesting of Namibia's natural wealth has been accelerated. Even now the country's waters have been depleted of fish and it will take decades to redress this state of affairs. The same is happening with the country's mineral wealth.

The Soviet Union supports demands that Namibia be given her independence without further delay. At a meeting held in Moscow the Soviet Union, Angola, and Cuba criticized South Africa for its illegal plundering of Namibia's natural resources and blatant robbing of the country's people. It was resolved at the meeting that the Namibia issue can only be resolved when the internationally accepted UN Resolution No 435 is implemented.

ANC LEADER CITED ON ANTIAPARTHEID STRUGGLE

PM251532 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] It has already been reported that a delegation from South Africa's African National Congress [ANC] headed by its General Secretary Alfred Nzo is among the guests who have arrived for the 27th CPSU Congress. Shortly before departing for the USSR A. Nzo said in a conversation with IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Shinkarev in Lusaka:

The stipulation, formulated in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, that the party considers it its international duty to support the struggle by peoples who are under the yoke of racism and victims of apartheid, generates profound satisfaction among the fighters for South Africa's liberation.

The profound political and economic crisis of the apartheid regime is obvious to anyone who follows the development of events in southern Africa. It was not so long ago that the "white bastion" appeared to many people to be, if not eternal, then at least stable. Suddenly everything started to collapse in full view of everyone. The oppressed masses have not just risen up against individual discriminatory laws, but are demanding the unconditional elimination of the apartheid system.

The ruling clique has stepped up the violence and terror. A state of emergency has been introduced in the country, with police forces and punitive army units being thrown against the demonstrators. The bankruptcy of the racist policy, which is incapable of leading the country out of the cirsis and is prepared for any bloodshed, is causing disorder and confusion among the supporters of "separate development." The crisis is being exacerbated by the fact that the regime's excesses have started generating an international response that is not to the ruling clique's liking.

The ANC is fully determined to step up the political and armed struggle, to rally its ranks, and to consolidate the coordinated actions of all patriotic forces, a considerable part of which belong to the United Democratic Front [UDF]. Having emerged in 1983 during the mass demonstrations against P. Botha's pseudoreforms, the UDF has become an authoritative mass organization.

Incapable of dealing with the growing wave of protest inside the country, the South African authorities are attempting to present matters as if the country is threatened by neighboring states. On the basis of this pretext Pretoria commits direct acts of aggression against them, as in the case of Botswana and Lesotho. Threats are also being made against Zimbabwe. South Africa continues to drag out the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibia, and actively assists the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola gangs in Angola.

Under these circumstances the USSR's consistent and firm stance on the question of the situation in southern Africa is fundamentally important for us. The Soviet Union's support for our just cause encourages our people and gives then new strength in the decisive battles for freedom.

SOVIET SHIP ENDS GUINEA-BISSAU PORT CALL

PM261005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Feb 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Bissau, 24 Feb -- The official friendly visit by the large antisubmarine ship Soobrazitelnyy to the capital of Guinea-Bissau has finished.

During the visit the ship's commander was received by Colonel I. Camara, second deputy chairman of the republic Council of State and minister of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces. Soviet sailors held a meeting with the city's working people and attended a reception marking the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The ship has left port and set course for the open sea.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER SPEAKS ON MANIFESTO

PY251807 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 24 Feb 86

["Weekly Political Commentary" by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: From the beginning of this year, political activities in our country have been many and intense, and the struggle against the dictatorship has reached new heights. We can mention, among other things, the strikes that doctors have staged against the so-called new health law and against the dismissal of Dr Ricardo Bacareza; the mass demonstrations of doctors whose mortgaged homes are about to be auctioned; and the protest against court rulings releasing officers and noncommissioned officers who were charged with involvement in the murders of Parada, Guerrero, and Nattino.

In any case, it is expected that a more widespread, severe, and mass struggle against the tyranny and for the reinstatement of democracy will commence in March.

The students are on summer vacation even though a few thousand of them are currently engaged in volunteer work with the peasants and the Mapuche indians, especially in southern Chile. The regime has taken advantage of this opportunity to engage in banditry and has expelled hundreds of students from several universities, including entire executive boards of student federations. The government has also fired many distinguished teachers.

These violations of the rights of the youth and the outrages against culture have aroused the people's indignation. Nothing will prevent the university students, as soon as classes begin, from taking actions against all these outrages, against the high tuition fees, and against the nefarious and despicable system of government-appointed rectors.

In many Latin American countries, the students play a key role in the fight for freedom. Ever since the so-called Cordoba Proclamation when the basic guidelines for university reform were proposed in that Argentine city in 1918, university students have been courageous allies of the working class in the latter's struggle against tyranny.

University students are no different today. In 1985 they conducted a vast struggle, and in 1986 they are sure to be the spearhead of the onslought.

The Chilean workers and people in general feel that the time has come to say enough and that 1986 will be a decisive year. The manifesto of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee released in Santiago in January echoed this desire and this will of the people. Its first line stated: We can topple the tyranny in 1986. This will be possible if we all join the struggle.

The voice of the Communist Party is not a lone cry in the desert. It is echoed by the other members of the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement], its position is shared by the Board of Leftwing Parties and by labor and neighborhood organizations, student federations, independent magazines and newspapers, and many outstanding opposition politicians.

The women are saying that 1986 is ours; the Democratic Intransigence is stating that 1986 will be the year of Chile's liberation; and the people are gearing up to overthrow the dictatorship. [This will of the people is based on their conviction that -- as the Communist Party manifesto says -- the solution to their was well as the country's problems is tied to the ouster of the dictatorship and the reinstatement of democracy.]

An objective study of the prevailing situation will show us that it is indeed possible to put an end to the tyranny in the short term. Millions of Chileans coexist every day lacking security and food, and suffering depression. These fellow countrymen are prepared to go all the way but not to die of hunger or to remain indifferent in the face of outrages and crimes perpetrated by the police forces of the regime.

Furthermore, these people feel the patriotic duty, the moral obligation, and an innermost need to rise at whatever the cost to shake off the yoke of this tyranny.

Pinochet's regime is extremely isolated. It has lost almost all of its civilian support while among the military, more and more people want to find a prompt solution to the crisis the country is experiencing by paving the way for a democratic government.

The tyrant is seeking to prevent this tendency from spreading by bestowing more and more privileges on the Armed Forces, especially on the officers.

Pinochet has issued express laws ensuring that indicted military men can only be held on military premises and allowing high-ranking Armed Forces officers to refuse to appear before the judges either as witnesses or as defendants. Instead, the judges must go to see them wherever these officers choose when the courts require a statement.

Lately, to the surprise and indignation of approximately 1.4 million pensioners who have had their meager incomes reduced, Pinochet shamelessly ordered the increase of pensions for retired Armed Forces, Carabinero, and Investigative Police generals bringing them up to the level of salaries of officers on active duty, thus establishing a discriminatory practice within the military structure that goes against all those holding the rank of colonel and below.

However, this type of chicanery will not save the tyrant nor curb his loss of prestige among the ranks. Decay has entered the Armed Forces and there will be no stopping it.

The party is perfectly aware of the difficulties. Everyone knows that the tyrant has made up his mind to hold on to power at whatever cost, and the shameless interventionism of U.S. imperialism is obvious to all. The imperialists are trying to prevent the collapse of the dictatorship by making arrangements with the most right-wing and bourgeois sector of the opposition that is not interested in a truly popular and democratic solution. To achieve this type of solution we must force the hand of the dictator and thwart the maneuvers of international imperialism and reaction.

Once again I will quote from the manifesto: The main issue is to give strong support to the basic goal which is to develop the struggle and the unity of action among all democratic and progressive forces. Thus, it is important to carry out joint actions at the grassroots, in the mines, the factories, the hospitals, schools, high schools and universities, in public offices and shantytowns, wherever people live and work.

Together, the maritime and port workers staged their strike. Together the copper workers are once again enduring the onslaught of the regime against their confederation. Unity prevails in the students movement. United are the various peasant federation that make up the National Peasant Commission. The various organizations of shantytown residents that make up the Single Shantytown Residents Command are on the move. Women from all democratic parties are participating in street protests and preparing the commemoration of 8 March under the banner of defense of life.

Ninety percent of Chileans are united in the struggle against the tyranny. This is a fact which influences events.

The National Workers Command, the labor and professional organizations, and virtually the entire opposition favor social mobilization, which is the most encompassing form of unified action by the social and political forces that stand for democracy and freedom. The MDP, the Board of the Left, and the Democratic Intransigence all propose, as a necessity, a political agreement on the position of the left, the center, and the right. The letter that the MDP sent to the AD [Democratic Alliance], proposing a common plan of social mobilization and emphasizing the need to reach an agreement with the post-dictatorship, provisional democratic government, has had profound repercussions in the country. That letter has been positively considered by three parties of the AD, some of whose leaders expressed that if as members of the Democratic Alliance, we talk and seek understanding with rightist opposition, we see no reason not to do the same with the MDP which is a considerable leftist force in frank opposition to the regime. This argument is irrefutable, unlike the inconsistent and illogical argument wielded by the other parties of the AD, saying that it is impossible to reach a political agreement with the MDP as long as it does not renounce violence. This argument is devoid of any moral value, because those parties have had no compunction to talk with the Pinochet regime before, nor do they now wish to seek an understanding with the same regime that for 12 years has made reactionary violence and terrorism its tactic of choice.

In the report of its latest national conference, our party said: Never, neither yesterday nor today, has it been possible to unite the people unless their common interests, not their differences, are brought to the fore. Never in a multiclass and multiparty society has it been nor will it be possible to forge unity without appreciating the affinities on one side, and the differences on the other. Only in diversity can unity be achieved. Those who try to impose on others their own viewpoints or methods are only running the risk of falling by the way side of the real process that is unfolding in the country.

Above all, people express their appreciation for those who struggle toward the grand objective of bringing the dictatorship to an end and installing a democratic regime. The people express their force and combativity through a variety of procedures, methods, or forms of struggle against the dictatorship. This is an objective reality, just as objective as the existence of goals and methods that are supported by everyone. The recognition of this reality is fundamental to impart maximum momentum to the social mobilization and to facilitate political agreements. The united people will never be defeated, but this unity must be forged in the struggle for the great popular causes. People get organized and struggle for work, bread, justice, and the end of repression, and they do so by carrying forward the social mobilization and by consolidating day after day the unity against the dictatorship. Many forces proclaim the need for this unity, including the centrist and rightist forces that support the fundamental cause of ending the dictatorship and building a new democracy.

It should be made clear that this new democracy will not be a true democracy as long as class antagonism and wide social inequalities exist. Nevertheless, it will be a great leap forward so that Chile, as it expects and requires, can advance down the road of freedom, justice, and well-being for its people. This can only come to fruition through the efforts of all the people, of all those who love freedom and abhor tyranny. The manifesto of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee leaves no room for mistakes: It reaffirms the principle that freedom must be fought for, not expected as a gift; it clearly states that echoing the slogan, end to the dictatorship in 1986, is not enough. To end the dictatorship in 1986, it says, it must be confronted with resolve and courage, employing all the forms of struggle conducive to that objective. The manifesto adds that the undertaking calls for the mobilization of the people's full potentials, their apparent, and even their hidden, strength. Social mobilization and civil disobedience must be promoted in order to make the country ungovernable, organizing an uprising of the entire nation in the struggle for freedom and democracy.

That is the order of the day. The country wants and needs to return to democracy. Pinochet is the great hurdle that must be removed because he will not move out by himself. Pinochet must be thrown out. There is consensus on this, but consensus is not enough. There will be no change without struggle. Only the struggle will lead to victory. A great responsibility falls on those in the opposition who are conscious of this irrefutable truth. They constitute a great force that continues to grow day by day, realizing that freedom, work, and bread are obtained with effort and sacrifice. They are those who say no to hunger, poverty, torture, murder, and no to unnecessary delays. These are the ones who believe that 1986 will be a decisive year and that democracy will conquer in the near future. Their joint action and unifying positions should be made widely known. The firm action of the revolutionaries and all democrats must be the lever to broaden the movement, to reinforce the forces in combat, to arouse millions of Chileans to the struggle, to show the prospects of victory to the whole nation, and to bring the dictatorship down.

With reason and strength, we shall win!

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL DRAWS CRITICISM

Termed 'Revamped Zero Option'

LD261609 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 26 Feb (TASS) -- White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes announced at the latest press conference that the president has made a statement which, as he put it, is "a response to M.S. Gorbachev's proposal on disarmament. "He confirmed that the President had sent his response to Moscow after "the appropriate consultations with the U.S. allies in Europe and Asia."

It emerges from what Speakes said that the U.S. position on the problem of the nomilitarization of space, reduction of strategic weapons, and banning chemical weapons and nuclear tests has not undergone any changes. As regards medium-range missiles, the U.S. proposal in essence boils down to a revamped "zero option." The White House representative himself virtually admitted this in replying to a question.

As we know, the "zero option," of which most people will have heard, was put forward by Washington back in 1981 at talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. It was unacceptable to the Soviet Union, since in envisaged unilateral military advantages for the United States of America. The "novelty" in this latest version lies, according to Speakes, only in the fact that Washington is now proposing a "3-year schedule" for its implementation.

Declining to give a straight answer to the all-embracing program advanced by the Soviet Union for full and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and its range of proposals on other questions of arms limitation, the Administration states the need to create "a greater degree of trust between the USSR and the United States" and to provide strict verification [kontrol] measures. A reduction in strategic nuclear arsenals is made conditional on the USSR's agreeing to the "star wars" program as well as on reductions -- and unilateral ones at that -- in Soviet conventional weapons. Also tied in with this are problems of regional conflicts, bilateral issues, and Washington's hackneyed question of human rights. As regards the issue of banning nuclear explosions, the United States of America has adopted a completely negative position, saying that as long as nuclear weapons serve as a "deterrent element" the United States of America will continue the tests.

The Administration representative was asked whether the President's proposal envisages the compulsory destruction of Soviet and U.S. missiles which are to be reduced "at various stages," or whether the United States of America will have the opportunity to remove them and keep them "for a short time" on its territory. The U.S. representative virtually confirmed that the United States of America adopts the latter stance. Judging from what he said, the United States of America would like to weaken the USSR's defense in the east while at the same time keeping U.S. military forces in that region. It would also like to block the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe by referring to the unwillingness of Britain and France to freeze their nuclear missile arsenals. The United States of America also refuses to pledge not to hand over strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries.

Arbatov Comments

LD262127 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Report on interview with Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov by correspondent Stefan Babiak in Moscow -- date not given; portions enclosed within quotation marks recorded in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation]

[Text] [Babiak] Our interview began with a question: What is the difference between the Soviet proposal and the U.S. reply which arrived in Moscow shortly before the opening of the congress?

[Arbatov] "The difference is that the Soviet proposals put forward a clear realistic plan for tackling a whole complex of very weighty international problems. This plan is quite concrete and, in my opinion, it does not threaten the safety of any country. The U.S. reply, on the contrary, is an unclear nebulous paper on the usefulness of eradicating nuclear weapons. It speaks in concrete terms on one topic only: nuclear weapons in Europe. It will take some time before the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks will explain the details of this reply. However, its fundamental features show already that the U.S. attitude ignores the basic facts of international development, and this in the very area in which the USSR took a huge step toward the Western countries."

[Babiak] I was also interested in how Academician Arbatov perceives the U.S. attitude to the Geneva process.

[Arbatov] "I would like to mention that this process actually started earlier, at the time of the agreement on the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva. For us this moment became the stimulus for making counterproposals and initiatives. As you know, there were quite a few of them. At the same time a discussion opened in the world about the crucial issues of disarmament, and it started in the United States, too. This political process has gradually developed and Geneva influenced it positively. Arguments have been going on in Washington about what will be the line of the U.S. policy. In my view, the Americans have still not made up their minds which path they will follow, whether they will continue in attempts to return to the cold war or whether they will seek a way forward. Ronald Reagan's reply has not convinced me that Washington has found the definite answer."

[Babiak] I asked Georgiy Arbatov in conclusion how he sees the prospects for the new USSR-U.S. summit meeting?

[Arbatov] "Comrade Gorbachev said clearly yesterday that a new summit might take place if it is to bring about positive results. If not, then another summit makes no sense. He also mentioned two areas in which it is the easiest to make progress: I have in mind the halting of nuclear tests and the eradication of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in central Europe. If these two items are on the agenda of a summit then Mikhail Gorbachev will be willing to take part in it. The date is no problem. Now it is up to the United States. We are waiting for an answer from Washington about whether the U.S. Administration is willing to discuss and solve these issues."

Chernyshev Comments

LD262147 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 26 Feb 86

["Washington's Old Theme and Its Variations" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow February 26 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The U.S. Administration has come up with a so-called answer to the Soviet initiatives set forth in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, 1986. Although the "answer" has not been published officially about everything has been done to "leak" its contents to the American press in a bid to create a semblance of Washington's "activity" in the arms control field.

In the existing moral and political situation in the world the U.S. Administration has not ventured to reject the Soviet initiatives openly or declare them "propaganda" as Washington has done more than once. According to the newspaper MERCURY NEWS, to reject the Soviet plan would be suicidal. At the same time it has become impossible to remain silent on the subject of the Soviet initiatives any longer: in the definition of U.S. Senator William Proxmire, silence has become a shocking evidence of weakness.

So, another road has been chosen -- that of political maneuvering in a bid to split the complex of wide-scale Soviet initatives, to single out at will its individual elements and to accompany them with the conditions that prejudice the security of the other side and are, therefore, unacceptable to it. Exactly this kind of manipulation has been made with respect to the Soviet proposal to eliminate the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone.

The Soviet Union is known to have proposed by way of a first step toward ridding Europe of nuclear weapons to eliminate completely the medium-range missiles of the U.S.S.R. and the United States, both ballistic and cruise missiles, in the European zone. At the same time the United States should undertake not to transfer its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries, while Britain and France should pledge not to build up their respective nuclear arms. This has been proposedin the context of the entire set of Soviet initiatives that clearly provide for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons of all types and everywhere on earth in a limited period of time -- inside of 15 years. This proposal is quite understandable, feasible and fair. It does not damage the security of anyone.

Commenting on the Soviet proposal, U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has said that it afforded a chance to take first steps toward ridding the world of nuclear weapons. History will not forgive us if we blast that chance, he has stressed.

But does Washington really need that chance, does it need the prospect for easing international tension at all? Has it reviewed its approach to international affairs to make it comply with a new thinking that is indispensable in a nuclear and space age? Isn't the inertia of Washington's postulates of power and its orientation toward achieving superiority too great?

The "new thinking" Washington style is epitomized in the American counter-proposal on medium-range missiles which the former head of the U.S. delegation to the SALT-2 talks Paul Warnke described as a not serious one. It is designed to give less informed people the impression of a "positive reaction" to the Soviet proposal. But in effect it is an attempt to thrust on the Soviet Union the notorious "zero option" that has never got off the ground. Washington has proposed two "variations" on the old themes and has even quoted some figures to make them look "solid".

The first "variation", according to American press reports, provides for a reduction of all Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe and Asia (For Europe -- to 140 launchers on each side in the duration of the first year, to 70 in the second and to zero in the third year, and for Asia -- year-by-year reductions in similar proportions). The second "variation" calls for the removal of all medium-range missiles in Europe and their 50 per cent reduction in Asia.

The U.S. Administration has refused to undertake not to transfer its missiles to other countries. It is also opposed to a pledge by Great Britain and France not to build up their respective nuclear arms. But these are the issues that are directly linked to the European balance of nuclear forces. The more so, that in case the Soviet Union reduces its medium-range missiles in the European zone the importance of nuclear arsenals of Great Britain and France will grow at any rate and in case of their further build up it will do so to an ever increasing extent. This means that Washington reserves the possibility to disrupt the correlation of forces in Europe in NATO's favor through the delivery of its missiles to Great Britain and an overall buildup in the nuclear capability by Great Britain and France.

At the same time a unilateral reduction of Soviet missiles in Asia is proposed, while no mention is made at all of the U.S. nuclear arms (U.S. forward-based systems) there. Consequently, from that point of view, too, the "counter-proposal" is devised to give the United States a unilateral advantage. Artificial "linkage" of Soviet missiles in Asia with the issue of making initial steps to rid Europe of nuclear weapons is without a doubt aimed at complicating the problem and putting up a barrier in the way of its solution.

But where is the observance of the principle of equality and equal security, where is the regard for the interests of the partner in the talks in the American "counter-proposal"? Can it testify to the existence of a true intention to stop the race in nuclear arms and mark the beginning of their reduction? More likely than not the true intentions of the U.S. Administration were reflected in a recent speech made by General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, in the French Institute of International Relations. He praised in every way the nuclear arms buildup programs carried out by the United States and Great Britain as well as the siting of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western European countries that proceeds at full speed.

'Negative' U.S. Position Noted

LD270016 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] Now on to the first responses to the work of the congress from the capitalist countries.

What has been Washington's reaction? After a month and a half of reflection, the White House has at last announced its reply to the large-scale Soviet peace initiative set out in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January. THE WASHINGTON POST notes that this reply was sent to Moscow with the intention of getting it published on the eve of the opening of the congress.

As you know, comrades, our attitude to the U.S. position has already been made known from the rostrum of the congress, including the fact that the President's letter gives no basis for any amendment to the assessment of the world situation set forth in the Central Committee's report before the message was received.

THE WASHINGTON POST itself admits that Reagan's reply does not contain any new U.S. negotiating position. In particular, the Washington administration has stated that the USSR's proposal for the destruction of all nuclear weapons by the end of the present century is not suitable for consideration at present. Why is this? A reply to this question is given, for example, by the current debate in the U.S. Congress about the draft budget for the coming fiscal year, which begins in the United States on 1 October.

U.S. concerns expect to obtain especially large profits from production of space arms. Even after the "Challenger" spacecraft disaster, some people in the United States try to pretend that nothing terrible has happened, and that work on the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative should proceed.

In Washington, a session of the presidential commission investigating the loss of "Challenger" is not under way. It transpires that a specialist from the Morton Company, which manfactures the rocket boosters, prepared a report several months ago in which he pointed out the danger of the spacecraft exploding, owing to a malfunction of the seals. However, the heads of NASA disregarded all these warnings.

Meanwhile it has been reported that the Pentagon is pressing ahead with new plans for launchings of shuttle-type spacecraft, and with the creation of a new aerospace aircraft, the X-30, which it is also planned to utilize for military purposes. And again, the military concerns are expecting to profit from it. The cost of only the first experimental design work on the X-30 is assessed at $6 to 7 million, of which the Pentagon will bear 80 percent and NASA 20 percent.

To justify its negative position, Washington has recently been advancing certain other arguments, in particular saying that the West Europeans allegedly oppose the elimination of nuclear-missile weapons. They are supposedly very fond of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles.

Kornilov Commentary

LD262033 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 26 Feb 86

["U.S. Sticks to Same Old Stance on End to Nuclear Testing" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 26 TASS -- TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: Widely commenting on a Soviet proposal to set up an all-embracing system of international security, which has been made at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union currently under way in Moscow, prominent politicians, public personalities and the press say that the system should include an end to all nuclear tests as one of its more important integral parts.

That is right. There is no need to argue that to put an end to nuclear blasts is to put an end to the upgrading of nuclear weapons and block the ways and possibilities of developing ever new varieties of these deadly systems.

It is with this aim in mind that the Soviet Union announced on January 15 that it extends its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing for another three months and urged the United States to stop its nuclear explosions too.

Nearly one and a half months have passed by but Washington's reply remains a flat "no". Why? One of the "arguments" brought forth to justify the U.S. refusal to terminate nuclear explosions claims "verification difficulties".

A special panel on arms control and disarmament formed at a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee in Washington, for example, recently issued a report which contended once again that it was "impossible" to verify a ban on nuclear tests.

But the false contention has now been repeatedly refuted by American scientists and authoritative military experts themselves. It has been strongly rejected also by prominent politicians in the West.

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, for one, argued that the body of scientific and technological knowledge and experience accumulated by today made it possible to ensure the necessary verification of compliance with a treaty banning any tests of nuclear weapons.

As they apparently realize the flimsiness of their allegations about "verification difficulties", the advocates of the arms race claim also that the Soviet moratorium proposal is unacceptable because the USSR has by this time staged more explosions than the United States.

According to the authoritative Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), however, by the beginning of 1985 the United States conducted 772 nuclear explosions as compared with the USSR's 556. And the gap has increased even further since the Soviet Union declared its moratorium on all nuclear blasts.

These figures cut the ground from under the feet of Pentagon "hawks" trying to scare the man in the street with concoctions about "Soviet military superiority". In Washington they have brought into play of late also another "argument" meant to defend the U.S. negative posture. It is that the United States should not halt its nuclear testing because nuclear weapons are a "deterrent".

Those pushing this essentially militaristic postulate are not even embarrassed by it being in glaring conflict with their own peace-making statements about the need to do away with nuclear weapons.

No matter what angle one chooses to look at the problem of ending nuclear explosions from, it is more than obvious that all these "arguments" marshalled by Washington figures are nothing more than a cover story intended to vindicate their refusal to provide a positive response to the Soviet moratorium.

"The reluctance of the USA and its ruling circles to embark on the path of nuclear disarmament manifests itself most clearly in their attitude to nuclear explosions the termination of which is the demand of the whole world," the CPSU Central Committee said in its political report to the 27th party congress.

Washington itself adds more evidence to support these words time and time again.

Timing of Response 'a Riddle'

LD261658 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Feb 86

[News Conference by CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department head Aleksandr Yakovlev at the CPSU Congress Press Center in Moscow on 25 February -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified journalist in Russian] I represent the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK. Aleksandr Nikolayevich, how does the General Secretary view the fact that President Reagan's reply to his proposals arrived in Moscow 2 days before the congress opened.

[Yakovlev] This is a riddle for us as well. [laughter] To tell you the truth, we spent all day yesterday thinking about what this means. I do not want to accuse the President of wanting to place us in a difficult position because the questions are too serious and the people are too serious to engage in such games.

But we understood it in the following way -- and this was stated in the political report -- that the U.S. side apparently wanted to receive a response to its proposals, to its letter, from the congress rostrum and for some sort of more extensive dialogue on a world-wide scale to begin so that people would know the two sides' positions. As you know, the Political Report did not contain a detailed analysis of the President's message but it is, I would say, more capacious and extensive than a reply, and that is natural. It sets out our fundamental attitude to the positions expressed by the President.

But, all the same, to reply to the question, I do not believe that U.S. side and the President waited especially to send their letter precisely 24 hours before the congress. I do not believe so.

[ASAHI journalist in Russian] The newspaper ASAHI, Japan, [name indistinct] Please comment on the sharp criticism of U.S. imperialism which, despite the forthcoming summit meeting, was contained in Gorbachev's report.

[Yakovlev] Well, you see, on my way here I heard a different opinion, that the criticism was very gentle. How can one explain this? You know, this depends on one's point of view. But I would reply in this way. Recently, yesterday or the day before, I read Mr Reagan's speech in Grenada. You know, I did not find one compliment about us in it. [laughter]

We are still, it seems, at such a stage of our relations that we are still a very long way from compliments. This is dictated by the state of relations itself, which we describe very cautiously, so to say, with cautious optimism. Some features are emerging, some things are improving. But as was stated in the report today, there has been no major turning-point. Let us remove missiles from Europe, then this will be a major turning-point. Then one can talk about a turning-point. Then one can talk more gently.

ILICHEV INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL

LD222111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Leonid Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, was interviewed today by the correspondents of Czechoslovak radio and television. Stefan Babiak, our permanent correspondent in USSR, reports:

We spoke with Leonid Ilichev in particular about the significance of the Soviet proposals contained in the declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. When asked how Moscow assesses the stands of Western governments to these proposals, Leonid Ilichev said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading to Czech translation] I think the wide international reaction to our proposals is a result of the principally new, far reaching realistic basis of the Soviet initiatives that show the way to the total eradication of mass destruction weapons and averting a nuclear catastrophe. The fate of mankind and the solution of its global problems depends on it. As for the stand of the Western governments, I would like to emphasize that this time they have not immediately rejected our initiatives as in the past. They are still studying our proposals and mutually consult their stands on them. We understand that it is necessary to study them carefully if they are to take a serious attitude to them. However, this process cannot be prolonged indefinitely. Time does not stand still. The mountain of weapons grows daily and international security diminishes accordingly. Therefore, the nations justifiably expect practical steps from the Western governments toward halting the arms race and improving the situation in the world.

In particular, I would like to emphasize the issue of nuclear tests. The USSR has prolonged its moratorium on nuclear explosions until the end of March and, in this way, has given the United States extra time to think things over. It must be stressed however that we cannot display unilateral restraint.

The West used to complain about the problems of verification. Now we confirm in all seriousness that verification can be ensured at the necessary international level, including on-site inspection. What is necessary today in particular is the political will of the West to approach this step. [end recording]

When asked how small and medium size countries can participate in implementing the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev said the plan for abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons and improving the international atmosphere is in harmony with the interests of all states of the world. There is no other sensible alternative way of development. We are realists and we know that the new Soviet proposals require much effort to be implemented. What is above all necessary is to overcome the old way of thinking and substitute it with a new one that suits the needs of the nuclear era. It must not be based on stockpiling new weapons systems but on extending the cooperation of states, big and small, cutting military budgets, and using the saved funds for tackling ecological and other global problems.

We understand the term reliable security as security for all states, Ilichev said. Therefore our new initatives are addressed to all, to big and small, socialist and capitalist countries. It is very important today that the small and medium-sized states realize how serious the current situation is and that they fully understand that a nuclear or chemical war will spare no one. On the other hand, preventing the threat of war, detente, expanding commercial, scientific-technical and cultural contacts is to the benefit of all states, including the small and medium sized ones because it increases their importance and authority. The USSR does not propose armament instead of progress, but disarmament in the interest of progress. That is our principle, and the small and medium size countries can play a considerable role in its reinforcement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ARTICLE ASSESSES NEW MBFR PROPOSAL

PM241015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article under the "Military Scholar's Opinion" rubric by Candidate of Military Sciences Major General V. Makarevskiy, retired: "Urgent Need: Conventional Armaments and Armed Forces Must Be the Object of Agreed Reductions"]

[Text] Eliminating all the nuclear weapons in the world by the end of this century is the main task of the present day. By that means and that means alone can mankind be freed of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. However, when making this problem a priority, the large-scale Soviet peace program set out in the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary's 15 January Statement goes even further. In addition to removing the weapons of mass destruction from the states' arsenals the Soviet Union proposes that conventional armaments and armed forces be the object of agreed reductions.

To some people, perhaps, this concrete initiative may seem inopportune. The main task has not been carried out, they will say, and other problems, which at first glance may not seem of paramount importance, are already being put forward. That is not the case, however. The USSR'S proposal to reduce conventional armaments completely deprives the militarists and politicians of the strength of their "argument" that the elimination of nuclear weapons will leave the West "defenseless" in the face of "Soviet military superiority."

But that is just one aspect of the matter, albeit a very important one. Conventional armaments in themselves pose a serious threat to peace. Furthermore, they are already sowing death in the world right now every day. They have already taken the lives of over 20 million people in the course of localized wars and military conflicts launched through the imperialist states' fault in the years since World War II. Although huge arsenals of conventional weapons have already been stockpiled they continue to be augmented with more and more new, more acute, and more powerful types.

According to a DAILY TELEGRAPH report, in 1986 alone the European NATO countries' armed forces will receive 500 tanks, mainly "Leopard-2" and "Challenger," 400 other armored vehicles, 100 heavy artillery pieces, 260 warplanes, and a vast amount of other combat hardware, weapons and munitions.

Without abandoning their criminal plans for launching nuclear war the NATO strategists are intensively preparing to wage nonnuclear wars, too. In their documents and speeches you increasingly often find such concepts as "general conventional war," "conventional war in the theater of war," and "conventional war in the theater of military operations" ...The Atlanticists' strategic concepts envisage the possibility of conducting successful aggressive combat actions using conventional armaments.

The so-called "Rogers plan" -- a new aggressive concept -- which has been adopted by NATO creates a special danger in this respect. In the operational and strategic respect it envisages using conventional means to deliver preventive strikes deep into the Warsaw Pact countries' territory. The "Rogers plan" directs the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces toward destroying the opposing Warsaw Pact countries' troops throughout their operational-strategic formation, the follow-on forces, above all the command centers, airfields, highway and bridge junctions, and other important facilities. What we have here, so to speak, is the transition from so-called "forward-based defense" to "defense in the enemy's rear." That is the description that this concept has been given by the Atlanticists.

What is it founded on? On what are its authors pasing its implementation? Primarily on those changes which have occurred in the existing types of conventional weapons. They radically change the picture of the modern "battlefield." For example, according to figures from the London Institute of Strategic Studies, the depth of the single-shot penetration of a target with firing means has increased approximately tenfold -- from 50 km to 500 km or more -- in comparison with the war and has increased to 2,000-2,500 km using medium-range conventional missiles. The area of dispersed targets hit is now calculated in tens and hundreds of hectares, sometimes even square kilometers. Strike accuracy has increased by 10 to the power of 2: where previously 100 charges were needed, now only 1-2 guided missiles or Copperhead type charges are required. The means to place mines deep behind enemy lines by remote control have now appeared. Let us add that there has been a considerable increase in the yield of individual munitions and in firepower density.

Such are the qualitative characteristics of the existing "conventional" means of destruction. It is fair to say that they are already becoming unconventional and, in terms of their combat potential, are very close to tactical nuclear weapons. A considerable operational and even strategic effect can be achieved by means of them. West German military specialists have calculated that a 20-day "conventional" war using the latest types of weapons would inflict on their country the same damage as a 5-day war using tactical nuclear weapons.

NATO's military-political leadership is taking measures to create a new generation of conventional weapons. The whole range of the West's scientific and technical achievements are being used to that end. Ultramodern electronic means of reconnaissance and the direction and control of the new combat systems and munitions with exceptionally high strike characteristics are going into production. For example, the energy from exploding the so-called "vacuum bomb" will in the future be 10-20 times greater than TNT-equipped mines of equal weight. The NATO countries plan to spend around $100 billion on the conventional arms race in the next 6 years.

The appearance in the armories of large quantities of new and improved weapons and combat hardware is being accompanied by changes in the organizational structure of divisions and units. The U.S. Army, for instance, is switching to an organizational-staff structure known as the "division of the nineties." Structural changes are also being carried out in the West German Bundeswehr and the armed forces of other NATO countries. According to the estimates of North Atlantic bloc strategists, the reorganization will make it possible to considerably increase military divisions' offensive strike force, firepower, and mobility, which should ultimately promote the more effective waging of combat actions.

The development and stockpiling of new conventional arms facilities and the modernization of NATO's armed forces should be viewed as a significant addition to the West's nuclear potential and a serious destabilizing factor. The times dictate the imperative need to halt this process and to proceed toward agreed reductions in conventional armaments and armed forces. The beginning of movement in this direction could be signaled by an accord at the Vienna talks where the question of the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has been under discussion for many years now. The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have the will to achieve success here.

A new manifestation of the socialist countries' readiness for concrete measures in this sphere was provided by the detailed draft "Agreement on the Initial Reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of Ground Forces and Armaments With a Subsequent Non-Increasing of the Levels of the Sides' Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe," which they submitted to the Vienna talks yesterday. The Warsaw Pact states' initiative takes into account those elements of the Western participants' position which seem acceptable. Compromise solutions are being offered on a number of important aspects where there is no agreement between the sides. In particular this applies to the establishment of three-four permanent points for controling the entry into and exit from the reduction zone of all military contingents throughout the period of the agreement's operation; the situation regarding requests for on-site inspection [proverka na mestakh]; and finally the mutual exchange of statistical data on armed forces in the reduction area. All this makes it possible to begin at the present stage the concrete formulation of a mutually acceptable agreement in Vienna. The ball is now in the other side's court. With political will on the West's part it may be possible in the foreseeable future to end the arms race and lower the level of the sides' military confrontation, primarily in Europe. This will undoubtedly make it possible to reduce international tension and will contribute to resolving the main task -- ensuring mankind's future without wars or weapons.

MOSCOW RADIO ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES

LD232123 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Listeners have asked for details of the Soviet proposals to eliminate the Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Here are questions and answers on this topic.

[Question] How many medium-range nuclear missiles does the USSR have in its European part?

[Answer] Two hundred and forty-three SS-20 missiles and a small number of old SS-4 missiles which have been gradually withdrawn. Last year the Soviet Union called off duty part of the SS-20 missiles deployed in its European part.

In response to the siting of U.S. Pershing II and Tomahawk weapons in Western Europe the SS-20s' stationary installations have been dismantled. Even earlier the Soviet Union had withdrawn quite powerful SS-5 missiles. So on the whole the number of intermediate range missiles in the European part of the USSR is far fewer than 10 or even 15 years ago. The Soviet Union has made such self-limitation for the sake of facilitating an agreement on a nuclear arms reduction in Europe.

[Question] NATO has been persistently alleging that the USSR has 441 SS-20 missiles. How true are such allegations?

[Answer] This is a deliberate distortion of the real state of affairs. On the whole, the number of SS-20 missiles on USSR territory, both in the West and in the East, is much smaller than the figure 441 cited by NATO. This has been officially stated by the Soviet Defense Ministry.

[Question] And how many medium-range nuclear missiles designed for the first strike have been deployed by the United States in Western Europe?

[Answer] According to figures for 1 Janaury, the United States installed 236 such missiles in Western Europe. But the deployment of such weapons has been continuing, so this figure should be increased. Generally speaking, NATO has more intermediate-range missiles than the USSR today, since one should take into account not only U.S. weapons, but also British and French missiles. And with the total number of medium-range vehicles, aircraft included, NATO surpasses the Soviet Union in nuclear warheads about one and one-half times.

[Question] When and how does the Soviet plan envisage the abolition of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe?

[Answer] Already at the first stage, which according to the Soviet program can start this year to last for 5 to 8 years, there must be not merely a removal of both ballistic and cruise missiles but precisely their destruction. The destruction of warheads and delivery vehicles alike. As a result, the number of missiles would be reduced by several hundred units and more than a thousand nuclear warheads would be done away with.

[Question] And how will the abolition of Soviet and U.S. missiles affect the arms of Britain and France?

[Answer] Neither French nor British nuclear forces are entered in a Soviet-American count. However, it would be logical if in the solution of the issue the United States would assume the commitment not to supply strategic or medium-range missiles to other nations, and Britain and France would take the commitment not be build up their corresponding nuclear potentials. The USSR is also prepared for a direct talk on nuclear issues with France and Britain.

[Question] It has been maintained at various levels in NATO that the Soviet proposal to eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons can be considered seriously only after the USSR agrees to scrap its SS-20 missiles, deployed not only in the west but also in the east of the country. It has been alleged that having dismantled its missiles in the European zone the USSR could easily and quickly transfer them there from remote Asian areas. How grounded is such a supposition?

[Answer] The region referred to as the European zone of the USSR is the one from which Soviet SS-20 missiles can hit targets in Western Europe. As for the eastern part of the USSR, SS-20 missiles have been sited there not to be moved back and forth.

They have been placed there as a counterbalance to the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the adjacent region and capable of reaching Soviet territory. These include aircraft based at Misawa on the Japanese Island of Hokkaido. Following this logic about the possible transfer of missiles, the Americans could transfer their Pershing II missiles to Western Europe still easier and quicker since even now they are delivered there by aircraft.

U.S.-USSR MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS GROUP MEETS

LD271250 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 17 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear weapons held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALIST INTEGRATION

AU261747 Sofia RABOTINICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Feb 86 p 4

[Interview with USSR Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, by Atanas Atanasov, "RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Moscow" -- date not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] The issue of further strengthening the socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries as a material basis for rallying the fraternal community has been stressed as an issue of primary importance in the new CPSU Draft Program. The international scientific-production trusts are one of the new integration forms of mutual cooperation and the topic of our conversation with Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, with our correspondent in Moscow, Atanas Atanasov.

[Bogomolov] The draft documents of the 27th CPSU Congress express the party line outlined by the Moscow economic summit of the CEMA member-states. Our party considers it especially important to consistently unite the efforts of the member-states in the important direction of production intensification and to accelerate scientific-technological progress. It is, namely, along this road that we can solve together a task of historical importance -- reaching the leading positions in world scientific-technological progress. Prospects in this respect are clearly outlined in the complex program of the fraternal countries up to the year 2000.

[Atanasov] Are the necessary preconditions that guarantee the successful implementation of this high goal evident?

[Bogomolov] I could explain the positive answer to this question with our countries' successes in the sphere of machine building. The strategic role of this industrial branch as a catalyst of scientific-industrial progress is well known. In many respects it predetermines the stable and ascending development of the production forces. Today, the CEMA countries have at their disposal a powerful machine-building potential which, in terms of its basic indexes, does not lag behind modern standards. This is a clear achievement, especially when one takes into consideration the fact that during the prewar period many of the community's countries did not have a machine building industry. Socialist Bulgaria is a bright example in this respect.

[Atanasov] The machine building industry in our countries faces complex tasks at the present stage in connection with the reconstruction of the national economy complexes on the basis of intensive development. What is the role of socialist integration in solving these tasks?

[Bogomolov] The Moscow economic summit confirmed the course toward reconstructing the structure of mutual cooperation, so that it can effectively serve the process of integrating the national economies. The center of gravity has been removed to the spheres of science and technology, and the general utilization of the scientific-production potential. We have in mind the unification of the potential of the countries participating in the integration process along the entire production cycle of "science -- technology -- production -- marketing -- use." The new tasks naturally require a new approach. It is well known that the system of international specialization and production sharing in our country was formed during the period of extensive development, and along basic lines was subjected to tasks of the same character. Now it is being reconstructed with a view to producing the new equipment together on the basis of detail and assembly specialization.

[Atanasov] What new elements are being introduced at present in the practice of international specialization and production sharing between our countries?

[Bogomolov] The very subject of specialization is a qualitatively new element. Until recently it was developed only on the basis of already mastered articles, often obsolete from the very beginning. Now, especially after the creation of joint scientific-production trusts, new and broad possibilities were revealed for implementing the integration, from the very first stage, according to a uniform scientific-technological policy. This undoubtedly will guarantee the faster introduction of new articles corresponding to the highest technological standards. Here, too, we must point out the first signs of the new form of socialist cooperation -- the two joint scientific-production trusts in the area of machine building. As is well known, they encompass leading machine-building plants, scientific research institutes, and design-construction bureaus in the two countries. The trust allows the utilization of the two countries' scientific-technological potential in a much more rational manner and the creation and series production of articles on a high technological and economic level. These will include machines and equipment that will have a decisive say in scientific-technological progress, metal-cutting machines with a modern electronic structure, processing centers, and flexible automated production systems. Thus, not only the needs of the two partners will be better satisfied, but new possibilities for export to third countries are revealed, because this will be production of a competitive character.

[Atanasov] How do you view the prospects of the international scientific-production trusts in the practice of cooperation within the CEMA system?

[Bogomolov] The two Soviet-Bulgarian trusts are a form of integration that belongs to the future day of cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the community. If you will, their activity will represent a specific testing range for a number of practical decisions and theortical concepts. The more our cooperation strengthens, the more the concrete questions that await solutions. For example, the ownership of these plants is still national. In the near future we will have to create joint plants of common, international ownership. For example, we still have to work out the judicial aspects for our joint activity and improve the finance-currency mechanisms. We still have to solve things that at first seem to be mere formalities -- connected with the operational exchange of workers and specialists by the joint trusts and, in general, expanding the so-called direct links at all levels. Namely, it is in the area of finding correct solutions to these and other issues accompanying mutual cooperation within the framework of the socialist integration that one must justifiably expect a great deal from the Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production trusts.

S&T OFFICIAL ON NEW CEMA BIOTECHNOLOGY COMMISSION

LD262230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today devoted to the setting-up of a CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Biotechnology. Here is our correspondent Sergey Amelchenko:

[Amelchenko] The development of biotechnology is one of the most important, topical and -- as they say -- priority directions of scientific and technical progress, on a par with the development of atomic energy, the introduction of electronics and automation into the national economy, and the creation of new materials.

May I remind you that biotechnology is the use of living organisms, biological processes, and their products for the purposes of production, in the interests of man. The socialist countries have done a good deal in the field of genetic, cell and protein engineering, and microbiology. Biotechnology is applied in agriculture, medicine, and industry. And now, the CEMA countries have joined forces: A standing commission has been set up for cooperation in the field of biotechnology. Its chairman is Kirill Mikhaylovich Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Kirill Mikhaylovich, what basic tasks face the new CEMA commission today?

[Dyumayev] We have selected 19 of the most important problems in agriculture, health care, the creation of a fodder base, and related issues concerning industry: the development of specific equipment for expermental work and for the industry that will put out biotechnological produce; problems of instrument-building, including computerization of equipment; the problem of training staff.

[Amelchenko] To what extent, in your opinion, will the joining-up of efforts in the framework of this commission help to speed up the introduction of new biotechnologies?

[Dyumayev] A great deal of positive experience -- individual experience -- has been accumulated in a number of research centers in the fraternal countries, and the use of this experience will play a very important part. I would like to say that as a result of this intensification we have managed to bring forward by 5 years the development of a new generation of veterinary antibiotics and to bring forward by several years more than 20 important biotechnological products needed in agriculture and health care. The initiative of the research centers and the pooling of efforts with industry will allow the fraternal countries in the coming years to have new types of agricultural plants, more productive breeds of livestock, and new preperations for use in clinics for human beings and in veterinary care.

SOVIET EXPERTS RESPOND TO HUNGARIANS' QUESTIONS

LD250615 [Editorial report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1900 GMT on 24 February carries an 85-minute "forum" roundtable discussion program, presented by Andras Sugar, and broadcast to coincide with the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. All of its participants are from the USSR: Academician Oleg Bogomolov, CEMA cooperation expert; Vladimir Kudinov, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Lev Voznesenskiy, Soviet Television presenter; Lieutenant General Konstantin Mikhaylov, deputy department head in the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, in charge of disarmament matters; and Tomas Kolesnichenko, member of the PRAVDA Editorial Board.

Viewers earlier had the opportunity to phone in with their questions and members of the audience could ask questions during the broadcast. All the guests speak in Russian with a superimposed Hungarian translation. Speakers are mostly unidentified.

The first question is addressed to Kolesnichenko. He is asked when the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will take place. He says that a date had not yet been fixed, but talks are under way.

Another viewer asks what the guests thought of contractual discipline within CEMA. An unidentified guest says that the meeting of delivery dates left a lot to be desired. This shortcoming is present in bilateral trade between Hungary and the USSR as well as between other members. In the future, sanctions would have to be introduced to ensure that goods arrive at their destinations on time and that they are of the required quality.

A viewer asks if the experiences of other CEMA countries were taken into consideration by the USSR in its economic building work. One of the guests replies that they intend to solve their own problems by starting out from their own conditions. But, getting to know the experiences of other socialist countries could be very useful, because some of these countries had achieved a higher level of economic development, and had started certain experiments and transformations earlier than the USSR. So, the ways agricultural problems were tackled in Hungary were of great interest in the USSR. The way scientific research is linked to production in Hungary had also been studied in the USSR with great interest.

A viewer expresses an interest in the recent spate of replacements of administrative and other cadres, and asks why they were taking place now, before the congress. One of the guests gives the following explanation:

"I think several factors played a part in this: First of all, the fact that the replacement of cadres in the normal manner might have been somewhat lacking for a relatively long period. In a way, we offended the normal retirement practice. It is possible that we did not always draw the correct conclusions from the criticisms that were voiced at central committee plenums and other important forums by certain leaders. But the time has now come to solve these questions. We have reestablished the process of normal cadre turnover, and it so happens that this is taking place now at a slightly more intensive rate, though in essence it is an entirely natural process."

Someone asks if Shevardnadze had any experience in foreign affairs before he became foreign minister. It was explained that in Georgia, where Shevardnadze was first secretary, they have a foreign ministry, so he must have had some experience in this domain. He also paid several visits abroad before becoming foreign minister.

The next question was addressed to Mikhaylov by Sugar: "I would like to pose the following question to the Comrade General: What is your opinion of the West's most frequently used argument against the reduction of nuclear weapons, that the Warsaw Pact would then gain superiority in the field of conventional weapons?"

Mikhaylov replies: "It is true that such claims are often made in the West, but these value judgments in reality completely lack realistic foundations. A balance of power has evolved in Europe, and this balance of power exists in the field of conventional weapons as well. This, by the way, is borne out by specific figures which I could cite, but I do not wish to bore you with them. I could, however, say this much -- pointing out in indices things such as the size of the population or the size of the Armed Forces, NATO has superiority over the other alliance in this respect. As far as battle-ready divisions are concerned, the situation is the same. I can even give you precise figures. NATO, the North Atlantic bloc, has a superiority of 94 over 78. As for the ratio of the number of tanks, a subject so often mentioned in the West, a balance of power exists. Both alliances have about 27,000 units. The number of artillery systems is also about the same. On the NATO side, there are slightly more antitank weapons, while the Warsaw Pact countries have a slightly larger number of tactical aircraft. But in the number of bombers, NATO again has superiority.

"The existence of this equilibrium is not only recognized and acknowledged, by the way, by us, experts of the Warsaw Pact countries, but also by some Western experts. I must add that several scientific research institutes, such as the International Institute for Strategic studies in London, also acknowledge it. What is more, the Confidence-Building, Security and Disarmament Conference, can, in accordance with its mandate, deal with questions of European disarmament in its second stage. So there are no questions of debate here: this is a problem only for those who want to maintain tension in Europe by trying not to see the necessity of nuclear disarmament."

Sugar tells the general that a viewer named Peter Szasz asks if there is not a danger of the USSR merely transferring its SS-20 medium-range missiles from its European territory to Asia and thus keeping them?

Mikhaylov answers: "The answer to this question is unequivocal. It has been stated several times already that all the medium-range SS-20 missiles will be dismantled and destroyed. Under these same conditions we perceive that the U.S. medium-range missiles should also be destroyed. So, I mean not only the rockets but also the nuclear warheads. We would destroy these as well."

Someone then asks if people were afraid of Gorbachev in the USSR. No, says one of the guests, within a very short time he had gained a tremendous amount of respect and admiration in his country. Another Soviet participant interjects, saying that in his opinion, many people fear Gorbachev and they had cause to be frightened; these were the inefficient ones, people who were in the wrong place and did not want to change. But, fear of this kind is to the benefit of the whole of society, he says.

The next question is concerned with technology and how it is transferred from one Soviet industrial sector to another. Then follows the question of whether the USSR possesses a space shuttle and what the Soviet attitude is toward such a craft. The guest evades the question by replying that the USSR has its own space program and is proud of its achievements.

A member of the audience asks if any opposition could be detected against the party's political and economic policies. A guest answers:

"Yes, such opposition exists. It comes from people who are incapable of changing, either because over the decades they got used to working according to the old ways, or because they are not adequately prepared ideologically or lack suitable work experience for the new work. The party tries to explain to people what is needed for solving the problems facing society. People must be given an opportunity to become better trained in their work, irrespective of their position in society."

He then recalls a recent television program featuring six ministers. After the program all the ministers went to the Academy (not further identified) to hear a lecture and become better trained. These ministers obviously had understood the need for change and were ready to improve their leadership qualities.

A viewer asks what the guests think of cooperation within CEMA. One of them says that many things have been achieved in the CEMA framework, but shortcomings still remain. These are generally recognized, and recently CEMA adopted a program to make it work even better. The new forms of cooperation proposed will achieve a deeper and more effective integration, he says.

Kudinov is asked how the adoption of new technology, particularly information technology, is progressing in the USSR. He replies that the foundations are now being laid for a system that will ensure that the best use is made of modern technological achievements. Hungarian scientists also have a very positive role in this, as he found out on a recent visit to a Hungarian research laboratory, he says.

A member of the audience asks if it would not be better for CEMA countries to purchase their oil in the world market, where it is now cheaper.

One of the guests explains that the price of oil is fixed on the basis of its price over the preceding 5 years. After 1973 for example, prices had risen later than on the world market, and to a much lesser extent. In 1981 and 1982 for instance, the price at which Hungary and other members had purchased oil from the USSR was barely half the current world market price. This year, however, the price of Soviet oil is somewhat higher than the world market price.

"The thought might occur to the public and to some experts that perhaps it would be better to switch to current world market prices. But why does it occur to them now, when the price within CEMA is slightly higher than the current market price, and not 4 years ago when the difference worked in their favor?" he says.

Sugar interrupts, saying that "the reason the question is being raised is that our Western competitors are now getting their oil at a very low price; this harms our own competitiveness. It is not that we have no sense of justice, because we know there have been times when we got our oil cheaper."

The guest replies: "But I think there are nuances in this question as well. After all, it is a fact that in the Western markets you can only purchase your oil with dollars. For you to produce $1 you have to spend -- if I am not mistaken -- 46 forints. But for you to purchase oil with the jointly-accounted rubles, you need to spend 28 forints in Hungary.

So, if we look at the efficiency of the people's economy and at how much the Hungarian economy has to pay for its oil at a given place, then even at current prices, the oil purchased from the USSR is much cheaper, almost 1.5 times cheaper than oil bought for convertible currency."

A viewer asks how long Soviet people have to wait for their cars. The guests say that the waiting period depends on a lot of things, such as how good a worker the prospective owner is. When asked what car they have, the guests all claim to own a Lada, except Mikhaylov who says he owns a much more luxurious Volga.

Sugar then reads a question asking why there is no autonomous region or district for Hungarians in the USSR?

A guest replies: "The Hungarian population is not large enough in the USSR to warrant an autonomous district in the area inhabited by Hungarians. Also, where Hungarian people live the Ukrainian population is a majority."

A question is asked on whether the Jews are regarded as a nationality or a religious group in the USSR.

One of the Soviet guests replies: "As a nationality. They are a nationality. We do not classify this part of our society according to religion. So what it means is that just because someone is not practicing the Jewish religion he can still be a Jew. I cannot even recall at this moment the name of this religion."

"Judaism" asks Sugar?

"That is right, Judaism. So these two things do not necessarily go together," the guest answers.

A question is read asking what the Soviet Union can do to advance talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

A guest replies that negotiations are conducted by the DRA Government, which enjoys growing domestic support, and once Pakistani and U.S. interference in Afghan domestic affairs stops, the road is open to the withdrawal of Soviet armed support, which is there at the repeated request of the Afghan Government. The U.S. interferes everywhere in domestic affairs, he says.

The guests review the results of the antialcoholism campaign saying that shops selling alcohol have been closed, sober zones have been instituted, and road accidents have declined.

A member of audience cites a PRAVDA article entitled "Limits of Cooperation" and asks: In what do you see the critical points of Hungarian development?

A guests replies: "You know comrades, it should be time to get used to writing about the problems that exist in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, or elsewhere. The Russians open PRAVDA and read about the kind of problems the Soviet Union has, whereas regarding Hungary, they read about enormous successes, then even greater successes, and then even greater than the great successes. Fine, so you are successful. But how did you get here; what did you have to go through; what problems do you have? Tell us so that we will be able to learn from you.

So, I think that a great misunderstanding has arisen there; the worriers have brought to the surface a nonexistant problem: that our paper took a stand of condemnation. PRAVDA did not condemn anyone; when an article is not an editorial, but the name of the author appears, then the article reflects his opinion. After all, this is democracy."

A question is posed about Sino-Soviet relations. According to one of the guests, they have been improving particularly in respect to trade and economic matters. Political issues "regarding Vietnam, Cambodia, i.e. the three conditions, apart from questions relating to Afghanistan and the presence of our troops in the eastern areas of the Soviet Union" need joint settlement and now hinder normalization of relations, he replies.

Someone asks about Soviet-Italian party standpoints. One panel member describes them as being in agreement in many aspects, while difference arises regarding the Italian Communist Party's well-known view of Eurocommunism.

Sugar then relays the view raised by several questioners about the difficulties Hungarian individuals experience if they want to visit the USSR as individuals, instead of in groups. According to the reply, the reason lies in the unadvanced nature of Soviet tourism. "There are economic factors that must be taken into account. After all, the scale of tourism must be regulated because many more tourists would travel from the Soviet Union, and this would upset the accounting balance. Such problems have already arisen in the past regarding Hungarian and Czechoslovak relations, and therefore certain limits had to be affected so that the country's economy would not suffer harm. Though possible to overcome, these barriers, too, play a role," says a panel member.

Replying to a question as to why only certain roads may be used by foreign tourists, a guest replies that those roads are used "where there is a service network. If a car takes a bit of diversion, the car make break down and not be able to return; tractors need to be called. Really, it is primarily a technical problem."

A lack of tourist facilities, particularly restaurants, is lamented. Opening family-run or collectively-run restaurants is being planned, and so is the widening of the scopes of cooperatives.

A question deals with the demography of the USSR. One panel member says that birth-rate is no problem in the central Asian part of the country but the one-child family is frequent in the western regions. The solution lies in raising living standards and providing homes for the families, he says.

Another question is posed about the housing situation, and then discussion moves on to the relevant provisions in the current CPSU long-term program in this respect.

Someone asks: "Under what conditions and in what areas does the economic leadership plan the development of production or technical-scientific cooperation between Soviet and Western enterprises?"

A panel member replies that "it, too, is a part of those proposals that aim to regulate and develop our relations with the West. Technical-scientific links constitute an important part of cooperation with firms in the capitalist countries and of business cooperation, as does the possibility of purchasing those technical means that are interesting to us."

He then goes on to say that the West does not know well the high technical standard of Soviet Union and that there are still several artificial obstructions in the way of developing technical-scientific cooperation.

Another question asks about possible Soviet unemployment in the future with technological development. The answer is no, on the contrary, technology will create jobs in services, trade, and infrastructure.

A question is asked about economic crimes in the Soviet Union. A panel member says that to stop these, economic measures are needed in addition to the administrative ones. The death sentence for economic crimes is justified because of the damage done to socialist property and to the people; such a sentence is often meted out to managers who are supposed to provide a moral, model leadership.

The program ends with a round-up of views, or rather expectations, of the five panel members about the congress that opens tomorrow.

NATO'S ROGERS APPLAUDS WESTERN ARMS PROGRAMS

PM240908 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Speech by B. Rogers"]

[Text] Paris, 21 Feb -- U.S. General G. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, has delivered a report to the French International Relations Institute on the subject 'Strengthening NATO: The Role of Western Europe." Repeating hackneyed theses about "the Soviet military threat," the general lauded in every possible way the programs for building up nuclear arms that are being implemented by the United States and Britain and the Atlantic alliance's plans under which the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles is proceeding at full speed in the West European countries.

Rogers also praised the French Government's plans to modernize French nuclear forces. He did not conceal his satisfaction at the creation of so-called "rapid action forces" in France. This French Armed Forces formation, which is virtually a copy of the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, is intended for carrying out combat actions in Europe along with the NATO countries' forces.

TASS VIEWS REAGAN'S APPEAL ON DEFENSE SPENDING

LD271009 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 27 TASS -- At a time when the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the rostrum of its 27th Congress is appealing to reason and conscience of all of mankind in the name of ending the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear annihilation that is looming large over the world, Washington has openly proclaimed the intention to go ahead with its militarist course.

President Ronald Reagan, speaking on national television, declared that the administration will not allow any cuts in the rates of military budget growth either in the current financial year, or in the next one.

Praising the results of the administration's long-term programme of modernizing America's military might, which already cost a trillion dollars, the President credited himself with the development by the United States of such new-generation armaments as first-strike ballistic MX missiles, the Trident system, B1B and stealth bombers, the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the territory of Western European countries.

Taking into account the mounting discontent and anxiety, both in the United States and abroad, over the administration's line towards material preparations for war, the President alleged that the United States needs to build up its military muscle in order... to make talks with the Soviet Union a success.

War preparations, the President asserted, are one of the most effective means of preserving peace. "Strength is the most persuasive argument we have," he said, "to convince our adversaries to negotiate seriously... just as we are sitting down at the bargaining table with the Soviet Union, let's not throw America's trump card away."

Reagan publicised the White House's recent "new" proposal on limiting medium-range missiles, which is just a rehash of the notorious "zero option" that was long ago rejected by the Soviet Union as giving the United States unilateral military advantages. He favoured once again the militarization of outer space, insisting on the earliest implementation of his "star wars" programme.

The U.S. President made it clear that his administration is not going to limit itself to so-called "research" related to the Strategic Defence Initiative, but is already planning the immediate development of real systems of space arms. "We have to translate our lead in the lab to a lead in the field," he declared.

In order to justify the course towards militarization and pursuit of military superiority, the head of the administration resorted once again to confrontationist rhetoric, falsifications and crude slander with regard to the Soviet Union. He claimed that in the seventies, when the United States was neglecting its armaments, "The Soviets were the only ones racing". He apparently "forgot" the generally known fact that the Soviet Union was only forced to respond to Washington's new arms systems.

He portrayed the successes of national liberation and anti-imperialist movements -- a legitimate historical process -- as a result of Moscow's intrigues, as evidence of "aggressiveness" of the Russians. "We set out to show that the long string of governments falling under communist domination was going to end. And we're doing it," he said, quoting as an example the "success" of his policy of "liberating" Grenada, stigmatized around the world as a specimen of overt armed aggression against a sovereign independent state.

Reagan demanded that members of Congress abandon the very idea of reducing the rates of military spending growth of the United States. "We've come so far together these last five years -- let's not falter now," he said. Reagan also demanded that military aid to American stooges in strategically important regions should not be slashed. U.S. friends, he cynically declared, can fulfil many tasks at a much lower price than the United States. What the tasks are and what the price is are evidenced by the President's stream of praise for the enemies of the peoples of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Laos, Nicaragua and Ethiopia, supplied with weapons and money by the American Administration and forced to perish in fighting their own peoples within the framework of the imperialist doctrine of "neoglobalism" proclaimed by Washington.

Observers note that the principal goal of Reagan's statement was to prevent cuts in military spending that would threaten the profits of the U.S. military-industrial complex. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper described the President's speech as the administration's attempt to turn Reagan's personal popularity into a means of political pressure on Congress and achieve a shift in the heated debates around the military budget. It observed that following the summit meeting, support for the course towards building up military spending weakened in the United States, including at Congress. This view was acknowledged by a highly placed White House official who described the President's speech as another effort to push the military budget through Congress.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON SDI-RELATED PROJECTS

PM261422 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 86 Single Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Roaring Into Space"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Feb -- The Pentagon is expediting work within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," which envisages the deployment of space strike weapon systems.

According to the weekly magazine DEFENSE NEWS, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency of the U.S. Department of Defense is now paying particular attention to the creation [sozdaniye] of the X-30 space aircraft. Testifying at hearings of one of the subcommittees of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, Agency Director R. Duncan declared that this machine, which will be capable of achieving speeds several times the speed of sound and of entering low earth orbit, will be used not only to take payloads into low orbit but also as an interceptor of ballistic missiles. The U.S. Air Force hopes to receive the first prototype by the mid-1990's.

The total cost of the development work [opytno-konstruktorskiye raboty] is estimated at 600-700 million dollars, 80 percent of which will be born by the Pentagon and 20 percent by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). According to DEFENSE NEWS, the U.S. Air Force will start giving corporations contracts for the development [razrabotka] and production of the space plane in early April.

The agency, the magazine writes, is also conducting work on the creation [sozdaniye] of a top secret satellite under the "Teal Ruby" program. This program envisages the deployment in space of infrared observation systems that would operate jointly with ABM, air, and antisubmarine defense systems.

According to reports in the journal SCIENCE DIGEST, the U.S. Air Force and NASA are also studying the question of the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of space shuttles for putting big cargos into orbit, including some for the "star wars" program.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE OFF CENTRAL AMERICA REPORTED

LD262037 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 26 TASS -- The U.S. Navy has begun an exercise in the Pacific near Central American shores, which involves the battleship Iowa and the frigate John Hall, PRENSA LATINA news agency reported.

The Iowa captain told a news conference in the Panamanian port of Balboa that the maneuvers aimed to show to all that the United States was interested in retaining its influence in that part of Central America and to demonstrate U.S. naval strength.

The exercise, PRENSA LATINA commented, is part of U.S. preparations for major maneuvers of land forces in Honduran territory.

Working up tension in Central America, the United States has staged 14 large-scale war games with the participation of big naval, air and army forces there since October 1981. The exercises have involved a total of some 75,000 U.S. servicemen.

Over this time there have been 2,809 violations of Nicaraguan air space. U.S. naval ships have intruded in Nicaraguan territorial waters on more than 840 occasions. U.S. secret services have also committed a number of blatant acts of terrorism like the mining of the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto and Sandino and air raids on civilian targets in Chinandega Province. Enjoying the direct support of the United States which has earmarked them about 106 million dollars over the past five years, the Somocist "contras" have over this time staged nearly 4,500 armed provocations in Nicaragua's districts bordering on Honduras and Costa Rica.

SENATORS OPPOSE REAGAN'S PLANNED AID TO CONTRAS

LD270013 Moscow TASS in English 2351 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 27 TASS -- Eighteen prominent American senators protested against the Reagan administration's plan to supply massive military aid to anti-Nicaraguan "contras". They addressed a letter to U.S. President Reagan asking him to seek diplomatic ways for the settlement of the crisis in Central America and to support the efforts made in this direction by the Contadora Group countries. The letter is signed by such well known legislators as Edward Kennedy, Gary Hart, Alan Cranston, and Mark Hatfield.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY HABIB ARRIVES IN MANILA

LD270803 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 27 TASS -- The U.S. President's special representative Philip Habib arrived here today for talks with members of the government, formed yesterday, and heads of clerical circles.

The White House emissary, on his second trip to Manila in recent time, is to ascertain the principal question for the Washington administration -- that of the fate of American military bases on Philippine territory. During the election campaign, marked by mounting anti-American sentiment, President Corazon Aquino promised a referendum on the issue of the bases.

NASA OFFICIALS 'DISREGARDED' WARNING ON BOOSTERS

LD262135 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 26 TASS -- The NASA top officials disregarded repeated warnings that failures in solid fuel boosters of reusable spacecraft could result in a catastrophe. Roger Bogolie, one of the experts of the "Morton-Thiokol" company, manufacturing boosters for shuttle space ships, told a meeting of the presidential commission for investigation into the catastrophe of the space shuttle Challenger that a few months ago he prepared a memorandum saying that he was worried about the possibility of a shuttle blast because of faulty seals of solid fuel boosters.

PENTAGON OFFICIAL ON CONTINUED USE OF SHUTTLES

LD262103 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 26 TASS -- The Pentagon will contirue counting on space shuttles, an under secretary of the U.S. Air Force said today at a hearing in a House subcommittee.

Edward Aldridge said the Defense Department would require at least four to six shuttle flights a year to meet its needs.

Aldridge added that the three reusable spaceships remaining after the Challenger tragedy were not enough to implement all the Pentagon's planned space programs. So he called for building another shuttle and allocating funds for the Pentagon to buy an extra number of disposable booster rockets.

U.S. CARRIERS LEAVE ITALY FOR LIBYAN WATERS

LD270957 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Two American aircraft carriers, Coral Sea and Saratoga, have left ports in Italy heading again for Libyan territorial waters. The 6th Fleet of the United States is preparing for another (?third) exercise in the south of the Mediterranean. Washington launched its campaign of threats against Libya last month after groundlessly charging that country with practising terrorism.

CANADA SUSPENDS TEST FLIGHTS OF CRUISE MISSILES

LD261958 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] New York, February 26 TASS -- The Canadian Government has decided to suspend the tests of American cruise missiles over the country's territory, UPI news agency reported today. The Canadian authorities undertook the step after a cruise missile, during a test flight on Tuesday, went out of control immediately after separating from a B-52 plane. A group of Canadian and American military experts left for the fall site in the Sea of Beaufort. Harvie Andre, Canada's minister for national defence, said that the flights will not be resumed until the causes of the disaster are known. Missile tests in January also ended in failure. The Canadian population are enraged over the fact that their territory has been turned into a proving ground for advanced American weapons, and demand total termination of the tests. Jim Fulton of the New Democratic Party demanded that the United States take back its cruise missiles.

PYONGYANG RALLY PROTESTS U.S.-ROK MANEUVERS

PM251515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Threat to Security"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb -- DPRK working people are maintaining high vigilance and are fully resolved to thwart any U.S. provocations and to defend socialist gains, it was stated at a rally here attended by many thousands of people protesting the major joint American-South Korean "Team Spirit-86" military maneuvers.

Speaking at the rally, Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Administrative Affairs and Economic Guidance Committee, said that the maneuvers are part and parcel of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy in Asia as a result of which South Korea has been turned into a major Pentagon military bridgehead and nuclear arsenal in the Far East. Therefore, the conduct of such exercises as "Team Spirit-86" poses a direct threat to security in Asia and peace and stability in the world.

He urged the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries to condemn "Team Spirit-86" and to express solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone.

U.S. VIOLATIONS OF DPRK AIRSPACE REPORTED

LD262047 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 TASS -- As the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reports, U.S. reconnaissance planes today invaded twice the air space over the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea east of the city of Kosong on the coast of the Sea of Japan. The news agency reports that the intensification of reconnaissance flights over the territory of the DPRK coincided with the beginning of joint U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-86" military exercises. 12 cases of the violation of air space by U.S. planes were registered only from the period since Febraury 10.

ALIYEV STATES USSR INTEREST IN DRA WITHDRAWAL

LD271314 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 27 TASS -- "Ask your government if there is any progress in terms of preventing counter-revolution from reaching Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan," Geydar Aliyev suggested to a correspondent of the Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev spoke here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. Responding to a question from the Pakistani journalist if there was any progress in the matter of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, he stressed that the situation around that country could have long been settled were it not for foreign interference in its affairs, and first of all from the territory of Pakistan. "Here everything is interconnected," he said.

Geydar Aliyev said that talks were now bing conducted through a representative of the United Nations secretary general. The Afghan side is doing its best to achieve the most acceptable accords. The USSR is very interested in ensuring a gradual withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, he said.

DRA REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEETS IN KABUL

PM251029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Created"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Feb -- A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has taken place here under the chairmanship of B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. The session appointed a commission of the Revolutionary Council, consisting of 75 people, to draw up a draft DRA Constitution. The commission includes representatives of all the country's ethnic groups, tribes, social strata, and population groups. B. Karmal was elected chairman of the commission.

Speaking at the session, B. Karmal noted the tremendous significance for the country of the elaboration and approval of a draft constitution. The commission's creation is a very important step in the direction of the further democratization of public life and the successful development of the revolutionary process in the country. In preparing the draft fundamental law of Democratic Afghanistan, the Afghan leader pointed out, many factors must be taken into account -- the people's desire to create a truly democratic, free society, the national-democratic nature of the April Revolution, the traditions and customs of the Afghans. The future constitution must reflect such important principles of the revolutionary state as the economic and political equality of all Afghanistan's ethnic groups, the policy of peace, solidarity, and friendship with all peoples of the world, and peaceful coexistence and disarmament, B. Karmal noted. Particular attention, he stressed, must be devoted to elaborating the status of tribes and their active participation in all state affairs.

DRA SOCIAL, POLITICAL ADVANCES OUTLINED

OW270622 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The propaganda of imperialists and their parrots in Asia have spread many lies about Afghanistan's domestic situation and policies. These lies have created the impression that the domestic situation of Afghanistan is terrible, and that the rebels -- described by some people as freedom fighters -- have won one victory after another and gained control of almost all the territory of that country. Obviously, those behind these lies have fabricated stories on the basis of their own illusions.

Certainly, the undeclared war against Afghanistan initiated by the U.S. imperialists and their Asian lackeys is still continuing, and counterrevolutionary rebels trained at special bases in Pakistan, China, and Iran are continually harassing the Afghan Army and people and committing sabotage. Undoubtedly, this is inflicting more and more losses on Afghanistan. On the other hand, despite the strenuous efforts made by the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan, they can in no way force the Afghan people to give up the course they have chosen or affect the profound social and economic reforms being carried out in that country.

Despite the intrigues and schemes of the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries, Afghanistan has recorded remarkable achievements in all areas. Industrial and agricultural production has exceeded the level registered before the revolution. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has considerably expanded and consolidated its ranks. Youth and other mass organizations are developing and growing in strength. Projects are being carried out to improve land and water resources. A large-scale campaign is under way to eliminate illiteracy. Additionally, the elections of local state organs -- the first ones in Afghanistan -- have progressed smoothly.

The broad masses of soldiers and civilians, including the religious circles and national bourgeoisie, welcome and support the declaration made by the Revolutionary Council on the national democratic nature of Afghanistan's April Revolution and the urgent tasks at present. As described by Karmal, this declaration is, in essence, the basis for the constitution in the future.

The declaration states: The revolution in April 1978 was aimed at serving the national interests of our country and meeting the needs of the broad masses of Afghan people. The Afghan Revolutionary Council will ensure the equality of the people of all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan, not only in law but in economic and cultural fields as well. The people's government respects and protects Islam and guarantees the full freedom of religious activities.

Additionally, the declaration points out: The purpose of Afghanistan's foreign policy is to promote universal peace and develop cooperation with other countries. This is a positive neutral policy and a policy of strengthening relations with all other countries. Afghanistan earnestly hopes to solve problems and conflicts politically.

The declaration also stresses that the traditional friendship with the Soviet Union has stood the tests of the times and has become a valuable asset of the Afghan people.

Drafting the constitution and publishing it for discussion by people throughout the country is another major step in Afghanistan's social and political development. It also proves that the position of the April Revolution has become increasingly consolidated.

AFGHAN REFUGEES RETURN HOME IN LARGE NUMBERS

PM251347 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Exponents of Others' Will"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Feb -- The KABUL NEW TIMES comments on the attempts by Western propaganda media to make much of the question of so-called "Afghan refugees." The April national democratic revolution, the newspaper recalls, was fervently welcomed by the people's masses. Broad strata of working people celebrated the beginning of their freedom from oppression, injustice, and exploitation. And only a limited number of people who saw the people's victory as a threat to their own selfish interests met the revolution with hostility. It was they who became the exponents of the will of the imperialist secret service, which incited Afghans to flee their country.

Even before the revolution, criminal elements and the most reactionary figures sought refuge in Pakistan, where they attempted to form organizations masquerading as detachments of "defenders of Islam." The notorious "Afghan refugee" question was raised of the mercenary counterrevolutionary gangs. Propaganda warfare was launched against our people and every available means, including deception, terror, and violence, was used to impel ordinary Afghans to leave their motherland and side with its enemies. Intolerable living conditions are being created for our deceived compatriots abroad so that the bandit ringleaders can incite those despairing people to commit crimes against their motherland.

The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's decree of a general amnesty has created a legal basis for Afghans to return from abroad. The amnesty applies even to those who have opposed the revolutionary government, provided, of course, that they lay down their arms. Since the decree's promulgation a large number of our deceived compatriots have already returned to their country, and their number continues to grow. Removing the obstacles placed in the way of those wanting to return home is the only problem. The DRA is ready to conclude an agreement with the governments of Pakistan and Iran to assist the voluntary return of Afghans as part of a comprehensive settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the KABUL NEW TIMES writes.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN PHILIPPINES

Aquino Press Conference Reported

LD261600 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Manila February 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Almozov reports:

President of the Philippines Corazon Aquino gave her first press conference here today. Addressing local and foreign journalists, the head of state announced the composition of the new government of the country. The portfolio of foreign minister went to vice president and prime minister Salvador Laurel, Juan Ponce Enrile kept the post of minister of national defence.

Answering questions of newsmen, Corazon Aquino and members of the new cabinet who took part in the press conference said that elections to the local government bodies that had been planned for next May will not be held. They confirmed the decision announced earlier to convene a session of the National Assembly (parliament) which will annul the decision earlier adopted by the country's supreme legislative body to proclaim Ferdinand Marcos president of the republic.

It is also reported here about the reorganisation of the country's armed forces.

Aquino Cited on U.S. Bases

LD270936 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 27 TASS -- President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines has ordered the release of the first batch of political prisoners within the framework of the proclaimed amnesty. The head of the administration said that she would respect the treaty on the American Clark Field and Subic Bay bases, that expires in 1991. "After that I will reserve the right of choice", Aquino said. During the election campaign in the country that had taken place against the background of mounting anti-American sentiments she promised to settle the fate of the bases in accordance with the people's will by way of holding a referendum. Meantime the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Richard Lugar stated in Washington that it was necessary for the United States first to get an idea of Aquino's policy and only then to decide the question of the volume of American assistance to the Philippines.

'Close Ties' with U.S. To Continue

LD262032 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] According to reports from the Philippines, the situation in the country is returning to normal. The streets of Manila are cleared of barricades and banks have opened. At the same time shortages of food and other necessities have been reported. Transport is at a standstill and schools and government offices are closed.

The country's new president, Corazon Aquino, has named members of her cabinet. Vice president Laurel took the posts of Prime Minister and foreign minister, and the Defense Minister Enrile has retained his post. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Laurel said that the new government intends maintaining what he described as very close ties with the United States. He also said that Washington is the closest friend of the Philippines. Vice President Laurel said that the new government expects the United States to increase its aid to the country and believes that now there are fewer obstacles to American aid than before.

According to reports from Washington, the United States has flown Ferdinand Marcos and his wife in a military plane to the island of Guam and stripped the former president of his powers. A major American Air Force base is situated on the island. Meanwhile, the American Secretary of State Mr Shultz said that the former president can find a safe haven in the United States. American observers point out that Washington adopted a policy of removing Mr Marcos from office because of mounting fears that the growing discontent inthe country at his rule may get out of hand and assume an anti-American nature. According to official U.S. spokesmen this could have jeopardized U.S. military bases and military political interests in this part of the world. A spokesman for the military command at the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay, on the Filipino island of Luzon, said that the U.S. military facilities in the Philippines are second to none and that Washington will try to preserve them at any cost.

Marcos Leaves Guam for Hawaii

LD261920 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] London February 26 TASS -- Ferdinand Marcos, former president of the Republic of the Philippines, has left the U.S. Anderson airforce base in the Guam island and flew out together with his wife and a group of followers to the Hawaii islands, REUTER news agency reported quoting a spokesman for the U.S. Airforce.

L'HUMANITE Cited on Habib Visit

LD241142 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, February 24 TASS -- The newspaper L'HUMANITE directly links the dramatic aggravation of the situation in the Philippines with the trip to Manila of the special representative of President Reagan Philip Habib. The developments in the Philippines took place just several hours after the departure of the emissary of the White House who had met with representatives of the opposition and the military leaders who had refused to obey President Marcos, the newspaper stresses. So far the situation in the Philippines has been developing in accordance with the plans of the U.S. secret services drawn up as early as last October. They provide for the weakening of the position of Marcos and, subsequently, his removal from the post of the president, L'HUMANITE points out.

SUPREME SOVIET, GOVERNMENT GREET THAI LEADERS

PM261938 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 12

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand conveying congratulations and wishes of prosperity to him and the Thai people on the occasion of the country's National Day.

In a reply telegram the King of Thailand expressed gratitude for the congratulations and in turn sent best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Council of Ministers sent General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, a telegram of congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the country National Day. In a reply telegram addressed to the USSR Council of Ministers Prem Tinsulanon expressed appreciation for the warm congratulations and best wishes.

JARUZELSKI CONTRASTS U.S., USSR POLISH POLICIES

LD262045 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 26 TASS -- The 27th CPSU Congress is of principled importance not only for Soviet Communists but also for other communist and workers' parties, as well as for the world community as a whole, in view of the Soviet Union's important role in the international arena, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. He spoke this evening in the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress. The work of the congress is marked by the efficiency, openness and critical approach to questions discussed. The political report by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev is the main content of the congress and provides a sort of bearing structure for the entire congress.

The 27th CPSU Congress gives the grounds for an important conlcusion: The Soviet Union which has the programmes of social and economic development for decades sets as its chief aim the safeguarding of peace on earch, the ensurance of the peoples' security. This meets the vital interests of all peoples.

Touching upon Poland's economic development at the present stage Wojciech Jaruzelski noted that the implementation of the economic reform of importance for the country is impeded not only by domestic reasons but also by external ones, specifically the policy of sanctions by some Western states with regard to the Polish People's Republic.

The United States' attitude to Poland is unacceptable for us, said the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. I don't know what political and moral right the U.S. Administration has to punish Poland for tackling its own internal problems.

Poland has lived through a difficult period, one might say a dramatic period, in its history, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. But the most difficult things are behind. A satisfactory level of stabilization and normalisation of the situation has now been achieved in the country.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that in the difficult crisis period for Poland's economy the Soviet Union had given fraternal assistance in the solution of the most acute economic problems. The USSR is a reliable and steady partner. We regard economic cooperation with the USSR and with other socialist countries as a long-term, strategic line, he said.

The draft programme of the Polish United Workers' Party planned for the period up to the 21st century has been made public recently. Its implementation is called upon to lead to a principled strengthening of the positions and prestige of the Polish United Workers' Party. This means, at the same time, the consolidation of the whole country, promoting the process which will be conducive to the strengthening of the positions of the Polish People's Republic in Europe and the whole world, Jaruzelski said.

DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV MEETS GDR COUNTERPART

PM211632 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met 19 February with G. Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and GDR permanent representative to CEMA, and had a warm and friendly talk with him. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador the the GDR, took part in the talk.

MARCHUK RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER SZALAJDA

PM261525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visits, Contacts"]

[Text] On 19 February G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the state Committee for Science and Technology, received Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technical Progress. There was a discussion of questions of the further development and intensification of Soviet-Polish scientific-technical cooperation.

MURAKHOVSKIY RECEIVES CSSR AGRICULTURE MINISTER

PM261153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 86 Second Edition p 12

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 25 February V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, received M. Toman, CSSR federal minister of agriculture and food.

Some questions of the development of cooperation in the spheres of arable farming, livestock raising, and the processing of agricultural products were discussed during the meeting.

ROMANIA'S PETRU ENACHE AFFIRMS TIES WITH USSR

PM251451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee: "Our Common Ideals"]

[Text] Bucharest -- The RCP has now launched broad activity by mobilizing the efforts of the entire people toward the implementation of the goals of the new 5-year plan -- the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy, and the attainment of a higher quality of labor and life for citizens, which will ensure that Romania moves to the stage of a medium-developed socialist country.

Alongside the development and modernization of production forces and concern for the high degree of efficiency in the national economy, the RCP now pays special attention to the intensification of workers' democracy, the enhancement of the role of the socialist state, and the improvement of the organizational forms of working people's direct participation in the management of society.

As our party's 13th congress noted in its documents, its consistent assertion of its role as the leading political force of the entire nation presupposes boosting the diverse ideological activity of the party organs and organizations and the consolidation of all educational factors to a higher level. Political educational work is focused on the task of arming all working people with the fundamental principles of the Communist Party and its revolutionary world outlook, defining specific aims for each sphere, and proceeding from the theoretical and practical activity of Comrade N. Ceausescu, secretary general of our party. In the system of ideological instruction at all levels, we ensure that study of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and the main works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and other sources with developments of the questions of scientific communism.

The RCP attaches importance to problems of the creative application, at each stage of development, of the common natural laws for building socialism and communism under our country's specific conditions; we must use the treasure of the socialist states' common experience and the gains of modern science. In shaping the new man and his progressive political consciousness, the party consistently asserts a daily practical socialist way of life, revolutionary humanism, the principles of socialist ethics and justice, and the equality of all citizens of our motherland. In this process of the multifaceted creation of the individual we are stepping up the struggle against the harmful influence of reactionary imperialist propaganda, retrograde mystical sentiments, nationalist and chauvinist views, and any forms of diminishing man alien to our world outlook.

At the same time, in our political and ideological activity we dialectically combine the course toward the development of socialist patriotism with the formation of feelings of friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries, with all progressive and revolutionary forces in the struggle for socioeconomic progress, cooperation, and peace on earth. In inextricable unity with its domestic policy the RCP is also making tireless efforts to intensify its external propaganda, improve its content, and enhance its effectiveness. On the basis of the concept of our party's secretary general we are giving political and ideological activity and propaganda an assertive, militant nature.

The commonality of their systems and ideologies, and the lofty goals facing our parties and peoples in the historic matter of building socialism and communism, in the struggle for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, and for disarmament and lasting peace urgently require the consolidation of the socialist countries' solidarity.

Our party and people and Comrade H. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, highly assess the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity and fruitful multilateral Romanian-Soviet cooperation. Our party and state -- within the framework of the overall development of ties with all the socialist countries -- pay special attention to the consolidation of relations with the Soviet Union. This is a constant determining orientation of Socialist Romania's foreign policy. It is enshrined in the RCP Program and was reaffirmed in the documents of the 13th RCP Congress. In this connection the RCP secretary general's report at the congress stated: "I should like to stress the constant concern of our party and state for the continuous development of cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will continue to do everything to expand economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the USSR peoples."

In the steady development of Romanian-Soviet relations, a decisive part is played by the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, particularly by meetings and talks at the summit level and decisions and accords reached within their framework. They have opened up new horizons in all fields of Romanian-Soviet cooperation. Great importance in this connection attached to last year's meetings between Comrades N. Ceausescu and M.S. Gorbachev, which lent new impetus to the consolidation and intensification of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

The broad ties between the RCP and the CPSU are implemented in various forms on the basis of long-term plans. They include consultations and the exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest and mutual enrichment with experience in various spheres of party work and socialist building. An important aspect of these ties is ideological cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, which is designed to promote deeper mutual acquaintance with the two parties' experience in theoretical and propaganda activity, in the leadership of political-ideological and cultural educational work, and in the broad popularization of the historical achievements of our countries' peoples in building a new society, of their immediate and long-term tasks at the present stage of socioeconomic development, and of the domestic and foreign policy of our parties and states.

Evaluating the usefulness of actions and forms of ideological cooperation and of RCP-CPSU interaction as a whole, we deem it necessary to develop and improve these ties and to enhance their effectiveness so that they may serve the strengthening of friendship, solidarity, and increasingly close cooperation between our peoples. It is necessary for interaction in the ideological sphere, and for propaganda in general, to reflect more vividly and more dynamically the problems of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and production sharing between Romania and the Soviet Union, both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework. I would also like to express a feeling of gratification with the sound cooperation between RCP and CPSU delegations taking place at various international meetings where wide-ranging theoretical, scientific, and practical questions are discussed and ideas and opinions are exchanged on topical problems of contemporary life. We are pleased that last December's Bucharest conference of central committee secretaries from fraternal parties on international and ideological questions, which discussed a wide range of problems of ideological and political activity and propaganda, made a new and significant contribution to the stepping up of cooperation in this sphere for the benefit of the common cause of socialism and peace.

Romanian Communists and all our people follow with unflagging interest and a profound sense of friendship the Soviet working people's creative activity. We highly evaluate their remarkable achievements in the building of the new society, which have transformed the Soviet Union into a mighty socialist state with a vast economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential, and which plays a particularly important role in international life. With help from the mass news media, we extensively publicize these achievements, which are an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and peace. At the same time, we carefully inform our country's public of the present tasks and the measures being taken by the CPSU leadership at the new stage of the USSR's development for the purpose of improving the organization and management of socioeconomic activity, for the intensive development of industry and agriculture, for the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress and modernizing the education system, and for the enhancement of material and spiritual living standards.

It is natural that, in this connection, great interest is generated by the draft documents and generally by the Soviet Union's preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress -- an event of historical importance in the life of the party and the whole Soviet people.

The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 were covered in detail by our press. Together with the other documents which will be submitted for discussion and approval by the congress, these will map out the strategy of the Soviet Union's further development, of qualitative transformations in all aspects of social life, and of improvement of the socialist society.

These documents were the result of profound and comprehensive analysis of the contemporary stage of Soviet society's development, of the rich experience accumulated in socialist building, and of a comprehensive evaluation of present potential and the demands of the new stage of development. Their adoption by the congress of Soviet Communists will reflect the determination of Lenin's party and of all Soviet peoples to ensure a new upsurge of productive forces, modernization of the economy, accelerating the pace of the scientific and technical revolution and applying its gains on a wide scale, and -- on this basis -- to ensure the dynamic growth of labor productivity and of the efficiency of economic and social activity in general, together with the qualitative improvement of people's labor and life.

Our peoples need peace in order to devote themselves fully to the cause of peaceful building and the implementation of programs for socioeconomic development that have been elaborated. That is why, in the present complex international situation, we are facing more urgently than ever before the task of uniting the efforts of all peoples and all progressive forces in the struggle to avert the danger of world war, achieve a transition to disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and to ensure lasting peace on the planet. Our party and the Romanian people acclaimed and unanimously support the new proposals contained in the comprehensive program of disarmament measures which was put forward 15 January 1986 by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Attaching very great significance to this program, our party considers that its implementation will avert the most serious danger which is threatening life itself on our planet. That is why we must support this program most resolutely and aim at its implementation.

In close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces, Romania will spare no efforts to ensure that 1986, proclaimed to be International Peace Year by the United Nations, marks a real progress in the cause of disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, for the sake of implementing the peoples' sacred right to live beneath a sky of peace and constructive cooperation without fear of the danger of nuclear conflagration and annihilation of civilization.

On the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, we wholeheartedly wish Soviet Communists and the working people in the neighboring friendly country total success in implementing the imposing programs for peaceful building, prosperity, and happiness!

GDR LEADERS ATTEND USSR ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

PM201031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Feb -- A ceremonial meeting of generals, officers, and employees of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany was held in Wuensdorf to mark the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. A report was delivered by Lieutenant General N. Kalinin, first deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The meeting was attended by E. Krenz and E. Mueckenberger, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Army General H. Kessler, GDR minister of national defense; and other GDR political and military figures.

In connection with the noteworthy date, a message of congratulations from the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers was read out. The valiant Soviet Army, the message says, is a reliable guarantee of the defense of socialism and life on our planet. GDR citizens resolutely support the all-embracing Soviet proposals on arms limitation and disarmament. They express deep gratitude to the servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, who, in close fraternity in arms with the servicemen of the GDR National People's Army, selflessly fulfill their military duty. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR will continue to make every effort to ensure peace throughout the world and the normalization of the international situation.

POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM251045 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests from Poland"]

[Text] A National Trade Union Accord delegation headed by Deputy Chairman (Z. Cherpka) has been in the Soviet Union at the AUCCTU's invitation. The Polish guests had meetings and conversations at the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Belorussian Trade Union Council. They visited a number of industrial enterprises, and became acquainted with working people's working and living conditions, Soviet trade unions' ideological, educational, mass cultural activity and youth work, and the trade union cadre training system.

The delegation was received by AUCCTU Secretaries L.A. Zemlyannikova and K. Yu. Matskyavichyus.

EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM CITES SDI INEFFECTIVENESS

PM261537 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Feb 86 p 10

[Report by TASS correspondent A. Borodin: "Groundless Claims"]

[Text] London -- Yesterday there was an international symposium at the headquarters of the Greater London Council on the theme "Can 'Star Wars' Ensure the Defense of Europe?" It was attended by representatives of a number of West European countries and the United States.

D. Healey, member of the British Labor Party's "Shadow Cabinet," called the U.S. Administration's claims about the defensive nature of the "star wars" program groundless. By implementing the "Strategic Defense Initiative," he stressed, the United States intends to achieve a nuclear monopoly, create a powerful "shield," and under its cover acquire the potential to deliver a nuclear strike with impunity. It is the profound belief of the peoples of the European states that not only the deployment, but the actual development [razrabotka] of an antimissile system with space-based elements, including research work on it, would be an unprecedented spur to the arms race. It would divert funds necessary for solving acute domestic problems to military purposes, and would bring the world nearer to a nuclear catastrophe. The Conservative government has ignored Britain's true interests by agreeing to participate in the U.S. "star wars" program, the Labor Party figure stressed.

Using specific figures and diagrams, Professor G. Brauch of Stuttgart University (FRG) convincingly demonstrated that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI] would not safeguard the security of the West European peoples. Moreover, work to implement it contravenes the UN Charter and the aims of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

J. Pike, assistant director for space research at the Federation of American Scientists, urged the governments and peoples of West European countries to abandon their illusions that the U.S. Administration will enable the allies to participate in research work on SDI on an equal basis. There is an enormous gulf between U.S. promises and reality, he noted.

BIG BUSINESS HINDERS FRG CORRUPTION PROSECUTIONS

LD241849 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov writes:

Most of those against whom proceedings were instituted by the West German law enforcement bodies in the case of payoffs to political parties by big monopolies have avoided punishment. This follows from an inquiry carried out by the DPA agency nationwide. An investigation has been suspended into more than 1,050 cases, into which proceedings were started in Bonn and other cities.

An analysis of this data is proof that influential West German forces intend to protect as much as possible the exposures in the "Flick Affair" in the hope that the affair itself will be gradually forgotten. Exceptions were made only in cases when it was no longer possible to save politicians from responsibility. Among major figures, only Rainer Barzel was sacrificed. After payoffs were exposed, that CDU figure was forced to resign as Bundestag president.

At present a trial is under way in the West German capital in the affair of two former federal economics ministers Otto Lambsdorff and Hans Friderichs. Yet no end is to be seen to the investigation.

The history of the investigation into the "Flick Affair" convincingly demonstrates that in the "society of equal opportunities," in a "state of the law," as official propaganda pompously describes the FRG, big business and the politicos expressing the latter's interests are out of the reach of law. Not surprisingly that prosecuting attorneys had to end proceedings into hundreds of cases because of a "lack of evidence." This is the effect of the millions donated by the concerns to major political parties. As a result crime remains unpunished.

USSR SAID TO INTERVENE IN LEBANESE COMMUNISTS' DEATHS

NC261619 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas, a member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Organization in Lebanon, met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami today. During the session, 'Abbas conveyed the Syrian leadership's support for the formation of a national command in Lebanon.

'Abbas noted that an expanded meeting will be held in Damascus next week, and will be attended by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, as well as 'Isam al-Mahayri, George Hawi, and 'Asim Qansuh.

In addition, 'Abbas passed along the Syrian leadership's condemnation of the kidnappings and assassinations taking place in West Beirut. He said that these serve Lebanon's enemies.

Meanwhile, we have learned that the Syrian observers in West Beirut have been summoned to 'Anjar for consultations with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] on the security situation in West Beirut. Colonel 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghastani, commander of the Syrian observers in Lebanon, was also present.

According to our information, these consultations were the result of pressure brought to bear on Damascus by communist parties in the Middle East. These parties gave senior officials the job of discussing the assassination of Communist Party cadres in West Beirut. It has been reported that the Soviet Union directly intervened in the question of the assassination of two Lebanese Communists.

SECURITY STRENGTHENED AROUND EMBASSY IN BEIRUT

NC262048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] According to security reports, the guard around the Soviet Embassy was tightened today. Members of this guard, who belong to local parties and organizations, have been observed in continuous movement around the embassy and in the streets surrounding it. According to the same reports, the guards have prevented anyone from approaching the embassy gates or traversing nearby pavements. They have confined entry and exit to a side door leading onto the Al-Mazra'ah-Mar Ilyas road.

PRAVDA CITES IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT

PM261527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Iraqi Communists' Appeal"]

[Text] Damascus, 19 Feb -- The Iraqi Communist Party has sharply denounced the escalation of hostilities on the Iran-Iraq front. A statement issued here by an official spokesman for the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee Politburo draws attention to the increased danger of direct armed intervention by the forces of imperialism that are now trying to exploit the aggravation of the conflict for their own interests. This is creating a real threat to peace and security throughout the Near East region.

The Iraqi Communists, the document says, call for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of both sides' troops to international borders. A just peace is the only way out of the protracted, destructive war, the statement emphasizes.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES SOVIET-SAUDI RELATIONS

PM181106 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Yuryev article: "Invariable Principles"]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Saudi Arabia falls on 16 February 1986. The Soviet Union was the first foreign power to declare its recognition for the independent state that had then been created on the Arabian peninsula, thereby giving it moral and political support. At the time this support was of considerable significance, since the unifying efforts of 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Sa'ud, the founder of the future kingdom, were aimed at resolutely opposing the imperialist powers.

The note sent to Ibn Sa'ud 16 February 1926 read: "The Soviet Government, on the basis of the principle of the self-determination of peoples and profoundly respecting the will that the Hejazi people expressed in electing you their king, recognizes Your Majesty as King of the Hejaz and Sultan of the Najd and adjoining regions. The Soviet Government thereby considers itself to be in a state or normal diplomatic relations with Your Majesty's government."

Ibn Sa'ud's reply message read: "My government expresses its gratitude and its complete readiness for relations with the Soviet Government, which are inherent for friendly powers."

The establishment of diplomatic relations made it possible for the two countries to actively develop political and trade links with each other. In June 1927 in Jeddah the first Soviet steamer arrived carrying prime necessities: kerosene, flour, and sugar, which the Saudi population desperately needed at the time.

Political contacts in those years had a notable place in Soviet-Saudi relations. In May-June 1932 a Saudi Government delegation headed by Prince Faysal, King Ibn Sa'ud's son and foreign minister, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union. The message from the king that he handed to M.I. Kalinin spoke of Saudi Arabia's desire to "strengthen the beautiful feelings of friendship and love" between the two countries. The Soviet side expressed support for Saudi Arabia's independent socioeconomic development and readiness for all-around cooperation.

The accord converting the Soviet diplomatic agency and consulate general in Jeddah into a diplomatic mission in January 1930 was evidence of the heightened level of relations between the two countries.

In the years that have passed there have been fundamental changes in world politics and international relations. However, the principles of equal rights and respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs that were proclaimed as the norm of mutual relations among states in the Soviet power's very first decrees continues to be the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy. It is on that basis that the Soviet Union's relations with Saudi Arabia have been founded; they are built on that same basis today and will continue to be so in the future.

The USSR understands and supports Saudi Arabia's desire to strive together with the other Arab countries for a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. The Soviet Union's firm and principled course in these questions is assessed on its merits in Saudi Arabia, which has repeatedly been stated by Saudi leaders, including King Fahd.

The Soviet Union shares Saudi Arabia's concern in connection with the tense and explosive situation in the Persian Gulf region. The USSR supports the demands of the Persian Gulf states, which oppose foreign military presence and the creation of foreign military bases there. The peoples of the countries in the region can resolve their own affairs themselves and manage their own natural resources without outside interference.

Saudi Arabia is the largest oil-producing state in the Near East and has achieved notable successes in economic development by relying on its oil income. The path the country has traveled is recalled by this episode: In the far-off twenties kerosene was one of the goods in shortest supply in Jeddah and the inhabitants awaited the arrival of the Soviet steamer and its oil products with impatience.

Today some people would like the facts attesting to relations of friendship and equal mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the Arab countries to be forgotten. Instead they try any method to impose on the Arabs -- and particularly the leaders of the oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf -- the hackneyed thesis of the "USSR's historical desire for access to warm waters" and dependence on the Gulf countries' oil.

However, these fabrications will not mislead the Persian Gulf states. Evidence of that is the adoption last year by the Sultanate of Oman and the United Arab Emirates of a decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

Noting today the great landmark in the history of Soviet-Arab ties -- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Saudi Arabia -- Soviet people send their best wishes to the people of that country,

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER REMARKS ON SOVIET TIES

PM270859 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 9, 21-27 Feb 86 (signed to press 20 Feb 86) pp 6, 7

[Interview with Dante Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, by V. Polyakovskiy, ZA RUBEZHOM Latin American editor: "A Most Important Initiative"]

[Excerpts] [Polyakovskiy] The desire to develop relations with the Soviet Union is growing in many Latin American countries. This trend is natural -- it is the result of close and, at time, coinciding stands on important international issues. Soviet initiatives directed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, and transferring freed resources to economic development, which has been paralyzed in most Latin American states because of multibillion dollar foreign debts, have met with approval on the continent. The USSR builds its relations with Latin American countries on the basis of the principles of respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. A testimony to the successful development of these relations was provided by the recent visits to Moscow by the foreign ministers of the continent's two major powers: Brazil and Argentina.

[Caputo] Despite different social systems, Argentina and the USSR adhere to the same or close stands on important international issues. The point is primarily to ensure peace and universal security and suspend preparatory work for "star wars." Both sides are for strengthening peace, curbing the nuclear arms race, and effective measures in the sphere of disarmament.

Diverting enormous economic resources that are used to create instruments of destruction, when millions of people in the world are starving, is immoral. It is necessary to end the arms race as quickly as possible. Seeing, as does the Soviet Union, the connection between disarmament and development, we consider it necessary to transfer resources that are now being spent on arms to peaceful aims. In the joint Argentine-Soviet communique we supported the establishment of a new world economic order and the beginning of global talks on the most important international economic problems, including disarmament. We agree that the enormous and ever-increasing foreign debt is an insurmountable obstacle on the path of the socioeconomic progress of developing countries, to which Argentina belongs. In our country interest was aroused by the proposals on democratizing the structure of financial organizations, reducing bank discount rates (incidentally, half of Argentina's foreign debt is the result of these rates), and abandoning protectionism in trade relations that were contained in the memorandum of the USSR Government sent to the UN secretary general.

Argentina, like the USSR, is concerned about Great Britain establishing a large military base on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, which leads to a militarization of the south Atlantic and an intensification of the threat to peace and security.

Our viewpoints also coincide concerning the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement as a major international factor acting to improve the atmosphere in the world, halt the arms race, and for development and cooperation between states on the basis of justice and equality.

Argentina and the Soviet Union can serve as a good example of implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence of states and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres based on respect for each other's interest, positions, and viewpoints.

As a matter of fact, the existing relations between us are of a friendly and progressive nature, and are becoming increasingly dynamic.

They are multifaceted and are gaining concrete substance. Political ties -- I am convinced that the Argentine-Soviet protocol of consultations signed during my recent stay in Moscow will intensify them -- and interparliamentary contacts are developing. The further expansion of cooperation will be promoted by the intergovernmental agreement on the delivery of cereals and soybeans from Argentina to the USSR for 1986-90 that was signed in Moscow, an exchange of letters on the delivery of Soviet machines and equipment to Argentina, and the agreement on cultural and scientific ties. The mutual desire to step up efforts for realizing the program of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, adopted in 1984, will play an important role. A firm intention has been expressed to proceed along the path of deepening Argentine-Soviet cooperation in various spheres on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect, and noninterference.

The upcoming 1986 visit to the USSR by President Raul Alfonsin will be a major landmark in developing bilateral relations and a very striking display of friendship between our countries.

SALVADORAN ANTIREBEL CAMPAIGN 'FAILING'

PM241003 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Feb 86 p 3

[Aleksandr Nikolin "Commentator's Opinion"; "Failure of the Phoenix Operation"]

[Text] Near the (Guasape) Volcano, which is only 24 km from the Salvadoran capital, the large-scale antirebel operation code-named "Phoenix" is now in its 2d month. It was devised by American advisers. Many of them are directly taking part in punitive actions.

However, the more than 4,000 officers and men of Duarte's army cannot defeat the resistance of the patriots. The troops vent their anger against the peaceful populace using the "scorched earth" tactic. "Everything is happening just as it did in Vietnam," the Paris journal AFRIQUE-ASIE notes.

On advice from Washington, the Salvadoran authorities obstinately refuse to offer the rebels peace talks to regulate the situation in the country. As the Spanish news agency EFE reports, 50 percent of El Salvador's state budget in this fiscal year will be spent on military purposes. This means that hundreds more citizens will be killed or maimed, or will die of starvation or illness.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran economic situation is catastrophic. During 6 years of civil war the standard of living there has decreased by 30 percent. Unemployment and part-time employment have reached 50 percent, and inflation is 30 percent. Production is declining. But instead of searching for a solution to the country's burning problems, the Duarte regime continues to resort to terror and repression. Only last year troops and the secret police killed more than 1,500 Salvadorans, almost 500 people were tossed into prison, and nearly 200 were missing. More than 1,000 peaceful inhabitants were subjected to rigorous torture. There were hundreds of children, women, and old people among the dead and tormented.

The partisans answer the brutality of the Army with active military operations. In January alone the rebels put about 500 troops out of action. Having successfully repulsed the attacks of the regime's crack battalions, the patriots have cut and control up to 90 percent of the country's transport arteries, including the Pan-American highway. The "Phoenix" operation is failing.